



J. LEGRAND EVERETT 32°  
*Grand Master, 1924*



## J. LeGrand Everett, 32°

(By L. J. Bell)

J. LeGrand Everett, Grand Master of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, was born at Rockingham, N. C., on June 8, 1874. He is the scion of a family long prominent in the business and social life of the Pee Dee section of the State, being the second son and fourth child of Capt. Wm. I. Everett and Frances LeGrand, both deceased.

He was educated at Oak Ridge Institute, Horner's School, and the University of North Carolina, Class of 1896. On January 3, 1900, he was married to Miss Lillie M. Moore, a daughter of the late Dr. W. H. Moore, for many years a prominent Presiding Elder of the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South. Of this happy union one child was born, James LeGrand Everett, Jr., who was graduated from the State University, Class of 1923, and was made a Master Mason soon after becoming 21 years of age, in Rockingham Lodge, No. 495.

J. LeGrand Everett has been for more than twenty-five years one of the most active and successful business men in Rockingham and Richmond Counties. He became identified in 1898, with strong cotton mill interests there, and has been one of an important group of men who have made Rockingham one of the most important Cotton Manufacturing Centers in the State, being Secretary and Treasurer of the Roberdel Manufacturing Company, Secretary and Treasurer of the Leak Manufacturing Company, Secretary of Leak, Wall & McRae Manufacturing Company, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Rockingham Railroad Company. He also has large cotton farming interests.

He is a member of Rockingham Lodge, No. 495, of which he was Master 1912-1914. He served as District Deputy Grand Master of the 12th Masonic district 1914-1916. In 1916, he was appointed Grand Pursuivant of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina by Grand Master A. B. Andrews and has filled each station from this to and including Grand Master, to which high office he was elected January 16, 1924. He is also a Past Commander of Rockingham Commandery, No. 23, K. T., which he

was instrumental in organizing, is 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Oasis Temple.

For many years he has been a consistent member and official of the Methodist Church. At an early age he took the Bible as his rule and guide of faith, and his life has been lived in conformity to its precepts. There was no period of "wild oats" in his life, therefore his personal habits have always been above reproach, requiring no apology from his friends and brother Masons.

He is an ardent lover of Masonry, a firm believer in its principles and teachings and a diligent student of its history and traditions. He is warm-hearted, affable and approachable at all times. His most characteristic trait is his love for his fellowman, and the orphan children will find in him a staunch and never-failing friend. He is calm, fair and just in his dealings with men, and in his rulings as titular head of the great body of Masons of the State his Brethren may be sure they will be rendered only after a deliberate and impartial consideration of every phase of the situation. It is safe to say that no man in the 137 years history of Masonry in North Carolina has brought to this high office a keener mind, a sweeter spirit or finer personal character, and Masonry may look forward to its best year under his beneficent and progressive administration.





PROCEEDINGS  
*of the*  
GRAND LODGE  
*of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons*  
OF NORTH CAROLINA



*The 137th Annual Communication*  
*Held at Raleigh, N. C.*  
*January 15-17, 1924*

## Past Grand Masters

A LIST OF THE PAST GRAND MASTERS OF THE GRAND  
LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM 1787 TO 1923,  
INCLUSIVE, AND DATES WHEN ELECTED

*Samuel Johnston -----1787	*R. W. Best -----1867
*Richard Caswell -----1788	*Robert B. Vance-----1868, '69
*Samuel Johnston 1789, '90 '91	*Charles C. Clark----1870, '71
*William R. Davie, 1792, '93, ----- '94, '95, '96, '97, '98	*John Nichols -----1872, '73
*William Polk --1799, 1800, '01	*George W. Blount --1874, '75
*John Louis Taylor, 1802, '03, '04	*Horace H. Munson---1876, '77
*John Hall -----1805, '06, '07	*William R. Cox-----1878, '79
*Benjamin Smith--1808, '09, '10	*Henry F. Grainger---1880, '81
*Robert Williams--1811, '12, '13	Robert Bingham--1882, '83, '84
*John L. Taylor, 1814, '15, '16	*Fabius H. Busbee---1885, '86
*Calvin Jones-----1817, '18, '19	*C. H. Robinson-----1887, '88
*John A. Cameron-----1820, '21	*Samuel H. Smith----1889, '90
*James Strudwick Smith---1822	*Hezekiah A. Gudger--1891, '92
*Robert Strange-----1823, '24	*John W. Cotten -----1893, '94
*H. G. Burton-----1825, '26	*Francis M. Moye----1895, '96
*L. D. Wilson-----1827, '28, '29	Walter E. Moore-----1897, '98
*R. D. Speight, Jr.----1830, '31	Richard J. Noble -----1899
*S. J. Baker -----1832	B. S. Royster -----1900, '01
*S. F. Patterson -----1833, '34	H. I. Clark -----1902, '03
*L. H. Martseller -----1835, '36	W. S. Liddell -----1904, '05
*D. W. Stone-----1837, '38, '39	Francis D. Winston--1906, '07
*S. J. Baker -----1840	Samuel M. Gattis---1908, '09
*D. L. Crenshaw-----1841	*Richard N. Hackett---1910, '11
*J. H. Wheeler-----1842, '43	W. B. McKoy -----1912
*P. W. Fanning ---1844, '45, '46	*F. M. Winchester -----1913
*W. F. Collins---1847, '48, '49	Jno. T. Alderman -----1914
*A. T. Jerkins---1850, '51, '52	F. P. Hobgood, Jr. -----1915
*Clement H. Jordan ---1853, '54	A. B. Andrews, Jr. -----1916
*P. A. Holt-----1855, '56	Claude Leonard Pridgen--1917
*Alfred Martin-----1857, '58	George S. Norfleet -----1918
*Lewis S. Williams--1859, '60	Henry A. Grady -----1919
*W. G. Hill -----1861	James C. Braswell -----1920
*E. F. Watson -----1862, '63	J. Bailey Owen -----1921
*John McCormick -----1864	James H. Webb -----1922
*E. J. Reade -----1865, '66	Hubert McN. Poteat---1923

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH  
CAROLINA FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING  
JANUARY A. L. 5924

**Elective Officers**

M. W. J. LeG. Everett	Grand Master	Rockingham
R. W. Leon Cash	Deputy Grand Master	Winston-Salem
R. W. J. E. Cameron	Senior Grand Warden	Kinston
R. W. J. H. Anderson	Junior Grand Warden	Fayetteville
R. W. B. R. Lacy	Grand Treasurer	Raleigh
R. W. W. W. Willson	Grand Secretary	Raleigh

**Appointed Officers**

Rev. Howard S. Hartzell	Grand Chaplain	Rockingham
Rev. A. L. Ormond	Asso. Grand Chaplain	Wilmington
Rev. A. Paul Bagley	Asso. Grand Chaplain	Wake Forest
Rev. J. H. Henderlite	Asso. Grand Chaplain	Gastonia
Rev. Willis G. Clark	Asso. Grand Chaplain	Winston-Salem
Rev. J. F. McCuiston	Asso. Grand Chaplain	Asheville
W. R. F. Edwards	Grand Lecturer	Crumpler, Rt. 1
W. R. C. Dunn	Senior Grand Deacon	Enfield
W. J. F. Rhem	Junior Grand Deacon	New Bern
W. A. J. Harris	Grand Marshal	Henderson
W. E. W. Timberlake, Jr.	Grand Sword Bearer	Wake Forest
W. B. S. Royster, Jr.	Grand Pursuivant	Oxford
W. J. W. Winborne	Grand Steward	Marion
W. H. C. Alexander	Grand Steward	Charlotte
W. W. D. Terry	Grand Tiler	Raleigh
W. C. T. McClenaghan	Asst. Grand Secretary	Raleigh
W. M. DeL. Haywood	Grand Historian	Raleigh
W. Homer Peele	Grand Auditor	Raleigh
W. Rev. W. H. Frazer	Grand Orator	Charlotte

**Board of General Purposes**

P. G. M. Geo. S. Norfleet	Winston-Salem	1925
P. G. M. S. M. Gattis	Hillsboro	1926
P. G. M. B. S. Royster	Oxford	1927
P. G. M. F. D. Winston	Windsor	1928
P. G. M. J. T. Alderman	Henderson	1929

**Board of Custodians**

Leon Cash (1925)	Winston-Salem
S. N. Boyce (1926)	Gastonia
J. E. Cameron (1927)	Kinston
J. W. Alford	Kenly
J. M. Barber	Asheville
W. W. Holland	Charles
J. F. Marquette	Trenton
J. L. Nelson	Morganton
J. W. Patton	Greensboro



## Assistant Grand Lecturers

J. W. Rowell	Wingate
K. W. Winstead	Bailey
P. C. Stott	Wendell

## Educational Field Secretary

W. C. Wicker	Elon College
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## Board of Directors Oxford Orphanage

J. Bailey Owen (1925), B. S. Royster (1926), Geo. S. Norfleet (1927), T. A. Green (1928), A. B. Andrews (1929).

## Board of Directors Masonic and Eastern Star Home

William Anderson (1925), W. W. Willson (1925), J. E. Cameron (1925), W. F. Randolph (1926), J. J. Phoenix (1926), J. E. Latham (1927), C. M. Vanstory (1928), E. Sternberger (1928), L. M. Clymer (1928), W. C. Wicker (1928).

## District Deputy Grand Masters, 1924

District No. 1	R. E. Brinn (106)	Hertford
District No. 2	Dr. J. W. Whitley (17)	Murfreesboro
District No. 3	J. W. Darden (59)	Plymouth
District No. 4	W. N. Sherrod (447)	Enfield
District No. 5	H. E. Austin (78)	Greenville
District No. 6	C. B. McCandless (340)	Pikeville
District No. 7	D. H. Stallings (568)	New Bern
District No. 8	J. F. Marquette (81)	Trenton
District No. 9	Jesse E. Wilson (472)	Roseboro
District No. 10	C. B. Newcomb (1)	Wilmington
District No. 11	Robert Inman (528)	Fairmont
District No. 12	H. P. Austin (532)	Hamlet
District No. 13	Rev. B. E. Stanfield (172)	Jonesboro
District No. 14	Z. V. Snipes (147)	Dunn
District No. 15	Harrison Kauffman (40)	Raleigh
District No. 16	George H. Wilkerson (320)	Selma
District No. 17	John A. Winstead (85)	Nashville
District No. 18	John A. Weddell (58)	Tarboro
District No. 19	H. A. Newell (229)	Henderson
District No. 20	B. W. Parham (396)	Oxford
District No. 21	J. H. Epperson (352)	Durham
District No. 22	E. L. Somers (384)	Reidsville
District No. 23	P. P. Turner (542)	Greensboro
District No. 24	W. A. Bunch (188)	Ashboro
District No. 25	H. R. Wake (637)	Baden
District No. 26	R. W. Lammond (244)	Monroe
District No. 27	W. L. Hogan (530)	Charlotte
District No. 28	George L. Wright (462)	McAdenville
District No. 29	C. D. Stevenson (487)	Statesville
District No. 30	H. M. Brandon (289)	Winston-Salem
District No. 31	W. S. Reich (454)	Elkin
District No. 32	W. S. Reich (454)	Elkin
District No. 33	R. L. Proffitt (573)	Goshen
District No. 34	R. F. Edwards (467)	Crumpler, Rt. 1

District No. 35	-----S. H. Odom (598)-----	Cranberry
District No. 36	-----P. J. Suttlemyre (343)-----	Hickory
District No. 37	-----J. D. Lineberger (202)-----	Shelby
District No. 38	-----J. E. Shipman (387)-----	Hendersonville
District No. 39	-----G. C. Ward (446)-----	Pensacola
District No. 40	-----B. Hale (647)-----	Biltmore
District No. 41	-----L. E. Green (259)-----	Waynesville
District No. 42	-----C. Z. Candler (513)-----	Sylva
District No. 43	-----J. W. S. Davis (529)-----	Andrews
District No. 44	-----J. M. Edwards (381)-----	Forest City

## COMMITTEES

*Jurisprudence*—S. M. Gattis (71), B. S. Royster (396), W. E. Moore (268), W. H. S. Burgwyn (418), R. C. Dunn (447), W. B. McKoy (319), J. L. Delaney (261), Thos. J. Harkins (118), H. M. Poteat (282), C. B. Newcomb (1), J. W. Winborne (237).

*By-Laws*—A. J. Harris (229).

*Finance*—A. B. Andrews (218), A. J. Harris (229), Thos. H. Webb (71), W. Y. Warren (369), H. C. Alexander (31), J. C. Hobbs, Jr. (1), P. T. Wilson (167), Dr. Job Taylor (519), R. C. Gary (229), L. E. Green (259).

*Oxford Orphanage*—Geo. S. Norfleet (167), R. J. Noble (84), Dr. J. S. Spurgeon (710), R. A. Doughton (423), W. N. Sherrod (447), S. E. Burroughs (10), H. M. Brandon (289), R. E. Brinn (106), J. N. Hasty (495).

*Masonic and Eastern Star Home*—J. S. Spurgeon (71), Chairman, R. D. Shore (167), F. D. Winston (5), M. C. S. Noble (408), W. C. Wolfe (244), Leon Cash (167).

*Masonic Temple*—W. S. Liddell (31), S. M. Gattis (71), F. D. Winston (5), Geo. S. Norfleet (167), R. J. Noble (84), B. S. Royster (396), A. J. Harris (229), W. W. Willson (40), C. T. McClenaghan (218), J. W. Kellogg (500), Jas. H. Webb (71), J. Bailey Owen (229), J. E. Cameron (243).

*Education*—James C. Braswell (447), Chairman, Dr. Job Taylor (519), Secretary, Leon Cash (167), Geo. C. Cox (358), J. Edward Allen (10), H. E. Austin (78), H. M. Poteat (282).

*Charters and Dispensations, No. 1*—R. F. Edwards (467), J. W. Alford (257), W. W. Holland (226), K. W. Winstead (633), J. M. Barber (118).

*Charters and Dispensations, No. 2*—J. W. Patton (549), J. W. Rowell (464), J. L. Nelson (369), J. F. Marquette (81), P. C. Stott (565).

*Committee on Appeals*—Harry T. Patterson (3), H. T. Vann (418), W. R. Southerland (305), H. M. Brandon (289), W. S. Reich (454), W. N. Sherrod (447), Mark Squires (262).

*Propositions and Grievances*—Geo. P. Burgwyn (56), W. F. Randolph (118), B. E. Stanfield (172), E. B. Graham, Jr. (31), T. O. McEwen (53).

*Credentials*—F. Wm. E. Cullingford (31), R. E. Currence (118), J. E. W. Cook (1).

*Charity*—J. P. Pillsbury (218).

*Unfinished Business*—H. H. Tate (237), R. M. Hall (482), C. P. Tyson (181).

*Necrology*—Leon Cash (167).

*Committee on Education*—J. LeGrand Everett (495), H. M. Poteat (282), J. H. Webb (71), R. H. Wright (78), W. N. Everett (495).

*Foreign Correspondence*—J. Edward Allen (10).

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES

*Code Commission*—R. C. Dunn (447), C. B. Newcomb (1), J. Edward Allen (10).

*To Mark the Grave of P. G. M. Smith*—W. D. McMillan, Jr. (395), T. E. Sprunt (319), J. Holmes Davis (395).

*To Investigate Repairs to Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2, Building*—R. C. Dunn (447), Job Taylor (519), H. I. Clark (470).

*To Investigate the Advisability of Recognizing Grand Lodges*—Walter Clark (40), J. Edward Allen (10), J. J. Phoenix (552), A. L. Cox (218).

## PROCEEDINGS

### FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION

TUESDAY, January 15, 1924

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina convened in its one hundred and thirty-seventh annual communication in the hall of the Masonic Temple, in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday evening, January 15, 1924, at 7:30 o'clock, and was opened in ample form by M. W. Hubert McNeill Poteat, Grand Master, presiding, it appearing that a constitutional number of lodges was represented.

Rev. Bruce Benton, Grand Chaplain, pronounced the following invocation:

Most Holy and glorious Lord God, the great Architect of the Universe, the giver of all good gifts and graces. Thou hast promised that where three or more are gathered together in Thy name, Thou wilt be in the midst of them and bless them. In Thy name have we assembled this evening, and we pray Thee, O God, that we may have that wisdom that cometh down from above, to do the things that shall honor Thee, O God of heaven and earth, and that shall honor the Craft, and which shall be for the blessing of all our people. And we pray Thee that wisdom may characterize the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, and that nothing may be done which may not harmonize Thee and Thy will, and that all things be done for the glory of God and for the extension of the principles of Freemasonry throughout this jurisdiction.

Guide, we beseech Thee, not only the Grand Officers of this Grand Jurisdiction, but everyone present; and may there be such harmony and brotherly love and unity of action that the deliberations and proceedings of this assembly may be characterized not only by wisdom, but by justice and prudence. Our Father in Heaven, we pray Thee that Thou wilt let Thy blessings abide on all our Subordinate Lodges. We thank Thee that Thou hast blest them during the past year; that Thou has been so good to us, and that so few of our fellows have been taken away from us, and we pray Thee that we may labor on, that finally when we have finished the tasks on

our earthly trestle board that we may find an entrance into that Temple, not made with hands, Eternal in the heavens.—AMEN.

### GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. H. M. POTEAT	Grand Master
R. W. J. LEG. EVERETT	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. LEON CASH	Senior Grand Warden
R. W. J. E. CAMERON	Junior Grand Warden
R. W. B. R. LACY	Grand Treasurer
R. W. W. W. WILLSON	Grand Secretary

### APPOINTED OFFICERS

REV. BRUCE BENTON	Grand Chaplain
REV. J. C. STORY	Asso. Grand Chaplain
W. R. F. EDWARDS	Grand Lecturer
W. J. H. ANDERSON	Senior Grand Deacon
W. R. C. DUNN	Junior Grand Deacon
W. J. F. RHEM	Grand Marshal
W. A. J. HARRIS	Grand Sword Bearer
W. E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR.	Grand Pursuivant
W. B. S. ROYSTER, JR.	Grand Steward
W. J. W. WINBORN	Grand Steward
W. W. D. TERRY	Grand Tiler
W. C. T. MCCLENAGHAN	Asst. Grand Secretary
W. M. DEL. HAYWOOD	Grand Historian
W. HOMER PEELE	Grand Auditor
W. THOS. J. HARKINS	Grand Orator

### ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS

J. W. ALFORD	Kenly
J. M. BARBER	Asheville
W. W. HOLLAND	Charles
J. F. MARQUETTE	Trenton
J. L. NELSON	Morganton
J. W. PATTON	Elon College
J. W. ROWELL	Wingate
K. W. WINSTEAD	Bailey

### GRAND CUSTODIANS

J. E. CAMERON	Kinston
LEON CASH	Winston-Salem

### PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

Walter E. Moore, R. J. Noble, B. S. Royster, W. S. Liddell, F. D. Winston, S. M. Gattis, Jno. T. Alderman, A. B. Andrews, George S. Norfleet, J. C. Braswell, J. B. Owen, J. H. Webb.

## DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

District No. 2	---Dr. Julius W. Whitley (17),	Murfreesboro
District No. 4	---W. N. Sherrod (447)	Enfield
District No. 5	---H. E. Austin (78)	Greenville
District No. 6	---W. B. Ward (4)	Enfield
District No. 7	---D. H. Stallings (568)	New Bern
District No. 8	---J. F. Marquette (81)	Trenton
District No. 10	---C. B. Newcomb (1)	Wilmington
District No. 11	---Robert Inman (528)	Fairmont
District No. 12	---H. P. Austin (532)	Hamlet
District No. 13	---B. E. Stanfield (607)	Jonesboro
District No. 14	---J. A. Jernigan (147)	Dunn
District No. 15	---Charles S. Perry (40)	Raleigh
District No. 17	---K. W. Winstead (633)	Bailey
District No. 18	---J. W. Martin (58)	Tarboro
District No. 19	---H. A. Newell (229)	Henderson
District No. 20	---B. W. Parham (396)	Oxford
District No. 23	---W. L. Abbott (76)	Greensboro
District No. 26	---R. W. Lemmond, (244)	Monroe
District No. 27	---H. C. Alexander (31)	Charlotte
District No. 28	---J. S. Armstrong (137)	Lincolnton
District No. 29	---C. D. Stevenson (487)	Statesville
District No. 30	---R. D. Shore (167)	Winston-Salem
District No. 31	---W. S. Reich (454)	Elkin
District No. 34	---R. F. Edwards (467)	Crumpler, R. 1
District No. 36	---Mark Squires (262)	Lenoir
District No. 37	---J. D. Lineberger (202)	Shelby
District No. 38	---R. M. Hall (482)	Saluda
District No. 39	---G. C. Ward (446)	Biltmore
District No. 41	---L. E. Green (259)	Waynesville
District No. 43	---J. W. S. Davis (529)	Andrews
District No. 44	---J. M. Edwards (381)	Forest City

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES  
NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Alabama	-----S. M. Gattis
Arizona	-----D. P. Dellinger
Arkansas	-----J. S. McEachern
Colorado	-----J. S. Spurgeon
Connecticut	-----Geo. P. Burgwyn
Delaware	-----W. A. Withers
District of Columbia	-----E. W. Timberlake
Florida	-----
Georgia	-----C. D. Bradham
Idaho	-----Walter Clark
Illinois	-----P. T. Wilson
Louisiana	-----J. W. Winborn
Maine	-----
Maryland	-----M. DeL. Haywood
Minnesota	-----F. D. Winston
Missouri	-----W. E. Moore
Nebraska	-----J. P. Pillsbury



Nevada	R. L. Brown
New Hampshire	Geo. S. Norfleet
New York	R. C. Dunn
North Dakota	J. C. Braswell
Ohio	Leon Cash
Oregon	Geo. C. Cox
South Dakota	A. B. Andrews
Tennessee	H. E. Austin
Texas	J. E. Cameron
Utah	J. T. Alderman
Wyoming	C. T. McClenaghan
Vermont	J. LeG. Everett
Virginia	W. W. Willson
Washington	B. S. Royster
West Virginia	R. J. Noble
Alberta	G. C. Ward
Canada	H. M. Poteat
Manitoba	R. H. Hall
New Brunswick	W. S. Reich
Nova Scotia	J. Bailey Owen
Saskatchewan	H. A. Newell
Costa Rica	C. M. Vanstorry
Victoria	James H. Webb

Bro. F. Wm. E. Cullingford, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report; the reading of which was on motion dispensed with and it was recommitted with instructions to record the names of representatives as they presented themselves:

St. John's	No. 1	David C. King, W. M.; J. W. Hale, P. M., proxy for S. W.; J. C. Hobbs, P. M., proxy for J. W.
Royal White Hart	No. 2	Sterling M. Gary, proxy for officers.
St. John's	No. 3	A. L. Hibbard, W. M.; W. H. Purser, S. W.; Harry Lipman, J. W.
St. John's	No. 4	George L. Jordan, W. M.; C. S. Chamberlain, S. W.; J. B. Browning, J. W.
Charity	No. 5	H. H. Butterton, proxy for officers.
Unanimity	No. 7	Chas. H. Wood, proxy for W. M.; E. J. Griffin, proxy for S. and J. W.
Phoenix	No. 8	J. H. Anderson, proxy for J. W.; A. S. Lawhon, W. M., and proxy for S. W.
Johnston-Caswell,	No. 10	S. E. Burroughs, proxy for W. M. and S. W.; J. Edw. Allen, proxy for J. W.
American George	No. 17	E. N. Evans, proxy for W. M.; D. F. Payne, J. W., and proxy for S. W.
Phalanx	No. 31	H. L. Davenport, W. M.; Thos. Guion Griffith, S. W.; E. B. Graham, Jr., P. M., proxy for J. W.
Stokes	No. 32	G. U. Hendrix, W. M.; G. W. Creech, proxy for S. W.; T. J. Hendrix, proxy for J. W.





ALEXANDER S. HOLDEN  
*Chairman Credentials Committee*  
*Died October 17, 1923*



Hiram	No. 40	H. Kauffman, W. M.; H. W. Colwell, S. W.; O. A. Tucker, J. W.
Hall	No. 53	E. D. Forbes, W. M., and proxy for S. and J. W.
King Solomon	No. 56	G. P. Burgwyn, proxy for J. W.; J. L. Laster, W. M.; J. A. Flytte, S. W.
Concord	No. 58	J. W. Martin, proxy for J. W.
Perseverance	No. 59	E. S. Mizell, proxy for officers.
Kilwinning	No. 64	Paul J. Kiker, proxy for W. M.; R. L. Ballard, proxy for S. W.
Eagle	No. 71	J. S. Spurgeon, proxy for W. M.
Widow's Son	No. 75	T. C. Sawyer, J. W., and proxy for W. M., and S. W.
Greensboro	No. 76	L. M. Clymer, proxy for officers.
Sharon	No. 78	H. E. Austin, W. M., and proxy for S. and J. W.
Zion	No. 81	John H. Mallard, proxy for M. W., and S. W.
LaFayette	No. 83	I. M. Bailey, proxy for W. M.; L. E. Freeman, proxy for S. and J. W.
Western Star	No. 91	G. E. Hill, W. M., proxy for S. and J. W.
Joseph Warren	No. 92	O. G. Skill, W. M.; L. E. Coley, J. W.
Neuse	No. 97	J. B. Bullock, W. M.
Fulton	No. 99	W. C. Taylor, S. W.; P. D. Lynn, proxy for W. M., and J. W.
Columbus	No. 102	W. L. Powell, J. W., and proxy for W. M. and S. W.
Orr	No. 104	M. F. McKeel, Jr., W. M.
Belmont	No. 108	B. W. Oakes, proxy for W. M., and J. W.
Franklin	No. 109	J. L. Gribble, proxy for officers.
Mount Lebanon	No. 117	S. J. Mewborn, W. M.
Mt. Hermon	No. 118	J. W. McRary, W. M.; C. P. Munroe, S. W.; H. G. Etheridge, J. W.
Mill Creek	No. 125	R. R. West, W. M.; Isaiah Tart, S. W.; Leon Warren, proxy for J. W.
Gatesville	No. 126	J. A. Eason, W. M.
Blackmer	No. 127	J. B. Deaton, W. M., and proxy for S. and J. W.
Mocksville	No. 134	E. P. Crawford, W. M., proxy for S. and J. W.
Leaksville	No. 136	W. W. Iones, S. W.
Lincoln	No. 137	D. A. Yoder, W. M.
Carolina	No. 141	W. W. Willson, proxy for officers.
Palmyra	No. 147	Z. V. Snipes, proxy for officers.
Adoniram	No. 149	John S. Watkins, proxy for officers.
White Stone	No. 155	H. Eddin, W. M.; S. H. Hoyle, S. W.; B. R. Liles, J. W.
Archer	No. 165	Joe T. Barnes, W. M.; L. E. Boyette, J. W.
Winston	No. 167	P. T. Wilson, proxy for officers.
Blackmer	No. 170	Chester Monroe, proxy for officers.
Coleraine	No. 171	M. R. Montague, W. M.

Buffalo -----	No. 172	B. E. Stanfield, W. M.; A. McD. Cameron, J. W.; I. L. Shaw, proxy for S. W.
Geo. Washington	No. 174	N. J. Wilson, proxy for W. M.; P. G. Farrar, S. W.; R. H. Mills, J. W.
Carthage -----	No. 181	R. G. Wallace, W. M.; Norman Kline, S. W.; A. B. Cameron, J. W.
Sandy Creek ----	No. 185	A. S. Gupton, W. M.; Geo. P. Foster, proxy for S. W.; John L. Foster, proxy for J. W.
Central Cross ---	No. 187	R. L. Harris, W. M.; W. H. Delbridge, proxy for S. W.; J. W. Creitmore, proxy for J. W.
Fair Bluff -----	No. 190	C. B. Newcomb, proxy for officers.
Cary -----	No. 198	R. O. Heater, W. M.
Cleveland -----	No. 202	C. S. Young, W. M.; J. D. Lineberger, proxy for S. W.; J. F. Roberts, proxy for J. W.
Berea -----	No. 204	J. M. Pruett, proxy for W. M. and S. W.
Long Creek -----	No. 205	T. W. Stewart, J. W.
Mingo -----	No. 206	D. M. Williford, W. M.; W. R. Warren, S. W.; John W. Strickland, proxy for J. W.
Lebanon -----	No. 207	W. W. Schulken, W. M.; M. A. Hill, S. W.
Mount Olive ----	No. 208	P. I. Darden, proxy for officers.
Eno -----	No. 210	W. F. Rogers, proxy for W. M.; O. T. Coldough, proxy for S. W.; M. W. Boyles, proxy for J. W.
Catawba Valley -	No. 217	C. T. McClenaghan, proxy for W. M.;
Wm. G. Hill ----	No. 218	Jeff L. Nelson, proxy for officers. A. O. Alford, S. W.; E. E. Briggs, J. W.
Jonesville -----	No. 227	H. H. Vestal, S. W.
Corinthian -----	No. 230	R. S. Gorham, proxy for officers.
Wm. T. Bain ----	No. 231	T. H. Turner, proxy for S. W.
Lenoir -----	No. 233	Oscar Hardy, proxy for officers.
Anchor -----	No. 234	D. S. Avery, S. W.; W. H. Powell, J. W.
Mystic Tie -----	No. 237	H. H. Tate, W. M.; J. W. Pless, Jr., S. W.; O. F. Adkins, proxy for J. W.
Rountree -----	No. 243	R. S. Hamilton, proxy for officers.
Monroe -----	No. 244	E. G. Foust, proxy for S. W., J. W., and W. M.
Lee -----	No. 253	J. D. McGill, S. W.; J. R. Carson, proxy for W. M.; W. P. Allen, J. W.
Kenly -----	No. 257	C. E. Howell, W. M.
Waynesville ----	No. 259	F. G. Rippetoe, W. M., and proxy for S. W.; L. N. Killian, J. W.
Excelsior -----	No. 261	Howard Morrison, W. M.; R. E. Yongue, Jr., S. W.; J. I. McCallum, J. W.
Hibriten -----	No. 262	J. C. Fletcher, proxy for officers.

Gaston -----	No. 263--	C. C. Craig, W. M.; J. L. Jordon, proxy for S. and J. W.
Durbin -----	No. 266--	J. H. Anderson, proxy for officers.
Dunn's Rock ----	No. 267--	Eugene Allison, proxy for officers.
Unaka -----	No. 268--	W. E. Moore, proxy for officers.
Beaver Dam ----	No. 276--	G. O. Tucker, W. M.
Wake Forest ----	No. 282--	T. M. Arrington, W. M.
Eureka -----	No. 283--	J. E. Correll, proxy for officers.
Greenville ----	No. 284--	J. J. Gilbert, W. M.
Salem -----	No. 289--	R. B. Walker, W. M.; E. B. Warden, S. W.; H. M. Brandon, proxy for J. W.
French Broad --	No. 292--	W. A. Lewis, W. M., and proxy for S. and J. W.
Stonewall -----	No. 296--	A. L. Woolard, S. W.
Pleasant Hill ---	No. 304--	C. A. Potter, proxy for W. M.; Stephen Stroud, proxy for S. and J. W.
Laurinburg ----	No. 305--	C. E. Muse, proxy for S. and J. W.; J. T. Myers, proxy for W. M.
Raeford -----	No. 306--	Edgar Hall, proxy for W. M.; G. W. Cox, proxy for S. and J. W.
Hatcher -----	No. 310--	J. D. Eatman, W. M.
Eureka -----	No. 317--	W. F. Williams, S. W.
Wilmington ----	No. 319--	D. J. Padrick, W. M.; W. J. Hatch, S. W.; Geo. B. Motte, J. W.
White Hill ----	No. 321--	W. D. Alfred, proxy for W. M. and S. W.
Granite -----	No. 322--	M. F. Patterson, W. M.; M. A. Pendleton, proxy for S. and J. W.
Harmony -----	No. 340--	C. S. Hinnant, W. M.; David Worrell, S. W.; J. E. Overman, J. W.
Hickory -----	No. 343--	D. L. Miller, W. M.; P. J. Suttlemyre, proxy for S. and J. W.
Numa F. Reid --	No. 344--	W. H. Ragan, proxy for W. M.; P. V. Kirkman, proxy for S. W.; H. E. Field, proxy for J. W.
Stanly -----	No. 348--	S. L. Gullledge, W. M.
Durham -----	No. 352--	H. M. Brown, W. M.; A. V. Cole, proxy for S. W.; W. W. Hopper, proxy for J. W.
Snow -----	No. 363--	J. B. Horton, proxy for officers.
Craighead -----	No. 366--	M. V. Snyder, proxy for officers.
Gastonia -----	No. 369--	W. Y. Warren, proxy for officers.
State Line -----	No. 375--	W. J. Moss, proxy for officers.
Youngsville ----	No. 377--	P. R. Mitchell, S. W.; J. W. Hudson, J. W.
Granville -----	No. 380--	J. R. Davis, W. M.; C. D. Davis, proxy for S. W.
Forest City ----	No. 381--	J. M. Edwards, proxy for officers.
Reidsville ----	No. 384--	Richards R. Saunders, W. M.
Kedron -----	No. 387--	R. M. Hall, proxy for officers.
Lebanon -----	No. 391--	J. T. Bynum, proxy for W. M. and J. W.
Cape Fear -----	No. 394--	N. Ledwell, W. M.

Orient -----	No. 395--	W. D. McMillen, Sr., P. M., proxy for officers.
Oxford -----	No. 396--	T. R. Lanier, proxy for W. M.; D. F. Lanier, S. W.; J. E. Dean, proxy for J. W.
Conoho -----	No. 399--	B. M. Worsley, proxy for W. M.; L. B. Slade, proxy for S. W.; D. G. Matthews, proxy for J. W.
University -----	No. 408--	N. H. Merritt, W. M.; P. M. Thompson, S. W.
Rockville -----	No. 411--	C. H. Whitley, W. M.; W. H. Williamson, S. W.
Potecasi -----	No. 418--	C. G. Brown, W. M.
West Bend -----	No. 434--	C. M. Lasley, S. W.; Leon Cash, proxy for W. M. and J. W.
Star -----	No. 437--	W. H. James, P. M., Sec., proxy for officers.
Roper -----	No. 443--	Geo. W. Dixon, proxy for officers.
Biltmore -----	No. 446--	G. C. Ward, proxy for officers.
Enfield -----	No. 447--	H. C. Durham, J. W.; A. M. Atkinson, S. W.
Grifton -----	No. 452--	J. H. Barwick, P. M., proxy for officers.
Elkin -----	No. 454--	R. J. Barker, W. M.; W. E. Bivens, proxy for S. W.; J. R. Johnson, proxy for J. W.
South Fork -----	No. 462--	Ed. C. Ray, P. M., proxy for officers.
King Hiram -----	No. 466--	M. W. McArthur, proxy for officers.
Crumpler -----	No. 467--	R. F. Edwards, proxy for officers.
Grassy Knob -----	No. 471--	J. P. McCarter, P. M., proxy for officers.
Grimesland -----	No. 475--	J. L. Williams, W. M.
Eagle Springs -----	No. 477--	Hal A. McKinnon, W. M.; W. M. McDuffie, proxy for S. W.; Fullar McDuffie, J. W.
Rainbow -----	No. 479--	E. D. Reel, J. W.
Spring Hope -----	No. 481--	F. G. Chamblee, W. M.; G. E. Lamm, proxy for S. W.; R. B. Abernathy, proxy for J. W.
Saluda -----	No. 482--	R. M. Hall, proxy for officers.
Traphill -----	No. 483--	W. W. Willson, proxy for officers.
Rich Square -----	No. 488--	J. H. Brown, W. M.
Thos. M. Holt -----	No. 492--	J. S. Cook, W. M.; R. E. Hunter, proxy for S. and J. W.
Pilot -----	No. 493--	W. P. Henley, S. W., and proxy for W. M. and J. W.
Mooreville -----	No. 496--	W. W. Evans, proxy for W. M. and J. W.
Royal Hart -----	No. 497--	M. L. Cole, proxy for officers.
Raleigh -----	No. 500--	John H. Tolar, Jr., W. M.; Thos. P. Harrison, S. W.; Walter Durham, J. W.
L. McGlaughan -----	No. 504--	J. H. Copeland, W. M.
Cherryville -----	No. 505--	D. P. Dellinger, W. M.

Belhaven	-----	No. 509	--Geo. E. Ricks, W. M.; C. W. Smith, proxy for S. and J. W.
Whetstone	-----	No. 515	--John J. Ormand, proxy for officers.
Aulander	-----	No. 516	--J. T. Cleaton, S. W., and proxy for W. M. and J. W.
Farmville	-----	No. 517	--L. M. Cox, W. M.
Fairfield	-----	No. 520	--J. T. Burrus, J. W., proxy for W. M. and S. W.
Warsaw	-----	No. 522	--E. T. Randolph, proxy for W. M.; D. B. Hill, proxy for S. W.; E. A. Pear- sall, J. W.
Winterville	-----	No. 523	--E. W. Braxton, P. M., proxy for W. M.; S. M. Watus, P. M., proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Pendleton	-----	No. 524	--J. I. Martin, S. W.
Rodgers	-----	No. 525	--W. L. Estridge, W. M.; J. H. Sanders, proxy for S. W.; J. J. Kemp, proxy for J. W.
Fairmont	-----	No. 528	--Robert Inman, W. M.
Andrews	-----	No. 529	--C. W. Jarrett, proxy for W. M. and J. W.; F. A. Caudell, S. W.
Joppa	-----	No. 530	--W. L. Hogan, P. M., W. M.; S. B. Mor- ton, J. W.; A. B. Taylor, proxy for S. W.
Hamlet	-----	No. 532	--G. L. Glenn, W. M.; R. M. Galloway, proxy for S. W.; T. J. Walker, J. W.
Camp Call	-----	No. 534	--Geo. M. Gold, W. M.
Corinthian	-----	No. 542	--R. E. Paschal, W. M.; B. S. Eldridge, S. W.
Spencer	-----	No. 543	--W. P. Neister, W. M.
Mount Holly	-----	No. 544	--J. E. Harris, proxy for officers.
Maysville	-----	No. 547	--C. M. Mattocks, proxy for W. M.; A. T. Redd, proxy for S. and J. W.
Elon	-----	No. 549	--J. W. Patton, proxy for officers.
Roman Eagle	-----	No. 550	--L. W. Evans, proxy for officers.
Neil S. Stewart	-----	No. 556	--R. E. Weaver, W. M.
Waxhaw	-----	No. 562	--W. P. Neely, S. W.
Tabor	-----	No. 563	--W. C. Graham, W. M.
Wendell	-----	No. 565	--F. E. Wendell, proxy for W. M.; P. C. Stott, proxy for S. and J. W.
Doric	-----	No. 568	--G. W. Allee, S. W., and proxy for W. M.; E. W. Paul, J. W.
Mount Pleasant	-----	No. 569	--E. W. Vick, proxy for W. M.; Clarence Glover, S. W.; H. P. Bissell, J. W.
Meadow Branch	-----	No. 578	--J. W. Rowell, W. M.
Roseboro	-----	No. 585	--Jesse E. Wilson, proxy for W. M.
Lowell	-----	No. 590	--Ed. C. Ray, P. M., proxy for officers.
Wallace	-----	No. 595	--W. F. Murphy, Jr., proxy for W. M. and S. W.; W. B. Knowles, proxy for J. W.
Waccamaw	-----	No. 596	--J. Q. Foy, S. W.
Cranberry	-----	No. 598	--Cole Ellis, proxy for W. M.; T. R. Allen, proxy for S. W. and J. W.
Queen City	-----	No. 602	--C. W. Mangum, proxy for officers.
Skyuka	-----	No. 605	--R. M. Hall, proxy for officers.



Chadbourn -----	No. 607--	J. H. Land, W. M.; C. L. Tate, S. W.
Zebulon -----	No. 609--	J. H. Williams, proxy for officers.
Atkinson -----	No. 612--	Wm. H. Lewis, Sr., proxy for officers.
Home -----	No. 613--	O. M. Davis, W. M.
Sunrise -----	No. 615--	R. H. Mangum, J. W.; J. W. Andrews, proxy for W. M. and S. W.
Round Peak ----	No. 616--	W. W. Willson, proxy for officers.
St. Patrick's ----	No. 617--	W. H. Wells, proxy for officers.
Little River ----	No. 620--	J. B. Creech, W. M.; L. M. Littleton, proxy for S. W.; R. H. Creech, proxy for J. W.
Bonlee -----	No. 621--	Isaac H. Dunlap, proxy for W. M.; Chas. J. Webster, proxy for S. W.
John H. Mills --	No. 624--	J. H. Eaves, W. M.; W. P. Winn, S. W.; C. Malone, proxy for J. W.
Cannon Mem. ---	No. 626--	Ed. C. Ray, P. M., proxy for officers.
Perfection -----	No. 628--	J. W. Hollowell, S. W.
Walnut Cove ----	No. 629--	P. T. Harrington, proxy for W. M. and S. W.
Norlina -----	No. 630--	F. S. Packard, W. M.
Bailey -----	No. 633--	E. J. High, proxy for W. M.; Y. T. Eatman, proxy for S. W.; A. B. High, Jr., proxy for J. W.
Goldsboro -----	No. 634--	J. K. Peacock, proxy for officers.
Mill Springs ----	No. 636--	R. M. Hall, proxy for officers.
Yadkin Falls ----	No. 637--	W. H. Davis, W. M.
Victory -----	No. 642--	J. E. Maxwell, proxy for officers.
Proctorville ----	No. 643--	J. W. Rowell, proxy for officers.
Bladen -----	No. 646--	G. W. Fisher, J. W.
Black River ----	No. 652--	A. D. Wilson, W. M.; N. I. Dupree, S. W.
Jno. C. Britton---	No. 653--	J. J. Taylor, W. M.
Elberta -----	No. 654--	O. S. Richardson, proxy for W. M. and J. W.
Beulaville -----	No. 658--	Stephen W. Gresham, proxy for of- ficers.
Paw Creek -----	No. U.D.--	C. F. Alexander, W. M.

THE GRAND MASTER: Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I am very happy to present to you at this time a distinguished visitor. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina is honored tonight in having as its guest, Bro. William C. Prime, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England near the Grand Lodge of New York. It is a very genuine personal and official pleasure to welcome you, sir, to this Lodge, to turn you over to the Brethren, and to turn them over to you for whatever use you may see fit to make of them.

BRO. WILLIAM C. PRIME: Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren: It is a great pleasure for me to be here with you. I am not going to say anything at length

to you tonight, except to express my appreciation for your Grand Master's cordial invitation to come; and I assure you I look forward to a very satisfactory and inspiring session with you. It must be inspiring to all of us—it certainly is to me—to realize that there is no difference between us, rather a very great identity of purpose. It is a tremendous fact that all through this country, three million men, and more, are bent on the same business, and we are only a very small part of these men. But more of that further on. May God speed you in your work tonight.

## Grand Master's Address

The Grand Master delivered the following address, which was referred to the Board of General Purposes:

### MY BRETHREN:

It is my pleasure and privilege to extend to you a hearty and cordial welcome to the one hundred and thirty-seventh annual Communication of The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina. Many matters of great importance to the Craft will be presented to you before adjournment on Thursday; and I respectfully urge you to be prompt and regular in attendance, and sympathetic and earnest in your consideration of reports and recommendations.

To me the year's work has been full of interest and inspiration and bright promise for the future. I have fallen far short of the mark I set myself last January, when you placed upon my unworthy shoulders the Purple of the Fraternity. But I have honestly striven to administer to the best of my ability the affairs of the Grand Lodge, and for my errors and shortcomings I bespeak your brotherly forgiveness. Many have advised and assisted me during these past months. I am grateful to every one; but I desire to say here that Past Grand Master Andrews and Grand Secretary Willson have been particularly gracious and helpful, and my deep and abiding appreciation is due, and is hereby tendered, to them.

### Fraternal Dead

Many of our Brethren, well loved and now deeply mourned, have, since we last met, been raised to the last, most sublime Degree. The Committee on Necrology will

pay to them the formal tribute of our affection. I ask you now to stand for a moment, with bowed heads, in memory of them.

### Visitation

The most delightful feature, to me, of this year's work has been the privilege and pleasure I have enjoyed of meeting great numbers of the Masons of our State. I regret sincerely that I have been unable to accept all the gracious invitations which I have received. I have visited and addressed the following Lodges: Wake Forest, 282; St. John's, 1; Eno, 210; Lincoln, 137; Hamlet, 532; Numa F. Reid, 344; Siler City, 403; Fairmont, 528; Hiram, 40; Polenta, 450; Fairview, 339; Mystic Tie, 237; Wm. G. Hill, 218; Southern Pines, 484; Mt. Hermon, 118; Landmark, 76, (S. C.). I have attended and addressed District Meetings at Hamlet, Winston-Salem, Wadesboro, Murphy, Roanoke Rapids, Wilson, Washington, Waynesville, Tarboro, Oxford and Lumberton. In addition, I have delivered Masonic addresses at Cary, Raleigh, Bethel (twice), Stantonsburg, Durham, Wakelon School, Colerain Beach annual picnic, Mocksville annual picnic, Elkin annual picnic, Fayetteville, Kings Mountain, Carthage, Sunrise School, Wake Forest (several times), Holly Springs, State College, Warrenton, Aberdeen. I also had the distinguished pleasure of attending the Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Virginia on February 14 and 15; and of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of South Carolina on March 15. Both in Richmond and in Charleston your Grand Master was graciously received and delightfully entertained.

On April 4, I had the pleasure of assisting in the installation of a chapter of the Acacia Fraternity at the University of North Carolina. I regard this child of Masonry, of which I am proud to be a member, and other college Masonic clubs, as splendid organizations which should be supported and encouraged to the limit.

On August 27, 28 and 29, I had the privilege of attending the meeting of the Custodians and Lecturers in Asheville.

### Special Communications

Ten special communications of the Grand Lodge have been held. The Grand Secretary will read the list in

his report. I regret to have to inform you that there were irregularities in connection with the stones laid at Franklinton on May 29, and at Mocksville on August 9. At Franklinton, the Grand Master's name was omitted from the stone; and at Mocksville the "stone" turned out to be really a sort of slab. I trust the Grand Lodge will excuse me for having proceeded, under the circumstances, with the ceremonies. It should be said that the Grand Secretary's instructions to the local committee in both cases were of unexceptionable clearness. It is to be hoped that hereafter, when the services of this Grand Lodge are requested for the laying of corner stones, the Lodge or committee making the request will be willing to comply absolutely with the Grand Lodge law.

### Dispensations

Dispensations for the establishment of two new Lodges have been issued:

Paw Creek, in Mecklenburg County; Bladenboro, in Bladen County.

I have issued thirty-four special dispensations, chiefly for the election or appointing of new officers. There are still some lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, I find, which labor under the delusion that dispensations will be granted for sundry violations of the Code, such as balloting and conferring degrees on an abbreviated schedule.

### Oxford Orphanage

I have had the pleasure and privilege of visiting this beloved institution several times during the past year; and I recommend to any North Carolina Mason who is suffering from indifference, discouragement or spiritual destitution, a trip to Oxford and a close-up view of the Orphanage and its blessed work. You will hear later the report of the Board of Directors, to which I ask your careful attention.

At its annual session of 1923, the Grand Lodge authorized the immediate erection of a school building at the Orphanage, to cost \$60,000.00. The building committee was unable to get satisfactory bids. It will, therefore, be necessary for you to consider this vitally important matter again at this session of the Grand Lodge.

### **Wm. J. Hicks Memorial Hospital**

Past Grand Master Royster will give you detailed information of the present status of this splendid addition to our equipment at the Orphanage. I desire to direct your attention particularly to the astounding and disgraceful fact that, after three years of effort, we are still several thousand dollars short of the amount needed to build, furnish and equip the Hospital. The blame for this most unfortunate condition of affairs must lie at the door of the considerable number of lodges which have contributed exactly nothing. I am profoundly convinced that North Carolina Masons need education in worthy giving perhaps as much as in any other phase of Masonic activity.

### **Masonic and Eastern Star Home**

The longer I live the more I esteem and love this great institution—great because it serves tenderly and gently those who have borne the burden and heat of the day and who now, feeble and helpless, but, thank God! contented and happy, await the final summons. It has been my privilege to attend two meetings of the Board of Directors, whose report, to be made to you later, I commend to your earnest consideration.

### **Custodians and Lecturers**

One of the Assistant Grand Lecturers has discovered the significant facts that, from November 1921, to November, 1922, 143 lodges contributed nothing to the Orphanage, and that not a single one of these lodges was served by a Lecturer. Every lodge which was served during that period made some contribution. The point which I am seeking to illustrate by these facts is one which many of our lodges need to learn, namely, that a visit from one of the Lecturers presents an opportunity not only of instruction in the ritual but also of a renewal of fealty to the Grand Lodge and of a fresh kindling of enthusiasm for all the great movements fostered by the Grand Lodge. I have striven this year to impress this conception upon the long list of lodges unlectured for the past two years, and the shorter but far more pitiable roll whose unenlightened state stretches back into the remote past. If I understand aright the spirit and intent of a certain one of our obligations,



lodges whose members show no interest in doing correct ritualistic work are living in perpetual violation of that obligation and therefore should have their charters arrested.

### **Educational Field Work**

It was my pleasure, last January, to appoint Bro. W. C. Wicker to the position of Educational Field Secretary. He will read his report in due season. But statistics can never give you any idea of the inspiration and help and uplift which have come to the Craft during the past twelve months from our Brother and from his vigorous and intelligent management of this new department of Masonic activity. He has accomplished more than the most sanguine of us dared hope. What his work will mean during the coming years, no man can predict. His bitterest enemy has been a state of mind, hardened to an all but inflexible rigidity by years on years of Masonic practice and habit—a state of mind which conceives of Masonry as merely the performance of certain ritualistic acts behind tiled doors and the giving of some pittance to “charity.” Through the educational work this moss-covered, unworthy conception is slowly but surely being forced toward the place where all dead things belong—the cemetery. Through the educational work we are coming to love our beautiful ritual more, because we understand more fully its ancient treasures of symbol and allegory; we are acquiring a higher conception of charity; we are having our eyes opened to the romance of Masonic history and the dignity and antiquity of Masonic law; we are learning new lessons of morality and philosophy, practically applied to actual life; we are—perhaps most important—beginning to realize that Masonry has a message to and a mission in this great modern world of ours—a message and mission far transcending in importance any ritual ever devised by the mind of man, a message and mission which the world needs, deeply and vitally.

I am happy to inform you that the Educational Field Secretary and the Lecturers have worked together with a fine spirit of harmony and mutual esteem. Brother Wicker's office, moreover, is a sort of bureau of information upon the movements of the Lecturers about the State. When a Lodge desires to employ a Lecturer, it

can learn from Brother Wicker just where the man they want is employed, when he will be at leisure and how long. The arrangement of lecture dates is thereby greatly facilitated. May I say that I believe the Field Secretary should be elected for a term of, say, five years, rather than appointed.

### **Masonic Service Association**

This great organization has now definitely passed the experimental stage, and is embarked on a career of inspiration and help and blessing to American Freemasonry, whose results in uplift, in heightened efficiency, in wider knowledge, in truer appreciation of Masonic values, in genuine charity and service to all mankind, can now be only vaguely guessed at. The annual meeting of the Association, held last October in Washington, was an unqualified success. Those of us who were fortunate enough to be present felt that at last our great Fraternity was arising, as it were, out of sloth and indifference and girding on its armor and polishing its working tools for actual service and conflict. The old bogey of a general Grand Lodge was definitely laid; and Masons in our several Grand Jurisdictions can now enjoy a central co-operative Association, drawing from and contributing to all, without seeking in the remotest way to dictate or dominate. The formal report on the meeting of the Association will be read by the Educational Field Secretary.

### **Masonic Relief Association**

Your Grand Master and Grand Secretary attended the meeting of this Association in Washington on November 2 and 3. It is doing an important work along three lines, namely, securing employment for indigent Masons, directing relief work, and detecting impostors and broadcasting information with regard to them. Permit me to say that I believe our Grand Lodge should be represented whenever this Association assembles.

### **Warren G. Harding Memorial Association**

The plans and purposes of this Association are so well known that I hardly deem it necessary to rehearse them at this time. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina ought surely to have some part in a nation-wide tribute to the memory of our beloved Brother.



### **The Fort Bayard Undertaking**

Several years ago the Masons at this great Government hospital in New Mexico organized the Sojourners' Club. In 1921, the then Grand Master of that State recognized the Club officially and appealed to the lodges in his Jurisdiction to contribute to its support. The Club and its beneficent work have grown since then, and now present to American Masonry generally a worthy appeal for assistance. This appeal should be answered, I believe, by you, even if there were not several North Carolina Masons now undergoing treatment at Fort Bayard.

### **National Masonic Tuberculosis Sanatoria Commission**

There are 50,000 Masons in America today in the grip of the Great White Plague. Five thousand sufferers die every year. These dreadful facts, made public by Bro. Robert J. Newton, of San Antonio, Texas, Secretary of the Commission, ought to stir deeply the heart of every member of the Craft, throughout the length and breadth of the land. I earnestly hope this Grand Lodge will see fit to make some appropriation to the Commission's heroic work.

### **George Washington Memorial Association**

Many of you witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia, on November 1. I wonder if your pleasure, on that historic occasion, was marred, as mine was, by the knowledge that North Carolina has done almost nothing to redeem her pledge to the Association, made some years ago, of a contribution of one dollar per capita toward the erection and maintenance of the great building on Shooter's Hill. We now have about 40,000 Masons in this State, and we have sent into the treasury of the Association less than three thousand dollars. Our word has been given; it must be kept.

### **Code**

The deep gratitude and sincere appreciation of this Grand Lodge are due the members of the Code Commission—Bro. Raymond C. Dunn, of Enfield, Bro. Charles B. Newcomb, of Wilmington, Bro. J. Edward Allen, of Warrenton—for their arduous and devoted labor in pre-

paring the new Code, which is now before you. These brethren have truly done a fine piece of work, and they are entitled to receive the wages of a Master.

### **Andrews' Digest**

In 1907, Past Grand Master Andrews put the Grand Lodge of North Carolina under great obligation to him by publishing his Digest. He has now brought the Digest up through the administration of Past Grand Master Owen, and our obligation to him is rendered still greater. The 1907 volume should, in my opinion, be re-issued at once, with the addition of this valuable fresh material, and Brother Andrews should receive a formal expression of our gratitude for his labors.

### **Foreign Correspondence**

This important work has been in abeyance for some years. This year, however, it has been well done by Bro. J. Edward Allen. The result of his labors will be published within the next few weeks, and I urge you to examine it carefully. Brother Allen deserves the thanks and appreciation of the Grand Lodge.

### **District Deputy Grand Masters**

Having served as District Deputy for two years, I understand the difficulties and discouragements against which these forty-three Brethren must continually fight. And I desire to say now, with all possible emphasis, that the District Deputies are the key men in North Carolina Masonry. If they are active and efficient, the Craft advances and prospers; if, on the contrary, they are indifferent and negligent, the Craft suffers. Permit me to say, further, that I believe they should receive more recognition and encouragement from the Grand Lodge, and in the following ways: They should have distinctive jewels and aprons, there should be a definite time set apart during the sessions of the Grand Lodge for the reading and discussion of their reports, their expenses in their respective districts should be borne by the Grand Lodge, they should have the power to levy assessments for the expenses of District Meetings, and, finally, appointments to the Grand Lodge roster should be made from their number.

Thanks largely to the educational program, the District Deputies have had a definite task during the past year, and nearly all of them have been hard at work for Masonry, although only a few have submitted formal reports.

### **Masonic Educational Loan Fund**

From every point of view, the creation of this fund was, in my judgment, one of the wisest steps ever taken by the Grand Lodge. A detailed statement of its administration during the past year will be presented to you by the Treasurer, Past Grand Master Andrews.

### **Charters Surrendered**

One charter has been surrendered: Seven Springs Lodge, No. 631, on April 17.

Fleetwood Lodge, U. D., having failed to file a certificate of proficiency, has been required to surrender its dispensation, issued on February 22, 1922.

### **Charters Suspended and Arrested**

Two charters were suspended, each for three months: Baltimore Lodge, No. 424, for voting on a petition for affiliation at the meeting at which it was presented.

Lone Hickory Lodge, No. 512, for failure to pay 1922 returns and for long continued disregard of communications from the Grand Secretary's office.

My original orders in both cases were that the charters be arrested; but subsequent apologies, explanations and promises caused me to mitigate the sentence.

Six charters have been arrested:

Lone Oak Lodge, No. 449. This Lodge tried P. R. Griffith on the charge of gross immorality and sentenced him to indefinite suspension. The Grand Lodge, a year ago, ordered the Lodge to re-sentence him. At the special communication called for this purpose, the attorney for the accused persuaded the Master to read over the evidence previously taken and to allow him (the attorney) to discuss the penalty that should be inflicted. Counsel for the Lodge objected, but was overruled. Counsel for the defense then launched into a lengthy attack upon the validity of the evidence taken at the trial, the character of the wife of the accused, etc. Finally, after several ballots, the accused was suspended for two years. The

District Deputy Grand Master, Bro. J. W. S. Davis, informs me that Griffith and his counsel "had personally interviewed a majority of the members present, and had what you might call a packed jury to begin with." Here, my Brethren, was a fatally diseased organ. I amputated.

Notla Lodge, No. 312. This Lodge has long been a blot on North Carolina Masonry, although, like all the other lodges whose charters have been arrested, it had some good Masons in it. Conditions in the Lodge, as reported to me by District Deputy Grand Master Davis and by Assistant Grand Lecturer Nelson, were disgraceful and intolerable. In addition, the Lodge violated squarely an explicit order from the Grand Master.

Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397, suspended for four years one O. V. English, tried for and convicted of gross immorality. On December 13, I met in Asheville a number of men who were members of this Lodge before its charter was arrested. I am convinced that they now recognize the seriousness of their offense against Masonry in the kid-glove handling of English, and I hope the Committee on Propositions and Grievances will give their representatives a favorable hearing.

Ivy Lodge, No. 406. This charter was arrested on the recommendation of District Deputy Grand Master Green, who reported to me a condition of carelessness, ignorance and indifference such as has no business being aided and abetted by a charter from this Grand Lodge.

Minneapolis Lodge, No. 601, is an old offender. Grand Master Webb, in his report last year, stated that he cited this Lodge to show cause why its charter should not be arrested, and did not even receive a reply to his letters. The Grand Secretary has had continuous difficulty with 601, for years, in his endeavor to collect moneys and keep his records straight. My own patience was strained for several months, and it broke when the secretary, after repeated letters from me, not only failed to carry out my orders with respect to certain fees due Johnson City Lodge, No. 486, of Tennessee, but did not do me the courtesy of replying even to my citation to show cause on or before December 10 why the charter should not be arrested.

Boardman Lodge, No. 536. I quote District Deputy Grand Master Newcomb's report: "I have written this Lodge several times for a date on which it could hold a

meeting for the purpose of inspection. I have not yet received a reply to a single communication. I have never been able to get a date for the inspection since I have been District Deputy (about six years). I received a communication about two years ago from the Brother then acting as Secretary, stating that the Lodge was in bad shape, not holding meetings and unable to function properly, and suggesting that it surrender its charter. I have heard nothing further from the Lodge." Such a report, I think, furnishes ample cause for the action I have taken.

### Decisions

A large number of questions have been asked, most of which were already answered in the Code and Digest. I have made the following rulings which I believe should be reported

January 31. Have soldiers at Fort Bragg the right to petition Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, without securing waiver of jurisdiction?

Held that the Lodge claiming jurisdiction over an officer or enlisted man in the army or navy at the time of his enlistment continues to hold it as long as he is in the service. In case no jurisdiction is claimed by his home Lodge, he may petition Phoenix Lodge after he has resided twelve months or more at Fort Bragg.

This ruling has also been made with reference to Camp Glenn and Ocean Lodge, No. 405.

January 31. A resolution is offered and lies on the table a month. When it is called up, the original mover asks that it be withdrawn, but the original seconder objects.

Held that the refusal of the seconder to agree to the withdrawal of the resolution is equivalent to a renewal of the original motion, which is, therefore, before the Lodge for action.

March 12. During this administration, the Grand Lodge will not lay corner-stones, except when buildings are in their initial stages.

March 19. A man coming from another State, employed in the field work of the State Highway Commission, cannot establish a bona fide residence in North Carolina, unless he leaves the Commission and settles down definitely.



or give up his charter, he asked me, very courteously, what authority I had for issuing such instructions, and informed the Field Secretary, at same time, that the members of his Lodge considered their work more beautiful than that used by their sister lodges. I regard such an attitude as this as particularly pernicious and it is more wide-spread than many of you realize. I am no iron-fisted autocrat, but I warn you solemnly, my Brethren, that the time has come for the Grand Lodge to demand of the subordinate lodges an instant and cordial compliance with *all* its laws, resolutions and edicts.

In the fourth place, there is observable a quite unseemly haste to rush through the Blue Lodge in order to take the Scottish or York Rite and so to enter the Shrine. This situation has become so acute that on last evening a number of interested Brethren met and formulated certain recommendations which I trust you will consider very carefully. The Blue Lodge is the foundation of all Masonry, and the Mason who takes the higher degrees ought to come back to his Lodge with renewed enthusiasm and energy, thankful for the new light he has received and resolved to diffuse it to the limit of his power.

In the next place, there can be no doubt that a great many lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction are doing degree work of a very inferior calibre. Now, my Brethren, I submit that indifference at this point is tragic and sinful. Our ritual is our distinctive heritage and possession; it is the garb in which Masonry clothes herself; it is, perhaps, the most important and impressive of the resources of the Order for the building of character and the teaching of truth. Multitudes of upstanding young Americans are turning to us today, asking of us bread; shall we give them a stone? I affirm without fear of being successfully refuted that the vast majority of the indifferent, worthless "Masons," carried as so much dead weight on lodge books today, would, if the truth could be ascertained, trace their indifference and worthlessness back to shoddy, stumbling, dull and stupid degree work which, instead of raising them to a living perpendicular of zeal and enthusiasm for the Order, while their minds and souls were plastic and ready to receive lasting impressions, reduced them to the dead level of ineffectual lifelessness so perfectly exemplified by the degree team.

Lodges complain that they "cannot afford to employ Lecturers." Their ritualistic work goes from bad to worse, attendance drops off, applications appear less and less frequently, and they simply mark time, barely manage to scrape together sufficient funds to keep the Grand Secretary (a sort of ferocious wolf in disguise) from the door, contribute little or nothing to charity, education, and other objects of the Grand Lodge, and eventually shrivel up into miserable husks upon whose emaciated bodies the trappings of the Fraternity rattle dismally and tragically. You may imagine that I exaggerate. I assure you—and there are at least some in this presence who will support me—I assure you that I am speaking words of truth and soberness.

In the next place—we are still considering danger points—my observation is that in all too many lodges there is a general and depressing apathy among the rank and file of the membership, while the faithful few are doing the work. What a mighty, irresistible force for good good Masonry would be, if all her millions of sons were actual builders! I have already suggested what appears to me to be one of the reasons for the existence of the vast army of drones in the Masonic hive. Permit me now to suggest another. A great many men grow weary of the frequent repetition of even the most beautiful and interesting ritualistic work. Unless we can offer such men some other stimulus to interest and enthusiasm, we shall lose them, and such a loss is irreparable. The educational program holds the complete solution of this acute problem. Masonic history, symbolism, law, biography, morality, philosophy, present a surpassingly fascinating field for study and research—a field whose inexhaustible resources of inspiration and enlightenment we are just beginning properly to evaluate. I regard the organization of the Masonic Service Association, out of which the educational work has come, as the most important forward step ever taken by American Freemasonry.

Here, then, my Brethren, is my prescription for Masonic indifference: Take equal parts of accurate, impressively delivered ritual and Masonic study, mix with a liberal quantity of brotherly love and tolerance in the realm of opinion, add clean living and genuine interest in the poor and unfortunate, and take in unlimited doses.

Finally, the most dangerous tendency I see in North Carolina Masonry today is a weak-kneed, flabby spinelessness on the question of law breaking. It is hard for me to speak with moderation on this point. Here is a Lodge suspending for four years one of its members convicted of the seduction of the virtuous daughter of one of his brother Masons. Here is another Lodge saying, "Naughty, naughty!" to a moral pervert in Masonic livery who flaunts his unspeakable vice in the faces of decent men and women. Here is another one forgiving a notorious blockader who gets up in the Lodge, admits his guilt and says God has forgiven him and he wishes his Brethren would do likewise. Brotherly love is fine and beautiful, but it ceases to be a virtue when it is unstintingly bestowed on a "Mason" who utterly disregards the precepts and principles of the Order, gives the lie to all its teachings and drags its good name in the dust. I believe—nay, I know—that the Grand Lodge and its officers must deal sternly and without mercy with lodges which trifle and dally and piddle with law-breaking and law-breakers and who thus bring disgrace and dishonor into the ranks of our Fraternity.

But there is a brighter side, my Brethren. It has often been said that the heart of the Craft is sound. That is true. I believe North Carolina Masonry is advancing steadily along a highway that leads ever upward. I have a firm conviction that North Carolina Masons are, every passing day, making larger and larger contributions to the forces that are laboring for good citizenship and righteousness. I look forward into the future confidently and happily.

### Recommendations

#### A. Financial.

1. Oxford Orphanage and Masonic and Eastern Star Home: Every cent our resources will permit.
2. Educational Field Work: Six thousand dollars.
3. Educational Loan Funds: Three thousand dollars.
4. George Washington Memorial: A per capita tax of one dollar, payable in four annual installments of twenty-five cents each.
5. Harding Memorial Association: Five hundred dollars.



6. Fort Bayard Undertaking: Two hundred and fifty dollars.

7. Tuberculosis Sanatoria Commission: Five hundred dollars.

8. Foreign Correspondence: Three hundred and fifty dollars. Moreover, I recommend that Brother Allen be reimbursed for his outlay over and above his appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars for the past year's work.

9. Cemetery and Monument at Masonic and Eastern Star Home: All the Committee asks for, if within our means.

#### **B. Legal.**

1. That aliens be declared ineligible to receive the degrees in Masonry.

2. That lodges which are not represented in three successive annual Communications of the Grand Lodge be deprived of their charters.

3. That professional counsel be forbidden to appear in Masonic trials.

4. That newly raised Master Masons be required to stand a satisfactory examination in the catechism of the Third Degree before signing the By-Laws.

5. That the Grand Secretary be instructed to publish, in "The Orphans' Friend," the names and numbers of lodges whose charters have been arrested or suspended.

6. That lodges be required to employ a Lecturer for at least a week every two years.

7. That candidates be required to present themselves for passing and raising within a reasonable time, or be disqualified.

8. That the law with respect to maimed applicants be made less stringent.

9. That lodges be required to add one dollar to the initiation fees of candidates, to cover the cost of one year's subscription to "The Orphans' Friend."

10. That the Grand Secretary issue a uniform paid-up dues card, which all the subordinate lodges must use.

11. That the terms of Grand Lodge officers and subordinate lodge officers be made concurrent.

**C. General.**

1. That a suitable Past Grand Treasurer's jewel and Past Grand Secretary's jewel be presented to Brother Lacy and Brother Willson, respectively, with the love of the Grand Lodge and with its earnest hope that both of them may, for many years to come, continue to succeed themselves.

2. That a committee be appointed to mark the grave of Past Grand Master William R. Davie, founder of the University of North Carolina. The grave is in the churchyard of Waxhaw Presbyterian church, just across the South Carolina line.

3. That the Educational Field Secretary be provided with proper apron and jewel.

4. That the Grand Lodge consider seriously a policy of consolidating small lodges.

5. That the Grand Lodge undertake to support the Oxford Orphanage without State aid. Permit me to say that I am seconded in this recommendation by formal action of the Fourth and Eleventh Districts, and that I believe profoundly that the time is at hand for us, if we be real men and Masons, to run our own institution.

In conclusion, I desire to express to you again my deep and lasting appreciation of the honor you did me a year ago, and to assure you that I turn over the gavel to my successor with genuine love in my heart for every true Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Let me give you, as my parting message, with all reverence, Jehovah's words to Moses: "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward."

Fraternally submitted,

*Hubert M. Neill Poter,*

*Grand Master.*

## Report of Grand Treasurer

The Grand Treasurer read the following report, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

RALEIGH, N. C., January 15, 1924.

*The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

Brethren: As required by law, I submit to you, my report as Grand Treasurer for year ending December 31, 1923.

This report is in keeping with my former reports, setting forth itemized and consolidated statements of receipts and disbursements and balances.

As stated in my last report, I have on hand United States of America Treasury Savings Certificates, which cost \$984.00 and will mature 1928 at \$1,2000.00.

I have collected \$724.98 interest on bank balances.

Fraternally submitted,

B. R. LACY,  
Grand Treasurer.

### THE GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M., OF NORTH CAROLINA, CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

#### RECEIPTS

##### "Exhibit A"

Grand Lodge Dues .....	\$ 64,970.00
Charity Fund .....	22,830.00
Charters and Dispensations .....	160.00
Interest on Bank Balances .....	724.98
Interest on Drewry Memorial Fund .....	1,422.61
Cash received from Lodges Charters arrested .....	444.68
Miscellaneous .....	302.77
<b>Total—see "Schedule 1" .....</b>	<b>\$ 90,855.04</b>
Balance at first of year .....	31,136.41
	<b>\$121,991.45</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS

Oxford Orphanage, Support Ap- propriation 1923 .....	\$ 35,000.00
School at Orphanage .....	6,000.00
	<b>\$ 41,000.00</b>
Masonic and Eastern Star Home Building Appropriation 1922 .....	5,000.00
Support Appropriation 1923 .....	11,000.00
Addition to Home .....	5,000.00
	<b>21,000.00</b>
Salaries paid .....	3,825.00
Grand Secretary, Clerical Assistance .....	3,900.00

Grand Lodge Expense & Grand Lodge Officers Expense	3,190.40
Code Commission	398.85
Donations for relief	1,550.00
Educational Loan Fund	2,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	58.00
Interest on Notes	155.00
Insurance Premiums Paid	122.53
Japanese Relief	500.00
Masonic Service Association	1,901.04
Masonic Relief Association of U. S.	183.10
Masonic Education & Information	5,454.99
Notes Paid	4,682.94
Printing, Postage & Stationery	3,332.16
Rent Grand Secretary's Office	1,050.00
Refunds	281.00
Secretary to Grand Master	500.00
2½ % Commission on Drewry Memorial Fund	34.96
Total—see "Schedule 2"	\$ 95,119.97
Cash in Banks, see "Schedule 3"	26,871.48
	<u>\$121,991.45</u>

## RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

## "Schedule 1"

W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	\$ 3,336.50
W. W. Willson, G. S., Charity Fund	6,520.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	1,000.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	1,032.50
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	6,507.50
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	4,057.50
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	5,597.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., Charity Fund	12,510.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	3,771.50
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	4,176.50
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	4,553.50
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	3,766.50
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	5,995.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	329.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	4,228.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	3,748.50
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	4,423.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodges Dues	3,865.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., Grand Lodge Dues	4,582.50
W. W. Willson, G. S., Charity Fund	3,800.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., Charters & Dispensations	160.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., Income from J. C. Drewry Memorial	1,422.61
W. W. Willson, G. S., Miscellaneous	302.77
W. W. Willson, G. S., Amount turned over by Lodges when Charters were arrested	444.68

Raleigh Savings Bank & Trust Co., Interest	
Bank Balances -----	696.91
Wachovia Bank & Trust Company -----	28.07
	<hr/>
	\$ 90,855.04

## DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL

## "Schedule 2"

R. H. Lemmond, D.D.G.M., expense G. L.---	\$ 10.35
J. T. Alderman, P.G.M., expense G. L.-----	5.00
Walter E. Moore, P.G.M.-----	40.00
A. L. Holden, Cred. Com., 2 days per diem	10.00
W. C. Wicker, A.G.L., exp. meeting G. L. & C.	12.50
Chas. B. Newcomb, D.D.G.M., exp. G. L.---	31.70
Jeff L. Nelson, A.G.L., exp. G. L.-----	36.00
H. P. Alston, D.D.G.M., exp. G. L.-----	15.33
J. W. Patton, A.G.L., exp. G. L. & C. -----	17.00
H. E. Austin, D.D.G.M., expense G. L.-----	11.10
K. W. Winstead, A.G.L. expense G. L.-----	11.55
J. M. Barber, A.G.L., expense G. L.-----	41.95
J. W. Alford, A.G.L., expense G. L.-----	17.00
J. F. Marquette, A.G.L., expense G. L.-----	18.00
W. L. Liddell, P.G.M., expense G. L.-----	24.78
F. Wm. E. Cullingford, Cred. Com. per diem	10.00
H. C. Alexander, D.D.G.M., expense G. L.---	14.46
W. B. Kester, D.D.G.M., expense G. L.-----	21.00
L. E. Green, D.D.G.M., expense G. L.-----	30.00
Geo. S. Norfleet, P.G.M., expense G. L.-----	19.60
Chas. M. Griggs, D.D.G.M., expense G. L.---	23.72
J. E. Cameron, expense G. L.-----	38.00
R. M. Hall, D.D.G.M., expense G. L.-----	45.00
G. C. Ward, D.D.G.M., expense G. L.-----	45.00
Rev. Jno. S. Wood, Asst.G.C., exp. G. L.-----	15.10
J. D. Lineberger, D.D.G.M., expense G. L.---	27.50
R. C. Dunn, Chrm. Cred. Com., exp. & Steno.	170.45
W. W. Holland, A.G.L., expense G. L.-----	14.46
J. S. Armstrong, D.D.G.M., expense G. L.---	25.00
Andrew J. Harris, expense G. L.-----	10.56
J. LeGrand Everett, S.G.W., exp. G. L.-----	19.50
J. W. Rowell, A.G.L., expense G. L.-----	27.10
J. W. Rowell, A.G.L., exp. Code Commission	12.90
J. F. Rhem, G.S.B., expense G. L.-----	17.00
Harry T. Paterson, D.D.G.M., exp. G. L.---	17.00
Watson N. Sherrod, D.D.G.M., exp. G. L.---	14.65
Chas. B. Newcomb, D.D.G.M., exp. Code Com., Clerk & Steno.-----	305.45
W. D. Terry, G.T., salary-----	50.00
H. M. Poteat, D.G.M., expense G. L.-----	16.50
S. M. Gattis, P.G.M., expense G. L.-----	15.00
B. S. Royster, P.G.M., expense G. L.-----	15.00
R. C. Dunn, G.J.D. expense G. L.-----	9.75
Leon Cash, J.G.W., expense G. L.-----	15.35
B. S. Royster, Jr., G.S., expense G. L.-----	17.50
J. W. Winborne, D.D.G.M., expense G. L.---	20.00

Jas. H. Webb, P.G.M., post. & exp. as G.M. 1922	100.00
Jas. H. Webb, P.G.M., refund of money advanced to Ed. Fund	500.00
Jas. H. Webb, P.G.M., Steno. salary, 1922	75.00
W. J. Carter, Supt. M. Temple, exp. G. L.	16.00
J. H. Anderson, exp. of self & G.M. Price of Virginia	22.41
Raleigh Savgs. Bk. & Tr. Co., 3 months int. on \$4,000	60.00
W. Wm. E. Cullingford, expense G. L.	44.25
Homer Peele, G.A., salary and expense	117.77
J. Edward Allen, expense Code Commission	80.50
Horton Studio, Portrait of J. B. Owens, G.M.	26.00
H. M. Poteat, G.M., expense G.M., Jan.	16.65
W. D. Terry, G.T., expense G. L.	1.72
Mary Jayne Smith, laundering aprons	20.00
Raleigh Ptg. Co., Tags for G. L.	12.00
W. W. Willson, G.S., Clerical Appropriation	3,900.00
B. R. Lacy, G.T., Part salary	50.00
H. Mahler & Son, P.M. Jewel	134.00
W. F. Rector, Sec'y Lodge, No. 423, refund	1.00
Raleigh Savgs. Bk. & Tr. Co., note, \$682.94 and Int. \$10.00, and Com., \$34.96	727.90
Masonic & Eastern Star Home, appropriation Building 1922	5,000.00
C. T. McClenaghan, Fire Ins. Premium	11.92
Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw, Sec'y to G.M., salary	41.66
B. R. Lacy, G.T., part salary	50.00
Linville Lodge, No. 489, refund Init. Tax	120.00
J. W. S. Davis, D.D.G.M., exp. visit to arrest Charter	13.50
Oxford Orphanage, Printing Grand Office	2,395.22
Mrs. A. S. Lee, relief of	25.00
W. D. Terry, G.T., exp. G. L. Oxford	16.53
A. B. Andrews, Tr. Ed. Fund, 1923 approp.	2,000.00
Raleigh Savgs. Bk. & Tr. Co., Interest on \$2,000.00 note	30.00
J. C. Cameron, Jr. G.W., exp. G. L. Oxford	14.10
Edwards & Broughton Ptg. Co., ptg. G. Office	50.75
Macon Pub. Co., ptg. Certificate, special	28.00
W. C. Wicker, E. F. Sec'y, Salary, \$375.00 Steno., \$75.00, expense \$125.00	575.00
B. R. Lacy, G.T., part salary	50.00
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y, Salary, \$375.00 \$75.00, expense \$125.00	575.00
J. E. Cameron, Chrm. Cust., exp. mtg. G. C. & G. L.	55.70
H. M. Poteat, G.M., expense account	136.15
Leon Cash, exp. Bd. of G. C. & G. C.	252.70
W. W. Willson, G.S., exp. Dis. Meet.	8.04
Montgomery Lodge, No. 426, donation to Bro. A. H. Davidson	25.00
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y., salary \$375.00,	



Steno. \$75.00 .....	450.00
H. M. Poteat, G.M., expense account .....	95.66
Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw, Sec'y to G.M., salary .....	41.65
A. L. Randell, Ex Sec'y, donation Jap. relief .....	500.00
Masonic & Eastern Star Home, additional Home .....	5,000.00
W. W. Willson, G.S., refd. ini. tax to Monroe Lodge, No. 244 .....	30.00
Raleigh Savgs. Bk. & Tr. Co. int. on \$2,000.00 .....	25.00
H. M. Poteat, G.M., exp. Washington Memo. ....	130.00
Cary Lodge, No. 198, refund init. tax .....	50.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., refd. init. tax to Laurinburg Lodge, No. 305 .....	10.00
Eagle Lodge, No. 71, refund init. tax .....	10.00
Catawba Valley Lodge, No. 217, refund Initiation Tax .....	10.00
Caroleen Lodge, No. 510, refund Initiation Tax .....	20.00
C. M. Haithcock, Sec'y Lodge, No. 604, refund Initiation Tax .....	10.00
Rolesville Lodge, No. 156, refund Initiation Tax .....	10.00
Oconee Lodge, No. 427, donation for relief of Mrs. Celia Hyatt .....	100.00
H. M. Poteat, G.M., expense account .....	90.00
Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw, Sec'y to G.M., salary ..	41.65
W. W. Willson, G.S., rent G. Office, 1923 ....	1,050.00
W. W. Willson, G.S., salary 1923 .....	3,300.00
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y, salary \$375, Steno. \$75, expense \$50.00 .....	500.00
Oxford Orphanage, part 1923 appropriation ..	10,000.00
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y, Mimeograph .....	149.40
R. N. Hacket, P.G.M., exp. G. L. ....	21.50
H. S. Storr Co., Typewriter G. Office .....	77.50
H. M. Poteat, G.M., exp. Geo. Washington Memorial .....	91.75
Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw, Sec'y to G.M., salary ..	41.67
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y, Miscellan. exp. ....	211.91
Jas. E. Thiem, supplies G. Office .....	28.45
H. Broadwell, Sec'y to G. M. Webb, part salary 1922 .....	75.00
F. D. Winston, P.G.M., expense G. L. ....	16.25
B. R. Lacy, G. T., postage .....	4.00
Edwards & Broughton Ptg. Co., supplies G. O. ....	105.50
W. W. Willson, G.S., exp. G. L. of S. C. and Aberdeen, N. C. ....	41.60
McClenaghan, Griffith and Hayes, Bond for G. S. and G. T. ....	100.00
Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw, Sec'y to G.M., salary ..	41.70
Dr. Chas. Z. Chandler, D.D.G.M., exp. G. L. ....	20.00
Scottsville Lodge, No. 385, donation to Mrs. Fannie Sheppard .....	50.00
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y, postage & Steno. ....	93.68
H. M. Poteat, G.M., expense account .....	75.38



Fuquay Lodge, No. 614, donation to Bro. A. F. Smith	250.00
Oxford Lodge, No. 396, donation to Bro. F. P. Bland	200.00
Lone Oak Lodge, No. 449, donation to Bro. W. D. Crisp	50.00
Masonic Service Association	1,133.62
Raleigh Savgs. Bk. & Tr. Co., 2 Drewry notes \$2,000, interest \$30.00	2,030.00
Pantagraph Ptg. & Stat. Co., supplies G. O. Masonic Relief Association of U. S., amt. due to 8-1-22	171.30
H. M. Poteat, G.M., expense account	183.10
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y, Steno. & supplies	10.42
H. M. Poteat, G.M., expense account	105.00
Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw, Sec'y to G.M., salary	23.75
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y, Steno. & exp.	41.70
Dunn's Rock Lodge, No. 267, relief of Masonic Widow in Nicaragua, C. A.	200.00
Hugh A. McPherson, G.S., Masonic Ser. Assn.	300.00
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y, Steno. & exp.	383.71
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y, Steno. & exp.	200.00
R. F. Edwards, G.L., exp. G. L. Oxford	200.00
Leon Cash, G.L., exp. G. L. Oxford	10.00
Rev. Bruce Benton, G.C., exp. G. L., Oxford	6.00
H. M. Poteat, G.M., expense account	12.00
Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw, Sec'y to G. M., salary	49.04
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y, supplies	41.70
J. K. Hall, relief of	470.00
C. L. Wiles, relief of	25.00
C. T. McClenaghan, Fire Ins. Premium	100.00
Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw, Sec'y to G.M., salary	10.61
H. M. Poteat, G.M., expense account	41.70
H. M. Poteat, G.M., Floral design to Pres. Harding	43.44
Masonic Service Association	25.00
Horton Studio, Portrait of G.M., H. M. Poteat	383.71
Masonic & Eastern Star Home, part approp.	26.00
Royal & Borden Fur. Co., Furniture G. L. O.	6,000.00
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y., salary \$375, Steno. \$75, expense \$50	58.00
H. M. Poteat, G. M., expense account	500.00
Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw, Sec'y to G. M., salary	31.10
C. W. Phillips, relief of	41.65
W. W. Willson, G. S., exp. Masonic Ser. Assn.	100.00
J. LeGrand Everett, D.G.M., exp. Washington Memorial	57.58
H. M. Poteat, G. M., expense account	18.00
Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw, Sec'y to G. M., salary	41.00
W. C. Wicker, Ed. F. Sec'y, salary \$375, Steno. \$75, expense \$100	41.65
J. W. S. Davis, D.D.G.M., expense arresting Charter of Lodge, No. 329	550.00
	6.50

B. R. Lacy, G. T., part salary-----	50.00
B. R. Lacy, G. T., balance salary-----	100.00
Oxford Orphanage, approp. for school-----	6,000.00
Raleigh Savgs. Bk. & Tr. Co., 2 notes Drew- ry Memorial-----	2,000.00
R. E. Holland, Sec'y No. 257, refund Initia- tion Tax-----	10.00
B. C. Nix, relief of-----	150.00
Pigeon Lodge, No. 386, relief of H. A. Hudson	100.00
Perquimans Lodge, No. 106, relief of Widow and two children-----	75.00
Masonic and Eastern Star Home, bal. approp.	5,000.00
W. W. Willson, G. S., Postage-----	459.44
W. W. Willson, G. S., Miscellaneous exp.---	261.45
Oxford Orphanage, part 1923 approp.-----	25,000.00
Mrs. E. B. Earnshaw, Sec'y to G. M., salary	83.27

\$ 95,119.97

### RECONCILIATION OF BANK ACCOUNT

#### "Schedule 3"

Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Raleigh, N. C.:

Balance per pass book-----\$ 40,323.04

Less Checks out:

No. 1721 ----- \$ 25,000.00

1722 ----- 83.27

25,083.27

Balance in Bank -----

\$ 15,239.77

Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company,  
Raleigh, N. C.:

Balance per pass book----- 11,766.71

Less Checks out:

No. 72 ----- 10.00

74 ----- 100.00

147 ----- 25.00

135.00

Balance in Bank -----

11,631.71

Total Cash Balance, see "Exhibit A"---

\$ 26,871.48

## Report of Grand Secretary

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report, which was read and referred to the Board of General Purposes:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

Brethren: I herewith submit my seventh Annual Report as your Grand Secretary. It is a pleasure to report that progress has been made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, along all Masonic lines in North Carolina and I confidently believe that the Craft is today in more healthy condition and its membership better informed regarding Masonic ideals than ever before in its history.

### REVENUE

Receipts to January 1, 1924, from all sources.

Lodges dues and fines	\$ 64,970.00
Tax on Initiates	22,830.00
Charters and Dispensations fees	160.00
From members of defunct Lodges	1.00
Income from Jno. C. Drewry Fund	1,422.61
Sale of Digests and Proceedings	24.19
Fees and Certificates	38.14
Fees, Suspensions and Expulsions	225.00
Miscellaneous receipts	14.44
From Eastern Star Lodge, No. 425	57.00
From Lone Oak Lodge, No. 449, Charter arrested	345.72
From Ivy Lodge, No. 406, Charter arrested	2.29
From Notla Lodge, No. 312, Charter arrested	39.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 90,130.06</b>
Paid B. R. Lacy, as per his receipts	\$ 90,130.06

### ESTIMATE OF MEMBERSHIP

Number Lodges in jurisdiction January 1923	462
Number Charters arrested	6
Number U. D. Lodges discontinued	1
Number Lodge charters surrendered	1
	8
	454
Number of Lodges under dispensation	2
	456
Total number of Lodges in state 1-1-'24	454
Number Lodges having made report to date	449
Number Masons June 30, 1922	
Number Initiated	2,210
Number Passed	1,198
	38,371

Number Raised -----	2,054
Number Admitted -----	660
Number Reinstated -----	103
<hr/>	
Total number with gains -----	41,188
Number Expelled -----	22
Number Suspended -----	353
Number Withdrawn -----	682
Number died -----	476
<hr/>	
	1,533

Total number Masons June 30, 1923 ----- 39,655

This gives us a net gain in membership  
during the fiscal year 1923 of ----- 1,284

In addition to the \$90,130.06 collected, I have collected from  
rents and other sources, \$21,596.30 for the Masonic Temple Con-  
struction Company, making a total collection from all sources of  
\$111,702.36.

#### CHARTERS ARRESTED

During the year charters of the following Lodges have been  
arrested by order of the Grand Master:

Notla Lodge, No. 312,  
Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397,  
Ivy Lodge, No. 406,  
Lone Oak Lodge, No. 449,  
Boardman Lodge, No. 536,  
Minneapolis Lodge, No. 601.

#### CHARTERS SURRENDERED

January 6, 1923, Seven Springs, No. 631.

Five Lodges have failed to make annual returns as required  
by the Grand Lodge law, to-wit:

Pine Forest Lodge, No. 186,  
Pleasant Mount Lodge, No. 441,  
Buies Creek Lodge, No. 503,  
Lone Hickory Lodge, No. 512,  
Banners Elk Lodge, No. 655.

Of these five the charters of Pleasant Mount Lodge, No. 441,  
and Buies Creek Lodge, No. 503, should be arrested, or the  
Lodges compelled to meet regularly. The Master of Buies Creek  
Lodge recently wrote me that he was unable to obtain meetings.  
Under such circumstances, I advised him to summon his members  
to a meeting and if they could not meet and transact business  
of the Lodge, to surrender the charter voluntarily. The Secretary  
of Pleasant Mount Lodge, No. 441, has recently written me that  
it has been impossible for over a year to obtain a meeting.

Twenty-five Lodges have not complied with the Grand Lodge  
law and settled Grand Lodge dues for 1923. Some are owing small  
balances, others have not paid anything. Most of them have paid  
in part and they will be written to immediately after the ad-  
journment of this Grand Lodge and I have no doubt they will pay  
up and be put in good standing financially.

## EASTERN STAR LODGE, NO. 425

Among the number who have not paid their 1923 dues is Eastern Star Lodge, No. 425. The Charter of this Lodge was arrested by order of the Grand Master during the year 1922. It was arrested before June 30, 1922. There was in the Lodge Treasury, \$49.30. It was turned over to the Grand Lodge, together with War Savings Stamps to the amount of \$50.00 and individual notes amounting to \$27.00 against their membership. The Charter of Eastern Star Lodge was restored by the Grand Lodge under certain conditions. The conditions were complied with and their Charter returned to them. No dues were charged this Lodge for 1922 because they were under suspension on June 30, 1922, however, they made report for 1922 at my request, that the records of the Lodge might be complete in this office. They have also made report for 1923, but have not sufficient funds to enable them to pay their 1923 dues.

During 1923, \$7.00 on the notes and the \$50.00 War Savings Stamps were collected and turned over to the Grand Lodge, making a total turned over by this Lodge on account of the arrest of charter in 1922 of \$106.30. The order of the Grand Lodge carried with it no order returning them the money collected. I recommend that the \$106.30 collected from this Lodge, on account of the surrender of its charter, be returned to the Lodge less the amount of expense incurred in arresting the charter and the Grand Treasurer be instructed to pay that amount to the Grand Secretary, who is instructed to apply to Grand Lodge dues for 1923 and remit him balance, if any, to Eastern Star Lodge.

## NEW LODGES

Fleetwood Lodge, U. D., was continued under dispensation by the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication and two dispensations for new Lodges have been issued by the Grand Master, as follows:

March 3, 1923, Paw Creek Lodge, U. D., Paw Creek, N. C., Mecklenburg, County; July 17, 1923, Bladenboro Lodge, U. D., Bladenboro, N. C., Bladen County.

## DUPLICATE CHARTERS

During the year duplicate charters have been issued to the following Lodges:

Stanly Lodge, No. 348,  
Bakersville Lodge, No. 357.

The Charter of Bakersville Lodge was destroyed by fire. The duplicate charter under which Stanly Lodge was working had so badly faded that it was not readable.

## APPEALS FOR AID

Appeals for aid have been received by the Committee on Charity, considered and the following amounts were recommended; approved by the Grand Master, and paid to the following Lodges out of the Charity Fund:

Scottsville Lodge, No. 385	\$ 50.00
Lone Oak Lodge, No. 449	50.00
Oxford Lodge, No. 396	200.00
Fuquay Springs Lodge, No. 614	250.00

Cleveland, S. C., fire sufferers-----	50.00
Dunn's Rock Lodge, No. 267-----	300.00
Wife of member of Tabor Lodge, No.563	25.00
Clyde Lodge, No. 453-----	25.00
Moravian Lodge, No. 353-----	100.00
Montgomery Lodge, No. 426-----	25.00
Piney Creek Lodge, No. 432-----	100.00
Ottolay Lodge, No. 533-----	150.00
Oconee Lodge, No. 427-----	100.00
Pigeon River Lodge, No. 386-----	100.00
Perquimans Lodge, No. 106-----	75.00

Total ----- \$1600.00

The following appeals for aid were disapproved:

Harmony Lodge, No. 340,  
Jonesville Lodge, No. 227,  
Pleasant Mount Lodge, No. 441,  
Linville Lodge, No. 489.

#### SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS

Duke, March 24, 1923,  
Franklinton, March 29, 1923,  
Lincolnton, April 5, 1923,  
Oxford, June 23, 1923,  
Gastonia, June 29, 1923,  
Mocksville, August 9, 1923.  
Holly Springs, September 9, 1923,  
Durham, September 20, 1923,  
Graham, November 17, 1923,  
N. Wilkesboro, November 24, 1923.

Grand Representatives were appointed by Grand Master Po-teat, as follows:

Gustavus A. Gurmision, near the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma.  
Feliciano Da Silva Lopes, near the Grand Lodge of Portugal.  
W. S. Harrengton, near the Grand Lodge of Canada.  
Wm. W. Larking, near the Grand Lodge of Philippine Islands.  
Dr. G. F. Tidyman, near the Grand Lodge of Montana.  
J. B. McCutcheon, near the Grand Lodge of Ireland.  
C. Loyd Haught, near the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.  
Chas. Tregear, near the Grand Lodge of South Australia.  
N. Warren Brown, near the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

By Other Grand Masters near The Grand Lodge of North Carolina:

W. Y. Warren, Gastonia, Grand Lodge of New South Wales.  
C. Z. Candler, Sylva, Grand Lodge of Montana.  
Dr. J. S. Spurgeon, Hillsboro, Grand Lodge of Colorado.  
C. M. Griggs, Elizabeth City, Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.  
J. W. Winborne, Marion, Grand Lodge of Louisiana.  
Geo. E. Cox, W. Raleigh, The Grand Lodge of Oregon.  
R. M. Hall, Saluda, Grand Lodge of Manitoba.  
H. E. Austin, Greenville, Grand Lodge of Tennessee.  
D. P. Dellinger, Cherryville, Grand Lodge of Arizona.  
J. W. Payne, Spencer, Grand Lodge of Queensland.  
W. S. Reich, Elkin, Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.  
C. B. Newcomb, Wilmington, Grand Lodge of South Australia.



## NECROLOGY

We are again called upon to mourn the death of two Grand Lodge officers who died during the year; Bro. A. S. Holden, Chairman Credential Committee and Past Grand Master R. N. Hackett. In addition to this 476 North Carolina Craftsmen have crossed over the river. The deaths of distinguished Craftsmen of other jurisdictions have been reported to this office as follows:

**Alabama**—William Carey Bledsow, Grand Chaplain, born October 11, 1847, died January 25, 1923; Daniel Arthur Greene, Grand Master, 1911-1913, born August 8, 1863, died June 16, 1923; Ben Moses Jacobs, Grand Master, 1906-1907, born August 21, 1895, died July 11, 1923.

**Arkansas**—George Thornburgh, Grand Master, 1890-1897, born Jan. 25, 1847, died March 9, 1923.

**Connecticut**—Arthur H. Brewer, Grand Senior Warden, 1889,, born May 17, 1848, died June 19, 1923; Isaiah Baker, Jr., born June 6, 1856, died November 30, 1923.

**Florida**—John Madison Caldwell, Past Grand Orator, born November 21, 1846, died February 26, 1923; Cephas Love Wilson, Past Grand Master, born August 2, 1868, died June 25, 1923; Charles Ward Johnson, Grand Master 1905-1906, born April 1, 1859, died November 7, 1923.

**Georgia**—Max Meyhardt, Past Grand Master, died March 2, 1923; James M. Rushin, Grand Treasurer, born July 15, 1838, died March 26, 1923.

**Iowa**—Cromwell Bowen, Past Grand Master, born May 25, 1846, died February 2, 1923; Thomas Lambert, Past Grand Master, born February 13, 1855, died September 3, 1923.

**Maine**—Edmond Buxton Mallet, Grand Master 1908-1909, born September 3, 1853, died September 17, 1923; Frank Eugene Sleeper, Grand Master, 1887-1888, born September 12, 1846, died Mary 2, 1923.

**Minnesota**—Calvin Luther Brown, Past Grand Master, born April 26, 1854, (Date of death omitted); Buybert A. Cahoon, Grand Orator, born December 9, 1870, died May 11, 1923; Enoch Scott, Past Grand Warden, born 1857, died June 16, 1923.

**Nebraska**—Henry Gibbons, Past Grand Master, born June 21, 1842, died August 22, 1923; Edwin Force Warren, Past Grand Master, born September 3, 1841; died July 9, 1923; Edward M. Wellman, Grand Master, died August 31, 1922.

**Nevada**—James Conrad Doughty, Past Grand Master, born October 8, 1865, died June 7, 1923; Sidney C. Foster, Past Senior Grand Warden, born April 12, 1877, died June 8, 1923; John Wheeler Eckley, Past Grand Master, born August 28, 1841, died December 11, 1922; William R. Bozarth, Grand Steward, born January 2, 1876, died February 9, 1923.

**North Dakota**—Grand Sherman Hager, Grand Master, 1906-1907, born June 9, 1865, died April 6, 1923; Louis A. Jacobson, Grand Master, 1905-1906, born December 31, 1859, died October 28, 1922.

**Nova Scotia**—William Medford Christie, Grand Master, 1912-1915, born October 18, 1881, died October 27, 1923.

**Ohio**—Warren Gamaliel Harding, born November 2, 1865, died August 2, 1923.



**South Dakota**—Jarvey James Rice, Past Grand Master, born April 23, 1849, died May 15, 1923.

**Tennessee**—Henry Martyn Aiken, Grand Master, born March 4, 1844, died March 22, 1923; Nathan Sullins Woodward, Past Grand Master, born July 19, 1844, died February 27, 1923.

**Virginia**—George Washington Wright, Grand Master 1899-1900, born August 29, 1850, died April 11, 1923.

**Wyoming**—William Daley, Past Grand Master, born June 13, 1844, died December 19, 1922.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

On November 1st, this Association laid the foundation stone to this great undertaking to honor the Father of his Country as a Man and Mason.

A report from this Association will be made by the delegates, who were able to attend its last annual meeting. Owing to illness, I was unable to go to the annual meeting of the Association. Brethren, the Masons of North Carolina have not responded as fully to this project of the Masons of America in honoring Washington as they might have done. Call after call has been made for contributions of \$1.00 from every Mason in North Carolina as was made on other Grand Jurisdictions. Many of the other Grand Jurisdictions have gone over the top and contributed more than their quota of \$1.00. The amount of the contributions received by me this year for this purpose is so small that I am ashamed to report it to this Grand Lodge. We have permitted almost every other jurisdiction to lead us in this great undertaking.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the uniformly free, generous and courteous support given me by the Craft generally in the discharge of the duties devolving upon me and particularly to my associate Grand Lodge officers.

Fraternally submitted,



January 15, 1924.

Grand Secretary.

## Report of Grand Auditor

The Grand Auditor submitted the following report, which was read and referred to Finance Committee:

*Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:*

The Grand Secretary records and accounts for the following collections for the year 1923-----\$ 90,130.06  
Transferred to Grand Treasurer----- 90,130.06

The Grand Treasurer received the above and in addition  
\$724.98 for interest, or a total of-----\$ 90,855.04  
Disbursed (vouchers on file) ----- 95,119.97

Excess disbursements over receipts ----- 4,264.93  
Balance on hand first of year ----- 31,136.41

Balance on hand at close ----- 26,871.48  
In Wachovia Bk. & Tr. Co., Raleigh, N. C.---\$ 15,239.77  
Raleigh Savings Bank & Trust Company--- 11,631.71  
-----\$ 26,871.48

Fraternally,

HOMER PEELE,  
Grand Auditor.

January 10, 1924

THE GRAND MASTER: It now gives me pleasure to present to you Past Grand Master Francis D. Winston, who desires to submit some remarks upon the late Past Grand Master Richard N. Hackett.

PAST GRAND MASTER WINSTON:

*Most Worshipful Grand Master; My Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

With the Grand Master's official announcement of the death of Past Grand Master Richard Nathaniel Hackett, I ask your permission, to speak loving words in his memory, and to drop a flower on the snow covered mound beneath which he sleeps to-night.

In his story of "The Lady of Lyons," the poet Bulwer, makes the beautiful Pauline, standing by the side of her handsome lover, look upward to the stars of the night and appealingly say to him—"Tell me again sweet prince, what star shall be our home when love becomes immortal." At night my love for my dear, dead friend, points my eyes to the star-lit blue, and gazing there in human puny effort to fathom the ways of the Master, I seek to find in God's illimitable wilderness of worlds that dot the sky, the home celestial of Richard Nathaniel Hackett, Master Mason.

He was born under the shadows of the towering hills fifty-six years ago. His parentage and ancestry were gentle, noble and patriotic. I first knew him as a freshman at the University of North Carolina, and followed him to his graduation. He car-

ried there from the sky-touching hills of his native Wilkes, a princely form, a genial smile, a happy and handsome face, a cordial greeting, a hearty hand clasp, a high hope, a well grounded faith, a lofty ambition and an intense zeal to serve his State and fellowman. These marked characteristics, these noble qualities, followed him from his graduation to his grave.

How full of life he was; of the glad, rollicking joy of life! How often in manhood, he was a very boy again, scattering laughter and sunshine, "turning to mirth, all things of earth, as only boyhood can."

In the storm of life he was strong as the oak primeval; in life's sorrows and shadows, he was as gentle as a daisy. How sympathetic he was, when sorrow folded her pallid wings and brooded over the hearts and homes of those he loved. In his presence sadness seemed less sad, and a softer light crept in among the shadows, for in what he said and did there was something so like the melting music of woman's speech, and the tender touch of woman's hand.

He loved the beautiful and the good; the tint of a flower; the exquisite shading of a brush; the golden glory of the autumn sun dropping gently to rest behind the everlasting hills, the swelling symphony of the sea, the glee and merry prattle of childhood, the myriad voices of nature; and the sweet aroma of bud and flower; these, all these, fired his gentle soul and touched his great heart with the magic wand of sweet enchantment.

He lived for his fellowman. He wrought good deeds. He spoke kind words.

I knew him in every relation of life, private, public and professional. I have watched him joyfully receive the deserving laurel of well earned victory; and bravely and calmly wear the cypress crown of defeat and sorrow. I have been with him in heated political campaigns, when the passions and hates of men were keyed to desperate pitch. I have heard him in the Congress of our Nation sway orators with his eloquence and convince opponents with his logic; I have measured him in Courts of Justice, where I sat in judgment, with powerful sympathy, asking forgiveness for the misguided and mercy for the erring. We have heard him here appeal for the distressed, the helpless and the sorrowing, and have been lifted by his speech to a higher plane of life and a grander hope. I have stood by his side on the peak of one of his native hills by the grave of a beautiful Sister he loved with intensest devotion.

I have seen him gaze calmly upon a raging torrent which ruthlessly swept from its granite foundation a valuable mill and its productive surroundings, and greatly impaired his worldly possessions.

In the silence of his chamber he has poured out to me the crushing sorrow that shook his life to its foundation and hurried him to the beyond.

In every scene he was the courteous and courageous gentleman, the same high minded citizen; the same exponent of our ancient institution; rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, given to hospitality, kindly affectioned, preferring his brethren, in honor, rejoicing with the fortunate, weeping with the sorrowful, cleaving to the good.

Masonry fed his soul and sustained his drooping heart. He lived in its beauties and its glories. He practiced its brotherhood and its benefactions. He stood with the weak and the erring. He gave gifts with lavish hand. He discharged his public and private trusts with clean hands and loyal heart.

Here he won and held our love and our confidence. We gave him our highest gift. We shall miss him here. He will be missed in his mountain home where he was loved and esteemed beyond all men. To them under any and all circumstances; to young and old, he was Dick Hackett. And so among them he sleeps tonight on the crest of the high lands he loved, near the graves of kindred, mighty in battle and glorious in peace, and under "watch and ward" of those who loved him living, and cherish him dead.

And there I leave him at rest.

The daisies prank thy grassy grave  
Above the green pine branches wave  
Sleep on.

Beneath the merry runnel sings  
And swallows sweep on glancing wings  
Sleep on, kind friend, sleep on.

Calm as a summer night at rest,  
Thy meek hands folded on thy breast  
Sleep on.

Hushed into stillness life's sharp pain  
Naught but the pattering of the rain  
Sleep on, old friend, sleep on.

Till judgment's radiant morning breaks  
From dreamless sleep thy soul awakes,  
Sleep on.

Then in its beams celestial bright,  
May you behold the perfect light.  
Good night, loved friend, good night.

THE GRAND MASTER: Past Grand Master Winston, this Grand Lodge is indebted to you for this beautiful tribute to a man whom we all loved and admired.

## Grand Oration

**THE GRAND MASTER:** It now becomes my pleasure and privilege to present to you the Grand Orator of this occasion. I consider this Grand Lodge to be particularly fortunate. Our speaker tonight is the Hon. Thomas J. Harkins, 33rd degree, Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Scottish Rite, for the State of North Carolina. I present him to you with genuine pleasure. Brother Harkins spoke as follows:

"After a day of storm, the sailor's heart is always gladdened, if, in the East, he sees spanning the heavens the rainbow, presage of fair weather, emblem of everlasting life, witness of the covenant made by God with man."

The world has had a long, long day of storm. For almost a decade a mighty tempest has beat upon the earth. The superstructure of civilization, reared by centuries of sacrifice and struggle, creaks and groans under the strain of the prolonged cyclonic sweep of passion and hatred, and at times seems almost ready to fall in a tangled heap of hopelessness. The very foundations of the world's social order have become almost molten in the seething caldron of selfishness and lust into which the whole humanity seems to have been drawn.

This satanic whirlwind of malignity has so disorganized and distorted man's faith in mankind that its shapeless, spiritless form means little or nothing, and it no longer stabilizes human conduct. Mental unrest has seized the whole race and humanity's moral ideal seems adrift like a deserted derelict upon the pathless waste of a great ocean, blown hither and thither by the varying winds of the world's most tragic social convulsion.

In this the severest and most calamitous thunderblast ever recorded in human history, nation has been thrown against nation, continent against continent, hemisphere against hemisphere, the terrific impact resulting in wholesale death and destruction everywhere. Millions of men, commanded by the thundery of the upheaval have marched to doom in the fierce fires of war, and, if we read aright the portentous signs, millions more, even now, seem to be timing their step to uproarious martial strain. "The groans of the battlefields are echoed in signs of bereavement from thousands upon thousands of desolate homes" where the mothers of men wither and die from grief, and every land is haunted with the melancholy spectacle of myriads of widows and orphans groping longingly in the dark loneliness of their existence for the love, companionship and protection that the world's wildest storm has swept forever away. The mighty cataclysm has desolated continents, impoverished nations and left crushing debt to await unborn generations.

At a time, after more than four years of desperate conflict that saturated almost every land with the blood of human beings, and in which every instrument of death and every engine of destruction known to man's ingenuity was employed, there arose

upon the horizon of hope the promise of a calm, but it was only a promise, for it was followed forthwith on every hand by great volcanoes of commercial greed belching forth their loathsome lava of selfishness, burning out the honor of nations and searing the conscience of men. Gigantic tornadoes of racial antipathies, national antagonisms and religious intolerance sweep to and fro across the continents awakening again to white heat the hateful passions of the human heart.

Meanwhile, the grim specter of starvation stalks over half the globe and millions become the victims of the merciless fires of famine. Charity is dispensed, but alas! without compassion, and with an all too thoughtless hurried hand, lest it interfere with the fiendish pursuit of private gain. The virtues of true friendship have become almost lost in the turmoil, and the reservoirs of human sympathy have become deserts of dry indifference. A rising tide of vice and crime blights society and renders insecure national safety. Governments everywhere have become, in one measure or another, weakened and corrupted by self-serving factions, and rapacious demagogues who cunningly seek, or with force assume, positions of power, professing patriotism when all the while they mean plunder.

The altar of love, dashed from its anchorage by the vicious hand of hate, moves out into the dark night of despair, aimlessly, helplessly adrift upon a vast sea of execration and enmity. The race is demoralized, pandemonium reigns in every quarter, and to all but the stout-hearted oblivion seems but a pace ahead.

Such, my brethren, is the gloomy and dreary record of the past decade. It is a record blighted with dishonor, stained with blood and blistered with tears. Humanity, always the author of its own sorrows and the source of its own pains, made this record, wrote this history, and now, faced with calamity and wrung with agony, humanity struggles to recover from the paralyzing shock of its own blow.

From out the chaotic night of mental, moral and spiritual desolation, wrought by this decade of world debauchery, humanity's voice is heard to cry out: "Oh, where is humanity's hope, where its haven!" There is but one answer to this cry of agony. It comes down to us out of the record of the past. For twenty centuries it has reverberated through the corridors of time, seeking lodgment in the hearts of men. If humanity will but catch the echo, shake off the slime of individual and national selfishness, subdue the passions of lust and greed and stand erect facing toward the East, it will behold spanning the heavens the arch of its promise, the rainbow of its hope, and in the splendor of its prismatic hues, humanity will recognize the answer to its cry, for it will read: "Love one another, for this is the whole law."

Love is the whole law. It is the supreme law of the God whom Masons revere. It is the only law in which humanity can ever find a basis for any measure of peace, harmony and happiness. It is the sublime God-given law of the universe "which is the same in every country and consistent with every religion." In this law rest the hopes of civilization, and through the portals of its temple humanity must pass if it shall move toward the ideal of peace and universal brotherhood.



By this law alone can the black record of the past be canceled. This record will never be revoked until mankind, led by the kindly light of Friendship, Morality and Brotherly-love, kindled by Him who taught in Judea and kept aflame on the altars of our Order, recognizes the majesty and submits to the authority of this simple but supreme injunction: "Love thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself."

This is the only true doctrine of peace. It was written by the finger of God across the face of the universe and was proclaimed by the master Prince of Peace. It is the great first law. In it is all other law. Obedience to it should be and is the chief virtue of every true Mason.

Freemasonry shall play, and indeed is playing, its full part in the Herculean labor of rebuilding the world's social structure. "Our noble fraternity, unaffected by the tempests of war, the storms of persecution or the denunciations of fanaticism, stands proudly erect in the sunshine and clear light of heaven, sublime in its repose and majestic in the exposition of its might, with not a marble fractured, not a column broken and not a pillar fallen. Like a mighty patriarchal monarch of the forest, it stands ready, with its vigorous roots riveted deep into the soil of human souls. We are sensible of the grave responsibilities that rest upon us as men, and the serious duties imposed upon us as members of the noble Order of Freemasonry. We shall shrink from no responsibility and shirk no duty. Confidently we look to the future believing that it shall inevitably bring universal peace and happiness to humanity through the enfranchisement of the human heart and intellect in every country of the world. Masonry's response to Humanity's cry is: "Look to the East." By the first gleams of the coming dawn humanity will see that Masonry, by its Faith, its Hope, its Charity, has already set its hand to the stupendous task of rebuilding the Holy House of Love in the hearts of men.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER EVERETT: I move that the sincere thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to Brother Harkins for his inspiring oration, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of his oration to be incorporated in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

The motion was duly seconded, and unanimously adopted, and so ordered.



## REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Past Grand Master B. S. Royster read the following report of the Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphanage, so much thereof as related to finance being referred to the Finance Committee, and the remainder to the Oxford Orphanage Committee.

*To the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

The year 1923, like those over which Oxford Orphanage has travelled for more than a half century, has felt the depressed financial condition existing throughout the State, and your Directors have been exceedingly careful in incurring any debt, except such as was necessary to care for the children in the Institution, and to preserve and prevent injury to valuable buildings of the Institution.

For detailed information relative to the work being done in the various departments of the Orphanage we refer you to the reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer, Lady Supervisor, Physician, Dentist and Manager of the Singing Class.

We then call your attention to the fact that the number of children now being cared for in the Institution is considerably greater than the dormitory capacity justifies. Unless additional cottages are erected it will be quite a year or more before any of the applicants, whose petitions for admission have been approved, can be admitted. All of these applicants and hundreds besides need the benefits and blessings of this Institution, but before we can admit any additional number of children, additional dormitory space will have to be provided, as well as cook-room and dining-room space.

The general health of the children has been good, although we have had one or two epidemics, as you will note from the report of our Physician.

Our Executive Committee deemed it wise to discontinue our wood-working plant, and therefore sold all of its equipment and lumber. This action was approved by the Board of Directors. We are using the building formerly occupied as a wood-working shop for the installation of a complete equipment to give to our boys practical electrical training, as well as to instruct them in this most useful line of work. In addition to this we be-

lieve that within a short while our electric plant will be more than self-sustaining.

We quote as follows from the report of Messrs. R. L. Flowers and A. B. Andrews, the Visiting Committee for the last six months: "We beg to report that on Tuesday, November 6, 1923, unannounced, we reached the Orphanage and spent five hours going over the various departments. We visited the several school-rooms, where we found an excellent school-spirit and interesting work by the entire corps of teachers. We were very much pleased to learn from the Superintendent that out of the 19 children graduating last June, six had gone into training for registered nurses, and thirteen had entered college, thus showing one hundred per cent of the graduates of our High School seeking and obtaining higher education. There are now in the colleges of the State twenty-nine boys and girls from our Institution."

The placing and keeping of these boys and girls in college entails no extra expenditure upon the Institution, since their expenses at college are met by appropriations from the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, the A. B. Andrews Educational Loan Fund and the Grand Chapter Order Eastern Star.

As was reported to you last year, we needed an up-to-date school building, with every convenience and equipment to give the boys and girls of our Institution every advantage of any accredited High School of the State, and the Grand Lodge most generously answered our appeal for this school building, with an appropriation of Sixty Thousand Dollars payable in ten annual installments, of Six Thousand Dollars each, the appropriation to bear interest at six per cent per annum. Immediately upon the close of the 1923 Session of the Grand Lodge, we consulted an architect, had plans drawn, and submitted to the Department of Education, which plans were enthusiastically approved by Mr. J. J. Blair, State Director of School-house planning. It will be remembered that Mr. Blair made an especial visit to the Orphanage for the purpose of inspecting our school-rooms and make recommendations as to our needs. We then invited bids for the erection of such building to meet the needs of the Institution, and we found that the money appropriated by the Grand Lodge would not meet

the costs of such a building.

Realizing that every Mason in the State wishes to have only first-class buildings erected at the Orphanage, and which will fully meet the purposes for which they are intended, your Directors thought it best to bring this matter to the attention of the Grand Lodge again, and ask you for an increase of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars per year for nine years, in addition to the appropriation for school-building heretofore made; this additional appropriation to be evidenced by notes of the Grand Lodge with interest from the date of their execution, at six per cent per annum, the interest on all the notes and one-ninth of the total principal to be payable each year.

For many years past we have called your attention to the much-needed repairs to the buildings at the Institution, and we do so again with the hope that you will remember in making up your appropriations for the Orphanage that the matter of repairs should be given careful attention. Few of our buildings are modern, and therefore the item of repairs is a considerable one each year.

We have been the recipients of several substantial legacies during the past year, for which we are grateful, but these legacies have not yet been turned over to us, and when they are, as has been our custom in the past, we will place the several amounts in what we term our "Permanent Investment Fund."

We are proud of our Singing Class and we wish to record our thanks and appreciation to the brethren and to the public generally wherever concerts have been given within the past year.

We call attention to the "Orphans' Friend," a well edited, instructive and clean family paper. It should go into the home of every Mason in the State and be read by him so that he may have at least a small conception of the great work of which he is a part.

Our credit is good, and for this reason, as will be noted by the Treasurer's report, we are always able to borrow enough money to keep the Institution going until the brethren know our needs.

If the Grand Lodge will make the appropriations we ask for, we hope to be able to get through another year without showing any debts against us for maintenance.

We ask that you make the following appropriations:

To Baby Cottage, for maintenance.....	\$ 7,500.00
For general maintenance.....	30,000.00
For repairs and improvements.....	10,000.00
For insurance on buildings.....	2,500.00
Total .....	\$50,000.00

#### WILLIAM J. HICKS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

We regret to report that this cherished enterprise of your Directors and of every Mason, who has examined it, has not yet been completed. We had difficulty with the original contractor, early in July of 1923, when he abandoned further work on the Hospital Building. This abandonment made necessary our acting with promptness so as to hold the bonding company liable for the default of the contractor. While these things caused about two months delay we are gratified to report to you that we did not lose a dollar by the failure of the original contractor to complete the job.

Representatives of the bonding company came to Oxford several times and on the 18th of August, 1923 contract was made by the bonding company with an entirely satisfactory and reliable construction company to complete the building, according to the plans and specifications prepared by our architect, and these representatives of the company authorized drafts upon them for all claims filed against the original contractor for material furnished and labor done in the erection of the Hospital. These gentlemen showed a spirit of fairness and liberality, which marked them as men, who desired above all things to do the right, and we have pleasure in commending the representatives of the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, for its prompt action in taking over the completion of the Hospital, and in assuming and paying every claim filed against the Hospital.

When this building was first undertaken the Directors estimated its cost and equipment at One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and this figure is not far wrong. We wish every Mason in North Carolina could see the building, as it stands to-day, although not quite completed, nor furnished. A number of physicians, Masons and non-Masons, who have had considerable experience in Hospital work, pronounce it up-to-date in every respect.

B. S. Royster, Special Treasurer of the Hospital, will submit to the Grand Lodge a detailed statement of the amounts pledged and paid on the building, and the estimated costs of its completion.

Brethren, this Hospital should be completed, furnished and paid for by, if not before, St. John's Day in June, and it should be dedicated with appropriate ceremony. We think the dedication should be had before June 24, 1924, so that the public generally may not take charge of the building. We have reason to believe that the funds needed to equip the Hospital, which will amount to a little more than Ten Thousand Dollars, are available, and we are also satisfied that if all the pledges made for this cause should be paid within the next few months, we would be able to practically pay for the building proper—certainly with Five Thousand Dollars additional subscribed and paid. The taking of the first subscription for this great building was begun in 1921, when J. Bailey Owen was Grand Master and when money was hard to get; it was prosecuted earnestly during 1922, when James H. Webb was Grand Master, with gratifying success, and during the past year, Grand Master Po-teat has rendered us valuable assistance, but with all these splendid personalities and influences we are yet behind and in debt for the completion of the Hospital. We shall expect every Mason present, whether he has heretofore contributed or not, to make a contribution at this session of the Grand Lodge in cash or by a pledge, handing the same to Bro. B. S. Royster, Special Treasurer.

#### NEW CHARTER

Your Directors deemed it wise to have the Charter of the Oxford Orphan Asylum amended in some respects and to change its name to "Oxford Orphanage," and the Committee, consisting of Bros. A. B. Andrews and B. S. Royster, were appointed to draft and submit to the Legislature for its adoption such amended Charter. This was done by the Committee and the Charter has been approved by the Board of Directors, and since the Masons of North Carolina are the real stockholders in this great enterprise, this Charter at the proper time will be submitted to the Grand Lodge, for its ratification.



## CONCLUSION

A little more than fifty years ago Oxford Orphanage was established as a "Life Savings Station," with big-hearted lover of children and man of vision, John H. Mills, as its first Superintendent. There are few members of this Grand Body, who have had the privilege of an everyday acquaintance with Oxford Orphanage, as some of your Directors have had, and during all these years its single purpose has been to better the conditions of the orphan children, who have been admitted to it; and a very small percentage of the children, who have been saved by it, were the orphans of Masons. This is said here, so that all may know that more than seventy-five per cent of the orphans now in the Oxford Orphanage are not the children of Masons, but Masons are willing to help in every good cause without selfishness or parade, and if we shall fail to continue to do thus then we do not deserve to live, as an Order, and the name of Masonry should perish from the face of the earth.

Respectfully submitted,

HUBERT M. POTEAT, *Grand Master*,  
T. A. GREEN,  
E. F. LOVILL,  
J. BAILEY OWEN,  
A. B. ANDREWS,  
GEORGE S. NORFLEET,  
DRED PEACOCK,  
R. L. FLOWERS,  
B. S. ROYSTER.



## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

*To The Board of Directors Oxford Orphanage:*

GENTLEMEN:

It is with real pleasure that I begin writing this report. Thirteen years have passed since I made my first one to this Board of Directors.

As I look back over these eventful years, what changes have taken place and what improvements have been made! The dominant idea has been to make this the best place for the boy and girl. The child's welfare is the principal consideration. All improvements have had that object in view.

What success we have attained we leave it to others to say. We can, however, boldly claim that the Father of the Fatherless has wonderfully blessed this Home. We can see His guiding providence in all its affairs and we wish to acknowledge Him as the Source whence all our blessings have come.

While the year has been a very pleasant one, it has not been without sadness and its troubles.

We were afflicted with an epidemic of influenza in which about 190 of our children were sick. There were 105 sick at one time. Our new hospital could have accommodated them all, if it had been completed, but we had to turn two of the cottages into hospitals.

Little Ruby Bowman, who had come to us only a short time before, was taken with the flu, which developed into pneumonia. The dear child was not strong enough to combat the disease and we lost her. She was in the Baby Cottage, and we felt, as we laid her away in our little cemetery, that she was one more lamb who had joined the fold of the redeemed above.

Dr. N. C. Daniel's report will give you more in detail about the health of the children. Dr. R. T. Waller's report will also give information as to the condition of their teeth. Both of these reports, I beg herewith to submit.

The school had one of the best years in its history. The graduating class of 18 boys and girls was the largest we ever have had, and 13 of these went to college. This makes 27 of our boys and girls who are now in

college trying to get higher education. It is very gratifying to know that not a single boy or girl was kept away from college on account of not being able to pay their way. We are also impressed with the fact that our boys, especially, as well as the girls, seem to have more ambition for college training.

During the year the Grand Commandery K. T. and also the Grand Chapter R. A. M. set aside the sum of \$1,000.00 each for the education of our boys and girls in colleges; for which we are most profoundly grateful. These funds, together with the A. B. Andrews' Educational Loan Fund, the Educational Loan Fund raised by the Grand Chapter Order Eastern Star, and the Mocksville Picnic Loan Fund, have enabled us to render all the aid needed in financing the boys and girls who are now in college. We gratefully acknowledge an additional \$500.00 from Brother A. B. Andrews to his Loan Fund.

Miss N. N. Bemis, our Lady Supervisor, makes a most interesting report of the school work, which I also beg leave to hand you.

Our finances are in good shape, thanks to the generosity of our friends. We feel more impressed than usual with the good will and desire of people to aid in carrying on this work.

Mr. Ivey Allen, our Treasurer, gives full statement of all financial matters which I commend to your careful attention. This report also shows the condition of the printing office, which is very gratifying and reflects credit on Captain N. C. Remsen for his wise management.

The Singing Class has been received everywhere with general evidence of approval and appreciation. The receipts are the largest, with one exception, in the history of the Class. See Brother L. W. Alderman's report herewith submitted.

The William J. Hicks Memorial Hospital is now nearing completion. We hope to have it furnished and ready for occupancy by February 1st. It will indeed be a credit to the Institution and Fraternity. It will not lack any comfort or convenience to be desired.

I feel that it is a pity that we cannot open the splendid building free of debt, but doubt not the brethren will not be long in raising sufficient funds to do this. It

will not exceed our original estimate in cost when completed and furnished.

According to your instructions, we have sold out the machinery and stock of material at the Woodworking Shop and have installed machinery and purchased material for the Department of Practical Electricity, which you authorized at your last meeting. This department is in charge of Mr. R. E. Ward, who comes highly recommended as being thoroughly capable and especially well equipped to handle the instruction of the boys in this department, as well as to have the work done of repairing and rewinding motors, armatures and transformers, together with other commercial electrical business. I believe you have made no mistake in establishing this new department. The finances for this department are not taken from our current receipts, but are furnished entirely from the funds of the Woodworking Shop. This department has just begun work and consequently the financial report shows no profit, which is nothing more than should be expected.

It is to be regretted that conditions of finance and cost prevented the erection of the new school building during the year. We are very sorely in need of more room for school purposes and hope the way may open this year so we may have the new building to begin the next school year with.

The new deep well, steel tank, and water system, which you authorized, have been completed. I am very glad to report the results of this improvement are all we could wish for. We are to be congratulated on having added an ample supply of very pure water, as well as having made arrangements for greatly increased fire protection. This improvement has cost \$20,280.24, all of which was paid for out of current receipts and without debt.

We have also added several other minor improvements, which make for the comfort and convenience of our children and workers, out of our current receipts.

On September 1st we were able to start the work in the new department of Field Work. Miss Lucile Tuttle of Asheville, has entered upon her work with zeal and enthusiasm and we hope for good results from her work. It is our purpose to have her visit applicants for admission, children who are in homes, and try to tie

those who have become of age and gone out into the world closer to their Alma Mater. We have long felt the need of having this work done; but there has not before been any one who could give the time from other duties that was necessary to do the work as it should be done. We therefore hope Miss Tuttle may be able to accomplish great good.

During the year we have received the following legacies left to Oxford Orphanage by departed friends, who desired to give substantial and practical evidence of their appreciation of the work we are doing for the orphan children of the state:

Rev. George W. Coppedge -----	\$ 726.58
R. H. Ricks, Rocky Mount -----	5,000.00
Mrs. R. H. Ricks, Rocky Mount -----	500.00
Henry F. Elliott, Catawba -----	1,000.00
Dr. N. A. Thompson, Lumberton -----	100.00
E. B. Hackburn, "Oasis Widows Fund"-----	375.00
S. B. Newton -----	250.00
J. T. Elliott -----	500.00

We have also been informed that Mr. Angier B. Duke left us a legacy of \$5,000.00. This, however, has not yet been received.

We are deeply grateful for these tokens. Money invested in the care and training of the helpless children is like bread cast upon the sea of life which shall be seen after many days.

I do not care to urge that the Board of Directors go into debt at this time to make improvements. It is very gratifying to look back and contemplate the great number of improvements and additions which have been made to the plant in the past ten or twelve years, and to know that these improvements, which will run into the tens of thousands, have been made without saddling our Home with debt. I hardly see how it all has been done without having accumulated a debt; still such is the case. However, there is a great need for a larger dining hall and more up-to-date cook room facilities. There should be decided improvement and enlargement made in this department.

I am not urging that it be undertaken now for I know we do not have the money to complete that program. I am, however, bringing it to your attention and the attention of our friends throughout the state, in the

hope that some one with the means may come to our rescue, and furnish the funds to make this much needed improvement.

The cottages which the children now occupy are entirely too much crowded and need to be enlarged, which improvement was authorized by you; but we have not carried out the plan, because we did want to go in debt \$40,000.00 or \$50,000.00 in doing so. This change is even more necessary than that of enlarging the dining hall. We do not, however, feel that we should go in debt to do it. I trust therefore that this need may be met through the generosity of our friends. I believe if they could see these matters and know the need as we do, there would be a quick response. We have been very modest in the past, in telling the public of our needs; but I believe we owe it to the work to let these facts go out to them now. I say the Public instead of Masons because there are only 20 per cent of our children who are children of Masons. I feel and believe that the citizens of this state have a deep interest in our work, regardless of their affiliation, and will deem it a privilege to contribute to its support.

This report is now longer than I wished to make it, but there is so much which needs to be said, I may be excused. I do not feel, however, that I can bring this to a close without expressing my gratitude to this Board and especially to the Executive Committee for the support and sympathy you have given this administration. I assure you it has materially lightened an otherwise very taxing condition and made it a real pleasure.

Please allow me also to commend and thank the faithful and efficient faculty who have so loyally supported the plans formed and have done so much to bring about the present conditions. I am sorry not to be able to mention them by name, but this report is now too long.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BROWN,  
*Superintendent.*

Oxford, N. C.,  
December 12, 1923.



## REPORT OF LADY SUPERVISOR

MR. R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent*:

Short has seemed the time since my last report and yet it has been a season of labor, care and responsibilities, for we recognize the fact that the boys and girls who are growing up are to be trained and equipped for the men and women of to-morrow. Worth more than our harvests, or crops, or "the cattle on a thousand hills" are the lives of the children committed to our care. They are our first consideration and all agencies and departments have in view their advancement and betterment.

## SCHOOL

Ten of our teachers and workers took summer courses at different colleges and universities: three at Columbia, one at the University of Virginia, one at Radford, Va., three at Chapel Hill, one at State College, Raleigh, and one at Asheville.

Although the school year of 40 weeks closed June 15th, the eleventh grade had eight additional weeks during the summer, the seventh grade had 42 weeks and the three primary grades were in session three hours a day during July and August.

We have under consideration a plan which will give us eight grades of school in addition to the four years in the high school department.

## COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

Class Day Exercise, June 15th.

Sermon, Dr. Wilcox of Durham, June 17th.

Address, Dr. Hubert M. Poteat, Grand Master, of Wake Forest College, June 19th.

Presentation of diplomas by General B. S. Royster of Oxford. Eighteen students completed the four years of high school work.

Names of the graduating class:

Dorothy Broughton, Pauline Finch, Clyde Smith, Raleigh, Wake County;

Frances Foil, Maurice Mullis, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County;



Velna Matthews, Spring Hope, Nash County;  
Gibson McKenzie, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County;  
Jefferson Perry, Goldsboro, Wayne County;  
Clara Sutton, Winterville, Pitt County;  
Ernest Tart, Benson, Johnston County;  
Margaret Templeton, Mooresville, Iredell County;  
Nellie Triplett, Nettie Triplett, Willie Triplett, Elkin, Surry County;  
Annie Uzzle, Louisburg, Franklin County;  
Johnson Bailey, Stantonsburg, Wilson County;  
Ethel Williams, Ayden, Pitt County;  
Ruth Williams, Kinston, Lenoir County.

Thirteen members of the class are attending colleges in the state, one is at work, one in Washington, D. C., preparing to enter George Washington University, and three are training for nurses. Twenty-seven students from the orphanage are this year studying in different schools and colleges and ten are training in hospitals. One student graduated from East Carolina College in June and is now teaching in Charlotte.

#### PRIZES

Early in the year Mr. Barnhart of the Oxford schools offered a gold medal for the best declamation by a member of the senior class, selections to be taken from High School Ideas, by Hamilton. The institution offered a prize of \$5.00 in the high school for the best reader among the girls and the best among the boys; a prize of \$2.50 for the best readers in the grammar grades, boy and girl; and \$1.00 for the best in the primary grades. Nellie Triplett won the gold medal. Preliminary contests were held in the grade rooms for the reading, but the final tests were public. Bertha Allen of the ninth grade, and Willie Triplett, a senior, won for the high school; Winnie Calhoun and John Turnage for the grammar grades and Mildred Finch and James Summerlin carried off the honors in the primary classes.

The interest and enthusiasm aroused by these contests was so great that at the final tests, like prizes were announced for the next year together with four others. Mr. Pinnix offered 1st and 2nd prizes for the highest scholarship averages in the high school; Mr. Rawson a prize for the best average among the boys of high and grammar grades, and one prize was offered for the

boy or girl who shows the best orphanage spirit during the year.

Again we thank the Masons in Lenoir, the Grand Commandery and Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, the A. B. Andrews Educational Loan Fund, the High Point Commandery, the Grand Chapter Order Eastern Star, the Baraca Class of Oxford Baptist Church and all others for supplying funds to enable our students to continue their education at college. They are doing a wonderful work in educating these boys and girls and thus adding to their efficiency for service.

We have one hundred students in the high school at the present time and fifty in the seventh grade. The children's reading room is used as an extra class room for this grade owing to the crowded conditions. The teacher for Mathematics and Latin resigned in the summer and her place has been ably filled. We have had a full force of teachers since September including one for Domestic Science and Biology and one for Telegraphy. The Science and Biology classes are held in the domestic science laboratory. New equipment has been added when needed.

Feeling that the social life of the children should receive more attention, a committee was appointed early in the year composed of the high school teachers to look after this feature of the work. The plan proved quite satisfactory. Of the many pleasant occasions the one most thoroughly enjoyed was the banquet given the seniors by the junior class.

#### BABY COTTAGE

The baby cottage has graduated thirteen of its members during the year. At present there are twenty-one boys and fourteen girls enjoying this comfortable home. Twenty-two are in the kindergarten class.

#### MUSIC

The course in music is showing results from the two years of steady training. The ability to read music in different keys and to interpret compositions is quite noticeable. Music appreciation has been given in each class room. A small portable phonograph has been purchased and taken from room to room. Records have been added and many excellent ones have been donated.

A minstrel program was given in February by the boys. Chorus work continued each week and through December Christmas Carols were sung.

#### MANUAL ARTS

The boys have learned to use the lathe turning articles from pine and oak, made tables and various toys, worked with reeds, making baskets, sewing and flower stands.

#### LIBRARY

The library is open to exchange books six or seven hours on Saturday of each week. The reference room is open at all hours and is in constant use. On an average 150 books are taken out each week. We have 2460 volumes on the shelves.

#### SUPERVISED PLAY

The children are indeed fortunate to have physical directors who teach them how to use and enjoy their leisure time. The effects of this training is shown in their strong healthful bodies, good appetites and unbounded energy. They gave an exhibition of the folk games and songs of the different nations in costume on Thanksgiving Day in connection with the music department, which was very enjoyable. Games, drills, basket ball, base ball and tennis all come in for a large share of attention and the swimming pool is a never failing source of enjoyment. It seems that everything that is really desirable for comfort, convenience and pleasure is provided for the children. They are rich in friends who are ever thinking and planning for their welfare.

The moving picture machine has furnished instruction as well as pleasure. Films have been shown from the department of Agriculture and Forestry at Washington, the General Electric Co., the educational department at Raleigh and the Pathé news, views and comedies.

A gift which will be appreciated and enjoyed this winter is a radio outfit presented and installed by the Shrine Club of Durham.

Still another generous gift is the sum of \$250.00 given by Mr. A. B. Andrews to purchase pictures for the cottages. As yet few have been received but art stores have been visited, catalogues collected and lists made

Several hand colored pictures have been purchased.

But the time is not all given to play. There is work to be done by the boys on the farm, in the printing office and shops; by the girls in the kitchen, dining rooms, laundry and sewing rooms. In the spring the classes in the sewing room designed, cut and made all of their second uniform dresses with no help from the matron. No two dresses were alike but the effect of the whole called forth praise from all who saw them.

#### COTTAGES

A thorough training for the boys and girls in domestic work is required for the up-keep of the cottages, and opportunities are provided for the children to practice the art of home-making and to develop character.

NETTIE N. BEMIS,  
*Supervisor*

#### REPORT OF MANAGER OF SINGING CLASS

MR. R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent, Oxford Orphanage,*  
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

In making up a report for the Singing Class, for the year 1923, we are very grateful when we consider the splendid results of the year's work.

Miss Myrtie Muse, of Carthage, who directed so well the work of the Class as teacher, had fourteen children in the group composing the Class. These children came from fourteen different counties representing different sections of our State.

This year the Class visited, while in the eastern part of the State, Currituck, and while in the western part of the State, Clay, Graham and Yancey, four counties never visited before by one of our Classes, so far as we have been informed. The children were cordially received into these new sections and we have cause to believe greater interest for the Orphanage work was stimulated. It is quite evident that the interest in this work grows from year to year. A number of good people told us they became members of the Masonic Fraternity and the Eastern Stars because of the interest aroused in them by the Class visits.

The visits to the picnics this year showed better organization on the part of the various committees, better interest by the public and better results in the end. This same observation might be said of the regular concert visits.

The total Class receipts, for the fiscal year, ending Oct. 31st, were \$42,768.08. The average receipts from the 189 points visited were \$226.28. After deducting \$6,764.82, the total expenditures, for all purposes, for the Class trips, these expenditures including expense of travel, printing, postage, salaries of the teacher and manager, as well as incidentals, we find the net balance for the year was \$36,003.26.

We are very grateful to those who, in large numbers, have rendered so much loyal and helpful service on behalf of the Oxford Orphanage, while they have co-operated so nobly with the Class.

Respectfully Submitted,  
L. W. ALDERMAN,  
*Manager*

#### REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

BRO. R. L. BROWN:

I am glad to report that the health of the children at this time is unusually good.

During the past year we have had Epidemics of Influenza, Roseola (German measles) and Whooping Cough.

The Epidemic of Influenza attacked us the first part of January of this year at which time we had 196 cases in all: There were 105 sick in bed at one time. There were two cases of Pneumonia resulting from Influenza. I am sorry to say that we lost one case: Ruby Bowman, at the Baby Cottage. This little girl had not been at the Orphanage very long and I was informed by her mother that she had pneumonia just prior to her admission to the institution.

During the epidemic there were 25 cases of Influenza at the Baby Cottage 18 being in bed at one time.

There was an epidemic of Roseola during the early part of the summer. We had 39 cases in all (not a single one at the Baby Cottage). None of the children were seriously sick with Roseola and no complication arose.



The epidemic of Whooping Cough came during the summer and we had about 36 cases in all, 16 of these being at the Baby Cottage. None of them were very sick and we had no complications.

There has been during the year the usual number of minor accidents and injuries. There were 20 tonsil operations during the year which were done without cost to the Orphanage through the kindness of Dr. B. W. Fassett of Durham and our local physician.

I have made frequent inspections of the dairy, kitchen, bakery storage rooms, etc., and have found that they have been kept clean and sanitary. I have always found the cottages in excellent condition.

The new well will materially increase our water supply and will materially aid in keeping our sewers in better condition.

I am pleased to say that a report from the State Laboratory of Hygiene shows the water in both wells to be unusually free from bacteria of any kind.

I would like to call your special attention to our urgent need of the new hospital. As you know there is nothing done for the sick except at the hospital. There is not a dose of the simplest medicine given nor even the slightest wound dressed at any place except at the hospital. In this way we necessarily see a good many children in a day; but we have the consolation of knowing that we do not allow any serious condition to escape our notice by allowing the children to be treated at the cottages.

You will no doubt remember the very great need for a hospital during the past four years; for six (6) times during that period of time we have been compelled to take over two to seven cottages for hospital purposes.

Twice during the year our hospital would not accommodate the sick. In January of this year, during the epidemic of influenza we were compelled to take over two cottages and even then the sick were necessarily crowded.

During the epidemic of roseola, our hospital was filled to overflowing and no other sick could be received at the hospital at that time.

By having our sick children so widely separated during these epidemics the expense of nursing is doub-



led many times and more than that; the results obtained under such conditions are far from satisfactory. I need not call your attention to the impossibility of getting properly heated foods to our sick children under these very unfavorable conditions; for I well remember how much worry this very important matter has caused you so many times in the past.

I sincerely trust that we will have our new hospital at an early date when all of our sick can be properly cared for under the same roof, and where proper food and proper nursing can be had for our sick.

I might also say in this connection that while we will have only 75 beds in our new hospital that we can use our large playroom and sunparlor when we have an unusual number of sick.

Fraternally yours,

N. C. DANIEL,  
*Physician.*

#### REPORT OF DENTIST

MR. R. L. BROWN, *Superintendent of Oxford Orphanage:*

DEAR SIR:

I beg to submit the following report as dentist of Oxford Masonic Orphanage for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1923:

Number of amalgam fillings inserted.....	315
Number of cement fillings inserted.....	10
Numbers of synthetic fillings inserted.....	11
Number of gold inlays inserted.....	4
Total .....	340
Number cleans .....	350
Number cases of orthodontia.....	4
Number of extracts .....	136

Most of the fillings were inserted the first of the year. I have just completed examining the children's teeth the third time this year and found on an average about one cavity to every twentieth child which was only about five per cent who had cavities in their teeth. Most of those were in the mouths of children who had recently entered the institution.

There are no developed cases of pyorrhea, no abscess teeth nor but few cases where orthodontia is needed.

I haven't had a child to report with toothache in three months. Judging from the healthy condition of the oral cavities and hard and firm structure of the teeth the children have a well selected diet.

I am glad to report that the children's teeth are in excellent condition and according to statistics they are eighty-five per cent above the average school child of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

R. F. WALLER, D.D.S.

#### REPORT OF TREASURER

*To the Board of Directors of Oxford Orphanage:*

GENTLEMEN:

Herewith I submit the following report as Treasurer of Oxford Orphanage for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1923.

As the report shows the total receipts are larger than for any previous year. This has made possible the putting in of some much needed permanent improvements which, for lack of funds, could not be put in before.

The following legacies have been received during the year. From estate of Bro. H. F. Elliott, Catawba, N. C., \$1,000.00, Dr. N. A. Thompson, Lumberton, N. C., \$100.00, Mrs. R. H. Ricks, Rocky Mount, N. C., \$500.00 Bro. R. H. Ricks, Rocky Mount, N. C., \$5,000.00, amount for settlement in full of insurance in Widows Fund from Bro. E. B. Hackburn, New Bern, N. C., \$375.00, Rev. G. W. Coppedge, Epsome, N. C., \$726.58, Bro. S. B. Newton, Kinston, N. C., Liberty Bonds, \$250.00, Bro. J. H. Elliott, Rich Square, N. C., Liberty Bonds, \$500.00. These bonds are on hand. The currency is on deposit in First National Bank.

Receipts from general donations are a little less than last year, but the receipts from the Singing Class concerts are more.

Altogether it has been a good year for the treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

IVEY ALLEN,  
*Treasurer.*

## STATEMENT 1

## RECEIPTS—GENERAL FUND

Appropriation State of North Carolina	\$ 30,000.00	
Appropriation Grand Lodge of Masons, 1922	32,500.00	
Total appropriations for maintenance		\$ 62,500.00
Contributions Masonic Lodges	\$ 23,178.52	
Contributions Order Eastern Star	478.48	
Contributions Royal Arch Masons	364.15	
Contributions Knights Templar	93.50	
Contributions Grand Convention, A. H. P.	25.00	
Contributions Royal and Select Masters	3.79	
Contributions Shrine Clubs	227.98	
Contributions Order De Molay	20.16	
Contributions, "Fred G. Schaum Fund," O. E. S. Chapter, Masons and friends of Winston-Salem	1,500.00	
Contributions general	5,328.57	
Contributions to Baby Cottage	696.00	
		31,916.23
Income for maintenance from John Neal estate		21,504.07
Singing Class concerts and Masonic Picnics visited by Class (net receipts, \$36,003.26)		41,289.30
Sale of refreshments on St. John's Day	\$ 1,540.28	
Sale of meals and provisions	479.87	
Sale of farm products	2,813.64	
Sale of fuel to departments	1,164.88	
Sale of sundries	63.77	
Shoe Shop receipts (custom work)	2,482.65	
		8,545.09
Refund on pipe broken in transit (improvements account)		69.29
Sale of lumber (improvements account)		261.54
Refund on insurance		22.20
Sale of Books of Views and Post Cards		62.44
Electrical department for September bills		1,901.64
Transferred from Wood Shop for permanent improvements		2,500.00
Transferred from Income from Investments account (for permanent improvements)		2,300.00
Carried forward		\$172,871.80

Brought forward, receipts General Fund ----- \$172,871.80

### DISBURSEMENTS—GENERAL FUND

November 1, 1922 to November 1, 1923

For maintenance and school accounts -----	\$118,392.14
Singing Class expenses -----	5,286.04
Paid for minor improvements -----	6,469.68
Paid for permanent improvements -----	16,273.67
Paid for repairs -----	10,009.68
Paid for insurance -----	2,188.98
Paid on note for Cow Barn -----	1,500.00
Paid for Books of Views and Post Cards --	2,552.32
Paid September bills for Electrical Department -----	1,901.64
	<u>\$164,574.15</u>

Balance for year -----	\$ 8,297.65
Overdraft at beginning of year, National Bank of Granville -----	10,496.82

Overdraft at National Bank of Grannville, Oct. 1, 1923 \$ 2,199.17

### BANK RECONCILIATION—GENERAL FUND

National Bank of Granville Oxford, N. C. ----- \$ 9,648.35

Less checks outstanding: Nov. 1, 1923:

Check No. 5456 -----	\$ 3.30
" " 5468 -----	10.50
" " 5470 -----	2.06
" " 5471 -----	140.54
" " 5472 -----	1.41
" " 5473 -----	1.97
" " 5475 -----	5.00
" " 5476 -----	36.48
" " 5477 -----	149.50
" " 5478 -----	216.50
" " 5479 -----	630.71
" " 5480 -----	27.53
" " 5481 -----	2.75
" " 5482 -----	33.33
" " 5474 -----	5,408.65
" " 5483 -----	30.87
" " 5484 -----	121.29
" " 5485 -----	8.50
" " 5486 -----	20.00
" " 5487 -----	46.40
" " 5488 -----	183.00
" " 5489 -----	3.25
" " 5490 -----	25.55
" " 5491 -----	15.75
" " 5492 -----	75.00
" " 5493 -----	20.00
" " 5494 -----	11.65
" " 5495 -----	27.50
" " 5496 -----	21.00
" " 5497 -----	23.80
" " 5498 -----	11.25
" " 5499 -----	25.00
" " 5500 -----	29.04
" " 5501 -----	6.28
" " 5502 -----	25.50
" " 5503 -----	47.81
" " 5504 -----	13.50

Carried forward ----- \$ 7,462.17 \$9,648.35

Brought forward -----	\$ 7,462.17	\$9,648.35
Check No. 5505 -----	183.48	
" " 5506 -----	20.25	
" " 5507 -----	17.00	
" " 5508 -----	11.79	
" " 5509 -----	2.10	
" " 5510 -----	19.36	
" " 5511 -----	26.92	
" " 5512 -----	7.90	
" " 5513 -----	31.58	
" " 5514 -----	140.57	
" " 5515 -----	1,272.96	
" " 5516 -----	166.55	
" " 5517 -----	1,030.24	
" " 5518 -----	1.03	
" " 5519 -----	163.11	
" " 5520 -----	91.75	
" " 5521 -----	20.67	
" " 5522 -----	28.65	
" " 5523 -----	17.32	
" " 5524 -----	40.75	
" " 5525 -----	80.80	
" " 5526 -----	12.50	
" " 5527 -----	1.60	
" " 5528 -----	2.00	
" " 5529 -----	3.50	
" " 5530 -----	240.85	
" " 5531 -----	11.55	
" " 5532 -----	10.00	
" " 5533 -----	34.01	
" " 5534 -----	30.13	
" " 5535 -----	122.79	
" " 5536 -----	51.25	
" " 5537 -----	25.73	
" " 5538 -----	1.56	
" " 5539 -----	3.12	
" " 5540 -----	9.38	
" " 5541 -----	48.75	
" " 5542 -----	301.85	
" " 5543 -----	100.00	
	<u>\$ 11,847.52</u>	
Net overdraft -----		\$ 2,199.17

As shown above the total disbursements for  
 maintenance and school accounts are \$118,392.14  
 Deduct cash received from departments as  
 heretofore shown ----- 8,545.09

Leaving net maintenance and school account \$109,847.05

The maintenance and school accounts  
 are analyzed as follows:

#### CLOTHING ACCOUNT

Clothing and sewing room supplies ----- \$ 4,634.90  
 Salaries of matrons ----- 2,140.92

\$ 6,775.82

#### PROVISION ACCOUNT

Provision and kitchen supplies --- \$ 24,070.76  
 Salaries of matrons, baker and  
 extra help ----- 3,502.16

\$ 27,572.92

Less sale of meals and provisions ----- 2,020.15

\$ 25,552.77

Carried forward ----- \$ 32,328.59

Brought forward ----- \$ 32,328.59

## DENTAL ACCOUNT

Supplies ----- \$ 11.80  
 Salary of dentist ----- 720.00  
 ----- \$ 731.80

## HOSPITAL ACCOUNT

Supplies and hospital expenses ----- \$ 2,036.40  
 Salaries of matron and physician ----- 1,800.00  
 ----- \$ 3,836.48

## LAUNDRY ACCOUNT

Supplies ----- \$ 827.44  
 Salaries of matron and fireman ----- 1,156.50  
 ----- \$ 1,983.94

## SCHOOL ACCOUNT

Books, playground supplies, etc. ----- \$ 3,029.47  
 Salaries of teachers, physical directors, matrons and half salary of Lady Supervisor 20,685.68  
 ----- \$ 23,715.15

## SHOE SHOP ACCOUNT

Supplies, leather, etc. ----- \$ 3,119.54  
 Salary of Manager ----- 1,620.00  
 ----- \$ 4,739.54  
 Less cash for custom work ----- 2,482.65  
 ----- \$ 2,256.89

## GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT

General furniture and fixtures --- \$ 2,747.33  
 Lighting ----- 857.46  
 Power ----- 201.00  
 Postage ----- 468.50  
 Telephones and telegrams ----- 162.41  
 Sundry supplies and general expenses ----- 4,987.46  
 ----- \$ 9,424.16

## Salaries as follows:

Superintendent ----- \$ 3,300.00  
 Secretary to Board of Directors --- 600.00  
 Half salary Lady Supervisor and assistants ----- 1,649.81  
 Bookkeeper and Treasurer ----- 2,000.00  
 Office assistant ----- 1,500.00  
 Baby Cottage Matrons ----- 1,415.19  
 Part salary Shoe Shop Manager ----- 300.00  
 Baker for extra work ----- 120.00  
 Paid for additional office work --- 370.00  
 Dayman ----- 756.25  
 ----- \$ 12,011.35

----- \$ 21,435.51  
 Less sundry sales ----- 63.77  
 ----- \$ 21,371.74  
 Carried forward ----- \$ 86,224.59



Brought forward .....	\$ 86,224.59
<b>FARM AND DAIRY ACCOUNT</b>	
Fertilizer, feed, seed, etc. ....	\$ 14,878.20
Salaries farmers, dairyman, and wages for extra help .....	6,612.50
	\$ 21,490.70
Less sale of farm products .....	2,813.64
	\$ 18,677.06
<b>FUEL ACCOUNT</b>	
Fuel, sawing and cutting wood .....	\$ 6,110.28
Less sale of fuel to departments .....	1,164.88
	\$ 4,945.40
	<u>\$109,847.05</u>

## STATEMENT 2

## PER CAPITA COST

In calculating the per capita cost for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1923, all expenditures and inventories connected with school and maintenance have been taken into account. Taking the inventories as accurately as possible, we find the per capita cost for an average enrollment of 371 children to be about \$22.09 per month, as per items given below:

Provisions .....	\$ 20,070.76
Clothing .....	4,634.90
Dental and Hospital .....	2,048.20
Laundry .....	827.44
School supplies, furniture and fixtures .....	5,776.80
Fuel, lights and power .....	7,168.74
Postage, telephones and telegrams .....	630.91
Sundry supplies, traveling and incidental expenses .....	4,987.46
Farm and dairy supplies .....	14,878.20
Shoe Shop supplies .....	3,119.54
Salaries .....	50,249.19
	<u>\$118,392.14</u>
Inventories, October 31, 1922:	
Provisions .....	\$ 7,649.91
Clothing .....	20,999.78
Farm and dairy .....	24,365.52
Shoe Shop .....	3,555.45
Furniture, fixtures, fuel, etc. ....	38,066.13
	<u>\$ 94,636.79</u>
Donations in kind .....	2,626.91
	<u>97,263.70</u>
	<u>\$215,655.84</u>
Sale of farm products, provisions, etc. ....	\$ 8,545.09
Farm profit .....	889.76
Shoe Shop profit .....	2,607.71
Carried forward .....	<u>\$ 12,042.56</u>
	<u>\$215,655.84</u>

Brought forward .....	\$ 12,042.56	\$215,655.84
Inventories, October 31, 1923:		
Provisions .....	\$ 8,048.10	
Clothing .....	28,449.44	
Farm and dairy .....	25,040.66	
Shoe Shop .....	3,921.40	
Fuel, furniture and fixtures .....	39,779.75	
	<u>105,239.35</u>	
		<u>117,281.91</u>
		\$ 98,373.93

Average number of children, 371.  
 Cost per capita per year, \$265.16.  
 Cost per capita per month, \$22.09.

## STATEMENT 3

## DONATIONS IN KIND

Clothing .....	\$ 1,980.35	
Provisions .....	441.15	
Improvements account .....	82.50	
Farm .....	18.00	
General Expense .....	32.71	
School account .....	46.00	
General furniture and fixtures .....	26.20	
	<u>\$ 2,626.91</u>	

## STATEMENT 4

Statement showing movement of children to and from the Institution during the year.

	Girls	Boys	Total
Children on roll November 1, 1922 .....	178	193	371
Admitted during the year .....	25	34	59
	<u>203</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>430</u>
Went to own people .....	8	19	27
Went to college .....	8	5	13
Went to business college .....	1		1
Went to hospitals for training .....	9		9
Went to positions .....		6	6
Went to State Hospital .....	2		2
Ran away .....		1	1
Died .....	1		1
To Jackson Training School .....		1	1
	<u>29</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>61</u>
Total number on roll, Nov. 1, 1923 .....	174	195	369

## STATEMENT 5

(Showing profit and loss of Farm and Shoe Shop)

## FARM

Dr.

Total inventory Nov. 1, 1922 -----	\$ 24,365.52
Accounts receivable -----	199.10
Expended for seed, fertilizer, etc. -----	14,878.20
Salaries for farmers, dairyman and wages for other help -----	6,612.50
	<u>\$ 46,055.32</u>

Cr.

Inventory November 1, 1923:	
Feed stuff, grain. fertilizer, etc. \$	12,537.75
Live stock -----	7,081.00
Truck and garden products -----	1,253.90
Tools, wagons, farm and dairy fixtures -----	4,168.01
	<u>\$ 25,040.66</u>
Accounts receivable -----	233.77
Cash sales -----	2,813.64
Farm products, etc., furnished In stitution:	
Milk, 25,053½ gallons ----- \$	8,185.00
Cream, 334⅞ gallons -----	534.60
Butter, 4,827¼ pounds -----	1,930.90
Fruits and vegetables -----	4,062.83
Pork and veal -----	2,262.64
Corn for meal -----	89.67
Hauling and work done for Institution -----	1,333.25
Board for dray mule and one carriage horse -----	360.00
Ice furnished Institution -----	98.12
	<u>\$ 18,857.01</u>
	<u>\$ 46,945.08</u>
Profit -----	\$ 889.76

## SHOE SHOP

Dr.

Inventory material on hand Nov. 1, 1922 -----	\$ 3,555.45
Paid for leather and supplies -----	3,119.54
Salary of Manager -----	1,620.00
	<u>\$ 8,294.99</u>

Cr.

Inventory material on hand Nov. 1, 1923 -----	\$ 3,921.40
Receipts for custom work -----	2,482.65
Repair work and shoes for Institution -----	4,498.65
	<u>\$ 10,902.70</u>
Profit -----	\$ 2,607.71

## STATEMENT 6

## Receipts: PRINTING OFFICE ACCOUNT

Subscriptions -----	\$ 11,070.33	
Advertising -----	2,910.74	
Job work -----	23,239.66	
	<u>\$ 37,220.73</u>	
Cash on deposit Nov. 21, 1922 -----	2,006.60	
	<u>\$ 39,227.33</u>	
Disbursements -----	36,162.59	
Cash on deposit Nov. 1, 1923 -----		\$ 3,064.74

PRINTING OFFICE  
(Showing profit and loss)

## Dr.

Cash on deposit Nov. 1, 1922 -----	\$ 2,006.60	
Accounts receivable Nov 1, 1922 -----	5,222.86	
Inventory material on hand -----	35,344.63	
Bills Payable, last report -----	2,850.00	
Expended for paper, machinery, etc. -----	16,758.99	
Paid for fuel -----	300.00	
Paid for postage -----	1,207.71	
Salary of Manager -----	3,600.00	
Other salaries -----	11,445.89	
Notes due Mergenthaler Linotype Co. -----	3,449.00	
	<u>\$ 82,185.68</u>	

## Cr.

Cash on deposit Nov. 1, 1923 -----	\$ 3,064.74	
Subscriptions to Orphans' Friend -----	11,070.33	
Advertising -----	2,910.74	
Job work -----	23,239.66	
Accounts receivable, jobs -----	4,068.40	
Accounts receivable, ads -----	1,737.07	
Bills Payable -----	2,850.00	
Inventory, on hand Nov. 1, 1923, Machinery and equipment, less 10% depreciation -----	33,570.72	
Paper, ink and stock -----	8,138.64	
	<u>\$ 90,650.30</u>	
Profit -----		\$ 8,464.62

## WOODWORKING SHOP ACCOUNT

Cash received from work done -----	\$ 21,891.74	
Cash on deposit Nov. 1, 1922 -----	1,495.98	
	<u>\$ 23,387.72</u>	
Carried forward -----		\$ 23,387.72

Brought forward -----	\$ 23,387.72
Disbursements:	
Transferred to improvements account -----	\$ 2,500.00
Transferred to Electric Department -----	5,000.00
Initial payment on generator for Electric Department -----	150.00
Disbursements for supplies and salaries to May 23, 1923, when Wood Shop business was closed out to Garman Wheel Co.---	14,440.73
	<u>\$ 22,090.73</u>
Balance on deposit Nov. 1, 1923-----	\$ 1,296.99

**WOODWORKING SHOP**  
(Showing Profit and Loss)

Dr.	
Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1922 -----	\$ 1,495.98
Accounts receivable -----	8,690.87
Bills receivable -----	600.00
Inventory material -----	10,233.75
Inventory machinery -----	2,275.00
Disbursements for supplies and salaries --	14,440.73
	<u>\$ 37,736.33</u>
Cr.	
Cash on deposit Nov. 1, 1923 -----	\$ 1,296.99
Cash received for work done -----	21,891.74
Accounts receivable -----	3,099.71
Bills receivable -----	3,310.70
Amount transferred to General Fund, per improvements -----	2,500.00
Amount transferred to Electrical Department -----	5,000.00
Paid on Generator for Electrical Department -----	150.00
Transferred to inventory for Electrical Department -----	550.00
	<u>37,799.14</u>
Profit -----	\$ 62.81

**ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT**

Opened September 1, 1923	
Amount transferred from Woodworking Shop	\$ 5,000.00
Refund from General Fund on September account, charged in error -----	166.55
	<u>\$ 5,166.55</u>
Disbursements:	
Oxford Orphanage General Fund for September bills -----	\$ 1,901.64
Supplies and salary -----	3,059.57
	<u>\$ 4,961.21</u>
Cash on deposit, National Bank of Granville, Nov. 1, 1923 -----	\$ 205.34

## INVENTORY STATEMENT

Inventory material on hand, Nov. 1, 1923--\$	1,014.44	
Inventory machinery and equipment -----	3,246.77	
Transferred from Wood Shop Inventory --	550.00	
Amount paid on Generator by Wood Shop--	150.00	
Total investment -----		\$ 4,961.21

## STATEMENT 7

## INCOME—INVESTMENTS AND LEGACIES

Dividends remitted by Fidelity Bank, Trustee\$	1,436.25	
"Mrs. Sarah Gilbert Fund," Fidelity Bank--	30.00	
Dividend Oxford Cotton Mill Stock -----	185.00	
Dividend four shares R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Stock -----	28.00	
Interest on Masonic Temple Construction Bonds -----	110.00	
Interest on Liberty Bonds -----	55.62	
Sale of War Stamps and Victory Bonds ----	630.00	
Income from Malvina T. White legacy, re- mitted by Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.	166.66	
Remitted by Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., in- terest on investment -----	28.50	
Interest from Kornegay estate -----	250.25	
Frank Leslie Costner Class, Carolina Con- sistory, Charlotte, for Endowment fund	142.65	
Henry F. Elliott, legacy, Catawba -----	1,000.00	
Dr. N. A. Thompson, legacy, Lumberton ---	100.00	
R. H. Ricks, legacy, Rocky Mount -----	5,000.00	
Mrs. R. H. Ricks, legacy, Rocky Mount ----	500.00	
A. U. Kornegay, legacy, Goldsboro -----	2,845.51	
E. B. Hackburn, legacy, through Oasis Wid- ows Fund -----	375.00	
Rev. George W. Coppedge, legacy -----	726.58	
	\$ 13,610.02	
Balance on deposit Nov. 1, 1922 -----	13,672.62	
		\$ 27,282.64

## DISBURSEMENTS AS FOLLOWS:

Sent Fidelity Bank, Trustee, for endowment Fund -----	\$ 146.25	
Paid note on Cow Barn -----	2,000.00	
Paid interest on note -----	53.10	
Permanent improvements (on deep well and pump) -----	1,605.63	
Transferred to General Fund for permanent improvements -----	2,300.00	
		\$ 6,101.38
Balance on deposit Nov. 1, 1923 -----		\$ 21,181.26



## STATEMENT 8

## WAR SAVING STAMPS AND BONDS

Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps on hand Nov. 1, 1922 -----	\$ 1,514.00	
Masonic Temple Construction Bonds -----	97.00	
	<u>\$ 1,611.00</u>	
Less Stamps and Bonds matured and sold--	740.00	
Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1923 -----		\$ 871.00

## STATEMENT 9

## THE A. B. ANDREWS EDUCATIONAL LOAN FUND

Balance on deposit November 1, 1922 ----	\$ 80.30	
Payment on note by Miss Cleona Minshew	30.00	
Interest from 16 shares R. J. Reynolds Tobacco stock -----	112.00	
Interest on deposit in bank -----	14.66	
Addition to fund by A. B. Andrews, P. G. M. -----	500.00	
	<u>\$</u>	736.96
Amount loaned Carlton Wilson, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. -----	\$ 50.00	
Amount transferred to East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville, N. C.-----	630.96	
	<u></u>	680.96
Balance on deposit November 1, 1923, Oxford Savings Bank and Trust Co.-----		\$ 56.00

## YORK RITE EDUCATIONAL LOAN FUND

Amount received from Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons -----	\$ 1,000.00	
Amount received from Grand Commandery Knights Templar -----	1,000.00	
	<u>\$</u>	2,000.00
Amount loaned Miss Nettie Triplett, Salem College -----	\$ 93.50	
Amount loaned Miss Nellie Triplett, Salem College -----	87.50	
Amount loaned Carlton Wilson, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. -----	100.00	
Amount loaned Ernest Tart, Trinity College, Durham -----	200.00	
	<u></u>	481.00
Balance on deposit in bank, Nov. 1, 1923----		\$ 1,519.00

(Note—The demand upon this fund will be heavy during the spring semester).

## RECEIPTS—SPECIAL CASH

## NOVEMBER—1922

Printing Office, subscriptions----	\$ 459.30	
advertisements -----	278.25	
job work -----	1,287.46	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 2,025.01
Woodworking Shop -----		2,681.36
Frank Leslie Costner Scottish Rite Class, Carolina Consis- tory, Charlotte, for Endow- ment Fund -----		142.65
Interest from Liberty Bonds----		3.18
Henry F. Elliott, legacy-----		1,000.00
	<u>          </u>	\$ 5,852.20

## DECEMBER—1922

Printing Office, subscriptions----	\$ 1,040.97	
advertisements -----	230.90	
job work -----	1,637.66	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 2,909.53
Woodworking Shop -----		998.29
Dr. N. A. Thompson, legacy ----		100.00
	<u>          </u>	4,007.82

## JANUARY—1923

Printing office, subscriptions----	\$ 627.89	
advertisements -----	163.39	
job work -----	1,497.69	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 2,288.97
Woodworking Shop -----		3,906.74
Income from investments -----		760.25
	<u>          </u>	6,955.96

## FEBRUARY—1923

Printing office, subscriptions----	\$ 1,066.59	
advertisements -----	241.30	
job work -----	1,251.52	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 2,559.41
Woodworking Shop -----		1,794.28
From Kornegay estate -----		1,925.00
Interest on note to Kornegay es- tate -----		250.25
Mrs. R. H. Ricks, legacy-----		500.00
	<u>          </u>	7,028.94

## MARCH—1923

Printing office, subscriptions----	\$ 750.81	
advertisements -----	271.21	
job work -----	1,374.94	
	<u>          </u>	\$ 2,396.96
Carried forward -----	\$ 2,396.96	\$23,844.92

Brought forward -----	\$ 2,396.96	\$23,844.92
Woodworking Shop -----	1,922.99	
R. H. Ricks legacy -----	5,000.00	
From A. U. Kornegay estate----	920.51	
Income from Liberty Bond ----	2.12	
		10,242.58
APRIL—1923		
Printing Office, subscriptions----	\$ 466.78	
advertisements -----	252.91	
job work -----	4,840.51	
	\$ 5,560.20	
Woodworking Shop -----	1,397.52	
Income from investments -----	106.21	
		7,063.93
MAY—1923		
Printing office, subscriptions----	\$ 1,235.65	
advertisements -----	295.38	
job work -----	1,391.09	
	\$ 2,922.12	
Woodworking Shop -----	1,589.26	
Income from investments -----	422.07	
		4,933.45
JUNE—1923		
Printing office, subscriptions----	\$ 1,762.65	
advertisements -----	530.55	
job work -----	3,769.35	
	\$ 6,062.55	
Woodworking Shop -----	1,340.81	
Sale of War Stamps -----	330.00	
		7,733.33
JULY—1923		
Printing office, subscriptions----	\$ 957.33	
advertisements -----	229.25	
job work -----	871.51	
	\$ 2,058.09	
Woodworking Shop -----	4,511.66	
Income from investments -----	933.50	
		7,503.25
AUGUST—1923		
Printing Office, subscriptions----	\$ 729.02	
advertisements -----	56.60	
job work -----	1,368.90	
	\$ 2,154.52	
Woodworking Shop -----	418.43	
		2,572.95
SEPTEMBER—1923		
Printing office, subscriptions----	\$ 615.00	
advertisements -----	152.60	
job work -----	1,269.52	
	\$ 2,037.12	
Carried forward -----	\$ 2,037.12	\$63,894.44

Brought forward -----	\$ 2,037.12	\$63,894.44
Woodworking Shop -----	115.20	
Interest from Liberty Bonds ---	2.13	

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 2,154.45

## OCTOBER—1923

Printing Office, subscriptions----\$	1,358.34	
advertisements -----	208.40	
job work -----	2,679.51	
	<hr/>	\$ 4,246.25
Woodworking Shop -----		1,215.20
Electrical department -----		5,166.55
Income from investments -----		110.57
E. B. Hackburn, legacy -----		375.00
Rev. George W. Coppedge legacy		726.58
	<hr/>	11,840.15
		<hr/>
		\$ 77,889.04

*Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:*

An examination of the Cash Records of the Oxford Orphanage discloses that the receipts for the fiscal year ending October 31st as recorded were ----- 172,871.80

Disbursed during same period ----- 164,574.15

Excess receipts for year ----- 8,297.65

Overdraft from last year ----- 10,496.82

Net Cash Deficit at close ----- \$ 2,199.17

(See Bank Reconciliations in report Treasurer)

Fraternally,

HOMER PEELE,  
Grand Auditor.

January 15, 1924

## FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

Bro. J. Ed. Allen submitted the following report of Committee on Recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges which was read and referred to the Jurisprudence Committee:

Your committee has had under consideration the matter of recognition of those foreign Grand Lodges that are not now recognized by The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and beg to report as follows:

This Grand Lodge is at present in fraternal relations with all of the Grand Lodges of the United States, all of the Grand Lodges of Canada, with England, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium and Portugal in Europe, with all the Grand Lodges in Australasia except the United Grand Lodge of Queensland and the Grand Lodge of Tasmania; and with Cuba, Costa Rica, the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and the Philippines Islands. We are not in fraternal relations with a large number of Grand Bodies in continental Europe, two bodies in Africa, the two above mentioned in Australasia, the entire body of Masonry in South America, and a large number of bodies in Central America. Of these a number have from time to time requested fraternal recognition and an exchange of representatives, which has not been accorded on account of either lack of information, or the possession of information indicating that the step would be a doubtful one.

Your committee would divide the Grand Lodges with which we are not now in fraternal relations, into the following classes:

(1). Those which are clearly entitled to recognition but about whom sufficient information has not in the past been available to committees.

(2). Those whose organization is not that of a sovereign Masonic body.

(3). Those whose ritual is not such as we can recognize.

(4). Those whose constitutional foundation is abhorrent to what North Carolina recognizes to be fundamental in Masonry.

Your committee would recommend that there be laid down at the outset those prerequisites which North Carolina would insist upon in order that any Body claiming to be Masonic may be recognized as a sovereign Masonic Grand Body with which we may be in fraternal relations, and recommend that the following to this end be made a Regulation for the government of this Grand Lodge:

"Fraternal recognition may be extended to a Grand Lodge when it appears to the satisfaction of this Grand Lodge, a Committee having first considered and reported thereon:

1. That such Grand Body has been formed lawfully by at least three just and duly constituted Lodges, or that it has been legalized by a valid act issuing from the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, or from a Grand Body in fraternal relations with this Grand Lodge.

2. That it is an independent, self-governing, responsible organization with entire, undisputed and exclusive dogmatic and administrative authority over the Symbolic Lodges within its

jurisdiction, and not in any sense whatever subject to, or dividing such authority with, a Supreme Council, or other Body claiming ritualistic or other supervision or control.

3. That it makes Masons of men only.

4. That it requires conformity to the following, which The Grand Lodge of North Carolina considers necessary in a Masonic Body:

(A). Acknowledgement of a belief in God the Father of all men.

(B). Secrecy.

(C). The Symbolism of Operative Masonry.

(D). The division of Symbolic Masonry into the three degrees practiced in North Carolina.

(E). The legend of the Third Degree.

(F). That its dominant purposes are charitable, benevolent, educational and for the worship of God; and that it excludes controversial politics and sectarian religion from all activities under its auspices.

(G). The Sacred Book of the Divine Law, chief among the Three Great Lights of Masonry, indispensably present in the Lodges while at work.

5. That it occupies exclusively its territorial jurisdiction or else shares the same with another by mutual consent; and that it does not presume to extend its authority into, or presume to establish Lodges in a territory occupied by a lawful Grand Lodge, without the expressed assent of such supreme governing Masonic body."

Having laid down principles whereby it may be guided, your Committee will proceed next to consider the Masonry of particular countries, with the view of offering the fraternal hand of Masonic fellowship.

Let us consider first, certain Grand Lodges of Latin America. The Masonry of these countries is often grossly misunderstood and undervalued. To illustrate what we mean, we quote from one of the highest authorities in the United States today upon this subject; Past Grand Master Melvin M. Johnson, P.G.M., of Massachusetts, who has made personal investigation by extended visits to these countries. Says he:

"These Latin-American Grand Lodges are constantly accused of being political. Those which we have investigated are no more political than our own Masonic bodies before and during the American Revolution. The principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity were taught in our Lodge-rooms and then the Brethren as citizens, though not as Masons, put these principles into practical effect in their civil lives. Paul Revere did not make his famous ride as a Master Mason, but as a citizen. General Warren did not fight at Bunker Hill as a Mason, but as a patriot. Washington did not lead the soldiers of the Revolution as a Mason, but as an officer duly authorized by organized government. Yet the principles which actuated their public lives were taught in their Masonic Lodge-rooms.

"Just so, our Latin-American Brethren in the face of ignorance, fanatical persecution, and bigotry, are teaching in Lodge-rooms fraternity, equality and liberty (both civil and religious)



as fundamental ideals, imbibing these ideals themselves and infusing them into the lives of others. Thus actuated by these ideals they are going into the civic life of their nations and as citizens thereof are putting these principles into practice. M. W. Brother Andreve, for instance, found Panama without a public school. Not as a Mason, but as Secretary of Education in the Panaman Cabinet he built a complete public school system in that Republic. Outside of the Canal Zone there does not exist in Spanish Central America today a single non-sectarian school of primary, grammar, or high school grade which does not owe its existence to Freemasons. If the pre-revolutionary Lodges of Massachusetts, of New York, of Pennsylvania, or Virginia and of other colonies were political, then the present Lodges of Latin-America are political, but not otherwise."

While in some countries the Scottish Rite has not kept its hands off the Symbolic Lodges at times when there was utter lack of excuse for its having anything on earth to do with them, yet there are circumstances in which the Scottish Rite has performed a real service to Symbolic Freemasonry by preserving it when no other kind of organization could do so. We again quote Brother Johnson concerning the Scottish Rite in these same countries:

"Indeed such has been the persecution to which the fraternity has been subjected in that part of the world that no other type of Masonic organization could have survived. Grand Lodge continuity of life would have been utterly impossible. From time to time enemies of liberty, hostile therefore to Masonry, were in absolute control of government and Masons suffered ostracism, banishment and even torture and death for no other reason than that they were Masons. Even civil office did not protect them. It is not so many years ago that the President of one of the Central American Republics was killed and his body brutally and unmentionably mutilated before the eyes of his wife and children for no other cause.

"A Masonic organization could be preserved under such conditions only when a few members, a very few, in secret could maintain its continuity. No Grand Lodge could have maintained its existence but a Supreme Council continues its life even though reduced to a single member. This government by a Supreme Council was an absolute necessity until the light of truth sufficiently penetrated the public mind as to make it safe openly to dare to be known as a Freemason. To call the offspring of such Supreme Councils 'Masonic bastards' and to deny them recognition, is to play into hands of those who have persecuted Freemasonry. It is helping our enemies, the foes of light, those who would crush out liberty, civil and religious, to play their game. It is fratricide. It is aid and comfort to those who would wipe out our institution from the earth. It lends strength and power towards crushing out the principles for which we stand. It is treason to our cause.

"Therefore, the vast majority of the Masonic world does not withhold its fraternal regard from Brethren of the first three degrees subordinate to a Supreme Council in those countries where Symbolic Masonry according to the Grand Lodge System as prac-

ticed by us has not been able to obtain a foothold. (1922 Mass. 305.)

"This Supreme Council of Central America carefully provided in its law that it would relinquish all authority over Symbolic Masonry in any country within its jurisdiction as soon as a Grand Lodge could be established in that country by the Symbolic Lodges. (Titulo 93, Article 407, Constituciones General y Estatutos del Supremo Cousejo Centro-Americano.)"

Your committee finds that each of the Grand Lodges which we hereinafter recommend to you, though in the past some may have been related to the Supreme Councils, is now a sovereign Masonic body, in full dogmatic and administrative control of its jurisdiction.

Your committee feels that, in countries in which the predominating religion is openly hostile to Masonry, and in which therefore the existence of the Order is at all times a struggle, our Grand Lodge should not withhold its assistance if the Masonry of those countries can meet substantially our requirements.

Your committee therefore, in the countries mentioned, has given careful attention to the history, organization, allegiance and practices of the several Grand Lodges, and recommends that The Grand Lodge of North Carolina enter upon fraternal relations with the following,, with exchange of representatives:

- The Grand Lodge of Panama,
- The Grand Lodge of the United States of Venezuela,
- The national Grand Lodge of Columbia at Barranquilla,
- The Grand Lodge of the Republic of Columbia at Bogota,
- The National Grand Lodge of Columbia at Caitagena,
- The Grand Lodge of the Republic of Guatemala,
- The Grand Lodge of Peru,
- The Grand Lodge of Equador,
- The Grand Lodge Cuscatlan of Salvador,
- The Grand Lodge of Honduras,
- The Grand Lodge of Porto Rico.

We find that each of these meets the requirements which we have set up, and is recognized by other Grand Lodges which have adopted practically identical requirements.

Second—The several Grand Bodies of Europe which we do not recognize. We are at present in fraternal relations with England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Sweden and Portugal only, in Europe.

We find that the following meet our requirements and we therefore recommend that The Grand Lodge of North Carolina enter upon fraternal relations with them and invite exchange of representatives:

- The Grand Orient of the Netherlands,
- The Grand Lodge Alpina, Switzerland,
- The Grand Lodge of Vienna, Austria,
- The Grand Lodge of Norway,
- The Grand Lodge of Denmark.

Third—In Africa, we find that the Grand Lodge of Egypt, at Cairo, is recognized by a large part of the Masonic Grand Lodges of the world, including the British Grand Lodges, Virginia, Georgia, Maryland, Nebraska, Colorado, Illinois, Arizona, Missouri and Montana. While our information concerning this Body is not as complete as it is in our other recommendations, we feel

tender love and mercy. Give us refreshing sleep, O Lord. May we rise on the morrow ready to carry forward the duties of the day in soul and in body, and to give Thee the glory.—AMEN.

**THE GRAND MASTER:** The Grand Secretary will now please read the list of Committees.

The following lists of Committees were read by the Grand Secretary:

*Jurisprudence*—Walter Clark (40), S. M. Gattis (71), B. S. Royster (396), W. E. Moore (268), R. C. Dunn (447), Thos. J. Harkins (118), F. D. Winston (5), C. B. Newcomb (1).

*By-Laws*—A. J. Harris (229).

*Finance*—A. B. Andrews (218), A. J. Harris (229), T. H. Webb (71), W. Y. Warren (369), H. C. Alexander (31), J. C. Hobbs, Jr. (1), P. T. Wilson (167), Dr. Job. Taylor (519), R. C. Gary (229), R. D. Shore (167), E. J. Gaylor (118).

*Oxford Orphanage*—Geo. S. Norfleet, P.G.M. (167), R. J. Noble (84), J. S. Spurgeon (71), R. K. Doughton, (432), S. E. Burroughs (10), H. M. Brandon (289), J. LeG. Everett (495).

*Masonic and Eastern Star Home*—J. J. Phoenix (552), J. E. Cameron (243), R. D. Shore, (167), J. F. Rhem (3), F. D. Winston (5), M. C. S. Noble (408), W. C. Wolfe (244), C. M. Vanstory (552).

*Masonic Temple*—W. S. Liddell (31), S. M. Gattis (71), F. D. Winston (5), Geo. S. Norfleet (167), R. J. Noble (84), B. S. Royster (396), A. J. Harris (229), H. A. Grady (98), J. S. Carr (352), W. W. Willson (40), C. T. McClenaghan (218), J. W. Kellogg (500), Jas. H. Webb (71).

*Masonic Education*—Jas. C. Braswell, Chairman (447), Dr. Job. Taylor, Secretary (519), H. A. Grady (98), Leon Cash (167), Geo. C. Cox (358), H. E. Austin (78), J. Edward Allen (10), W. C. Wicker (549).

*Charters and Dispensations, No. 1*—R. F. Edwards (467), J. W. Alford (257), W. W. Holland (226), K. W. Winstead (633), J. M. Barber (118).

*Charters and Dispensations, No. 2*—J. W. Patton (549), J. W. Rowell (464), J. L. Nelson (217), J. F. Marquette (81).

*Appeals*—H. T. Patterson (3), H. T. Vann (418), J. D. Stancill, H. M. Brandon (289), W. S. Reich (454), W.

N. Sherrod (447), Mark Squires (262).

*Propositions and Grievances*—Geo. P. Burgwyn (56), H. M. Brandon (289), W. S. Reich (454), W. A. Moore (472).

*Credential Committee*—F. Wm. E. Cullingford (31), R. E. Currence (118), J. E. W. Cook (1).

*Charity*—J. P. Pillsbury (218).

*Unfinished Business*—H. H. Tate (237), R. M. Hall (482), W. C. Owen (522), J. R. Byrd (545).

*Necrology*—Leon Cash (167).

*Committee on Education*—H. M. Poteat, Grand Master (282), J. H. Webb (71), M. C. S. Noble (408), R. H. Wright (78), W. N. Everett (495).

*Foreign Correspondence*—J. Edward Allen (10).

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES

*Code Commission*—R. C. Dunn (447), C. B. Newcomb (1), J. Ed. Allen (10).

*To Mark Grave of P.G.M. Smith*—W. M. McMillan, Jr. (395), T. E. Sprunt (319), J. H. Davis (395).

*To Investigate Repairs to Royal Hart Lodge, No. 2 Building*—R. C. Dunn (447), Job Taylor (519), H. I. Clark (470).

*Investigate the Advisability of Recognizing Foreign Grand Lodges*—Walter Clark (40), J. Ed. Allen (10), J. J. Phoenix (552), A. L. Cox (218).

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment at 11:00 p. m., until 9:30 a. m., January 16, 1924.

## SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

RALEIGH, N. C., January 16, 1924.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9:30 o'clock a. m., by M. W. Hubert McNeill Poteat, Grand Master.

Prayer by Rev. Bruce Benton, Grand Chaplain.

THE GRAND MASTER: I regret to have to announce that Grand Master James H. Price, of Virginia, is unable to be with us tonight. I received a telephone message from him last night stating that he was compelled to stay in the city on account of illness. He had expected to arrive today, but he will not be able to be with us.

Grand Secretary read the following report of Bro. W. R. McClusky, Representative of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

ALBANY, ALA., January 1, 1924.

*To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina:*

*Temple, Raleigh, North Carolina:*

DEAR BROTHER WILLSON:

As representative of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of Alabama, I herewith submit to you my report as follows:

The Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama, was held December 5th and 6th, 1923. This meeting was a conclusion of two years service of Julian F. Spearman as Grand Master. His term is thought to be the most successful administration that the Grand Lodge has ever had.

One amendment to the Constitution carried during the last year, which changes the time of meeting of the Grand Lodge from Wednesday morning to Tuesday night before the first Wednesday in December.

The Committee on Work made no change in the Ritual. The work now used in Alabama seems to be so well suited to its purpose that no change was even discussed.

Bro. Duncan C. Carmichael, of Dothan, Alabama, was elected Grand Master. The other officers in line in the Grand Lodge were advanced to the next station, Bro. Oliver D. Street, to Deputy Grand Master, Bro. James M. Pearson to Senior Grand Warden and Brother Albert L. Reese was elected from the floor as Junior Grand Warden. Bro. George A. Beauchamp was re-elected, unan-

imously, as Grand Secretary, Bro. John W. Terry, Grand Treasurer, and Bro. Charles J. Walker, Grand Tyler.

The report from Brother Beauchamp, who is Grand Secretary, show there are now 585 Lodges in the State with a membership of approximately 50,000 members.

In concluding this report, I wish to extend to the officers of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina and its entire membership our fraternal greetings.

Yours fraternally,

W. R. McCLUSKY,  
*Representative.*

Grand Secretary submitted reports of District Deputy Grand Masters, which were ordered printed in the Appendix to proceedings.

Petition of Lone Hickory Lodge, No. 512, with reference to the removal of location was read and referred to Committee on Proposition and Grievances.

Petition for restoration of charter of Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397, was read and referred to Committee on Proposition and Grievances.

Brother Hester, of Wendell, approached the East and presented a Bouquet of roses from Mrs. C. M. Setzer, Grand Matron of the Eastern Star. The Grand Master extended the thanks of the Grand Lodge for the flowers and instructed Bros. J. M. Barber and J. F. Marquette to decorate the Hall with said flowers.

GRAND MASTER: These beautiful flowers which were presented to the Worthy Grand Matron of the Eastern Star, are by her presented to this Grand Lodge, that we may with them decorate the Hall. I will entertain a motion that the Grand Matron be heartily thanked for her kindness and consideration.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried, it was so ordered.

The Grand Secretary read the report of the Trustees of the Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

*To the Grand Master of North Carolina:*

The trustees of the Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund beg to make reports as follows:

Hereto is attached the report of the Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company, custodian of this fund, showing the receipts and disbursements by it were as follows:



## SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

RALEIGH, N. C., January 16, 1924.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9:30 o'clock a. m., by M. W. Hubert McNeill Poteat, Grand Master.

Prayer by Rev. Bruce Benton, Grand Chaplain.

THE GRAND MASTER: I regret to have to announce that Grand Master James H. Price, of Virginia, is unable to be with us tonight. I received a telephone message from him last night stating that he was compelled to stay in the city on account of illness. He had expected to arrive today, but he will not be able to be with us.

Grand Secretary read the following report of Bro. W. R. McClusky, Representative of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

ALBANY, ALA., January 1, 1924.

*To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina:*

*Temple, Raleigh, North Carolina:*

DEAR BROTHER WILLSON:

As representative of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of Alabama, I herewith submit to you my report as follows:

The Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama, was held December 5th and 6th, 1923. This meeting was a conclusion of two years service of Julian F. Spearman as Grand Master. His term is thought to be the most successful administration that the Grand Lodge has ever had.

One amendment to the Constitution carried during the last year, which changes the time of meeting of the Grand Lodge from Wednesday morning to Tuesday night before the first Wednesday in December.

The Committee on Work made no change in the Ritual. The work now used in Alabama seems to be so well suited to its purpose that no change was even discussed.

Bro. Duncan C. Carmichael, of Dothan, Alabama, was elected Grand Master. The other officers in line in the Grand Lodge were advanced to the next station, Bro. Oliver D. Street, to Deputy Grand Master, Bro. James M. Pearson to Senior Grand Warden and Brother Albert L. Reese was elected from the floor as Junior Grand Warden. Bro. George A. Beauchamp was re-elected, unan-

imously, as Grand Secretary, Bro. John W. Terry, Grand Treasurer, and Bro. Charles J. Walker, Grand Tyler.

The report from Brother Beauchamp, who is Grand Secretary, show there are now 585 Lodges in the State with a membership of approximately 50,000 members.

In concluding this report, I wish to extend to the officers of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina and its entire membership our fraternal greetings.

Yours fraternally,

W. R. McCLUSKY,  
*Representative.*

Grand Secretary submitted reports of District Deputy Grand Masters, which were ordered printed in the Appendix to proceedings.

Petition of Lone Hickory Lodge, No. 512, with reference to the removal of location was read and referred to Committee on Proposition and Grievances.

Petition for restoration of charter of Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397, was read and referred to Committee on Proposition and Grievances.

Brother Hester, of Wendell, approached the East and presented a Bouquet of roses from Mrs. C. M. Setzer, Grand Matron of the Eastern Star. The Grand Master extended the thanks of the Grand Lodge for the flowers and instructed Bros. J. M. Barber and J. F. Marquette to decorate the Hall with said flowers.

GRAND MASTER: These beautiful flowers which were presented to the Worthy Grand Matron of the Eastern Star, are by her presented to this Grand Lodge, that we may with them decorate the Hall. I will entertain a motion that the Grand Matron be heartily thanked for her kindness and consideration.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried, it was so ordered.

The Grand Secretary read the report of the Trustees of the Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

*To the Grand Master of North Carolina:*

The trustees of the Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund beg to make reports as follows:

Hereto is attached the report of the Raleigh Savings Bank and Trust Company, custodian of this fund, showing the receipts and disbursements by it were as follows:

**PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT****Receipts**

1923	To Balance last report	\$	00
	Sale of \$1,000.00 Sou. Ry. 5% bond		
	\$945.00 less \$2.00 commission		943.00
Aug. 23.	Proceeds demand loan		275.00
Oct. 10	Proceeds demand loan		220.00
	Total	\$	1,438.00

**Disbursements**

1923			
August 23	\$1400.00 Masonic Temple Cons.		
	Co., 4% bonds at 87	\$	1,218.00
October 10	\$250.00 Masonic Temple Cons.		
	bonds at 88		220.00
	Total	\$	1,438.00

This fund owes \$495.00 of borrowed money.

**INCOME ACCOUNT****Receipts**

1923			
January 1	Balance last report	\$	689.64
	Receipts as per detail statement		1,495.59
	Total	\$	2,185.23

**Disbursements**

1923			
January 1	Paid W. W. Willson, G. S.,	\$	689.64
July 1	Paid W. W. Willson, G. S.,		732.97
Dec. 31	Balance on hand		762.62
	Total	\$	2,185.23

**Change in Investments**

In August, in order to acquire some Masonic Temple 4% bonds, it was deemed advisable to sell the \$1,000.00 Southern Railway 5% bond, which brought \$943.00 (originally cost \$871.67) and we have purchased 33 \$50.00 second mortgage Masonic Temple bonds (\$16.50 par value) which necessitated the overdraft of \$495.00 in the principal account.

With the exception of (A) the sale of the Southern Railway \$1,000.00 bond, and (B) the purchase of 33 \$50.00 4% Masonic Temple bonds, the securities stand as heretofore reported.

During the year the Grand Lodge paid the \$1,000.00 installment on the note of the Grand Lodge due in 1924, and in the way of anticipation it took up the three notes due in 1925, 1926, and 1927, which winds up the \$10,000.00 appropriated to this fund in 1919, under the recommendation of Past Grand Master George S. Norfleet.

Believing that it should be the policy of the Grand Lodge to build up this fund by substantial additions, as the income goes to Grand Lodge expenses, we recommend the appropriation of a second \$10,000.00 to this fund, of which \$1,000.00 is to be paid in cash, and nine notes of \$1,000.00 each to be executed by Grand

Lodge, the first one falling due December 1st, 1924, and the others, one annually thereafter for nine years, provided the Grand Treasurer when the finances of the Grand Lodge permit, may anticipate the maturity of any notes, in order to save interest.

For the year 1924, we ask the following appropriations on account of this fund:

(1) To pay demand loan-----	\$	495.00
(2) To interest on demand loan to date (\$7.01 on \$275.00 and \$3.92 on \$220.00) a total of \$11.03-----		11.03
Total -----	\$	506.03
(3) For installments of notes-----	5	1,000.00
(4) For interest due on notes-----		540.00
Total -----	\$	1,540.00
Aggregate -----	\$	2,046.03

Also if the finances of the Grand Lodge will permit, we recommend that the Grand Lodge appropriate \$1,000.00 additional to this fund for the purpose of taking up additional notes.

(5) To extra on installment-----	\$	1,000.00
Total -----	\$	3,046.03

There have been no expenses incurred by the trustees either against the fund or against the Grand Lodge (except purchase of the securities above mentioned) and the sole expense of custodian's commissions has been paid out of the Grand Lodge's contingent fund.

We estimate that the income from this account will this year amount to approximately \$1,400.00 from present investments, and when additional requested \$10,000.00 is invested it should be approximately \$2,000.00 annually.

Fraternally submitted,

H. M. POTEAT, *Grand Master*,  
B. R. LACY, *Grand Treasurer*,  
W. W. WILLSON, *Grand Secretary*,  
A. B. ANDREWS,  
C. B. BARBEE.

Mr. W. W. Willson, *Grand Secretary*, North Carolina Grand Lodge,  
A. F. & A. M., Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR MR. WILLSON:

We beg to hand you herewith the regular annual statement of the Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary Fund showing the income and other transactions of this account for the year of 1923, together with a list of the securities now held by us as custodian.

You will observe a balance of income held in hand on December 31, 1923, in the sum of \$762.62, and this was remitted to you on January 1, 1924 by trust voucher.

You will observe that we have not deducted our commission for handling this fund, but a statement of same is enclosed herewith for \$37.39, which it is your custom to pay by check out of your expense fund.

You will observe that this fund has borrowed \$275.00 on August 23rd and \$220.00 on October 10th, with which you pay for Masonic Temple 4% bonds purchased by this fund, and these amounts are due to the Raleigh Savings Bank & Trust Co., together with interest from their respective dates.

Trusting you will find this statement fully to your satisfaction, we are,

Yours faithfully,  
W. REID MARTIN, *Cashier.*

NORTH CAROLINA GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M., TO THE RALEIGH SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY

December 31. Commissions at  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  on \$1495.59 income collected on Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary Fund for year ending Dec. 31, 1923-----\$ 37.39

STATEMENT DREWRY MEMORIAL GRAND SECRETARY FUND

Principal Account

1922  
Dec. 31 To balance last report-----\$ 0.00

Receipts

1923  
Aug. 23 By sale \$1000 Southern Ry. 5% bond, \$945, less commission \$2--\$ 943.00  
Aug. 23 By R. S. B & Tr. Co., proceeds of demand loan ----- 275.00  
Oct. 10 B. R. S. B. & Tr. C., proceeds of demand loan ----- 220.00  
-----\$ 1,438.00

Disbursements

1923  
Ang. 23 To R. S. B. & Tr. Co., Bond Dept., \$1,400 Masonic Temple Cons. Co. 4% bonds at 87.00-----\$ 1,218.00  
Oct. 10 To Gen. Julian S. Carr, \$250 Masonic Temple Cons. Co. 4% bonds at 88.00----- 220.00  
-----\$ 1,438.00  
0.00

Income Account

1922  
Dec. 31 To balance last report-----\$ 689.64

Receipts

1923  
Jan. 1 Int. on deposit, R. S. B. & Tr. Co.--\$ 6.93  
Jan. 2 By coupons \$2,000, A. & C. Air Line 5% bonds ----- 50.00  
Jan. 2 By coupons \$1,000, Southern Ry. 5% bonds ----- 25.00  
Jan. 2 By coupons \$2,000, N. & W. Ry. bonds ----- 40.00  
Jan. 2 By coupons, \$1300, Masonic Temple Construction Co. 4% bonds----- 26.00

Jan. 2	By P. H. Hanes Kntg. Co., Div. 40 shares pfd. stock -----	70.00
Jan. 2	By Am. Tob. Co., Div. 10 shrs. pfd. stock -----	15.00
Jan. 2	By R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co., Div. 40 shrs. pfd. stock -----	70.00
Jan. 2	By Am. Loco. Co., Div. 10 shrs. pfd. stock -----	17.50
Jan. 11	By A. C. L. RR. Co., Div. 20 shrs. common stock -----	70.00
Jan. 15	By Am. Tel. & Tel., Div. 25 shrs. common stock -----	56.25
Jan. 15	By Am. Woolen Co., Div. 10 shrs. pfd. stock -----	17.50
Apr. 1	Int. on deposit R. S. B. & Tr. Co. -----	3.20
Apr. 3	By Sloss, Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., 10 shrs. pfd. -----	17.50
Apr. 3	By Am. Tob. Co., Div. 10 shrs. pfd. stock -----	15.00
Apr. 3	By Am. Loco. Co., Div. 10 shrs. pfd. stock -----	17.50
Apr. 3	By P. H. Hanes Kntg. Co., Div. 40 shares, pfd. stock -----	70.00
Apr. 3	By R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co., Div. 40 shrs. pfd. stock -----	70.00
Apr. 16	By Am. Woolen Co., Div. 10 shrs. pfd. stock -----	17.50
Apr. 16	By Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., Div. 25 shrs. common stock -----	56.25
May 11	By Am. Woolen Co., for 10 subscription rights at 3-16 less tax .04 sold upon instructions of committee -----	1.84
June 30	Int. on deposit, R. S. B. & Tr. Co. -----	6.57
July 1	By P. H. Hanes Kntg. Co., Div. 40 shares pfd. stock -----	70.00
July 1	By Sloss-Sheffield & Iron Co. Div. 10 shares pfd. -----	17.50
July 1	By Am. Loco. Co., Div. 10 shrs. pfd. -----	17.50
July 1	By Am. Tob. Co., Div. 10 shrs. pfd. -----	15.00
July 1	By R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co., Div. 40 shares pfd. stock -----	70.00
July 1	By coupons \$1,300 Masonic Temple Construction Co. 4% bonds -----	26.00
July 1	By coupons \$1,000, Sou. Ry. 5% bonds -----	25.00
July 1	By coupons \$2,000, A. & C. Air Line 5% bonds -----	50.00
July 1	By coupons \$2,000 N. & W. RR. 4% bonds -----	40.00
July 11	By A. C. L. Ry., Div. 20 shrs. common stock -----	70.00
July 16	By Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., Div. 25 shares common stock -----	56.25



July 16	By Am. Woolen Co., Div. 10 shrs. pfd. -----	17.50	
Aug 23	By acc'd int. So. Ry. 5% bond sold	7.36	
Sept. 30	By int. on deposit R. S. B. & Tr. Company -----	3.37	
Oct. 1	By R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co., Div 40 shares, pfd. -----	70.00	
Oct. 1	By Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., Div. 10 shrs., pfd. -----	17.50	
Oct. 1	By Am. Tob. Co., Div. 10 shrs. pfd.	15.00	
Oct. 1	By Am. Loco. Co., Div. 10 shrs. pfd.	17.50	
Oct. 2	By P. H. Hanes Kntg. Co., Div. 40 shares, pfd. stock -----	70.00	
Oct. 15	By Am. Woolen Co., Div. 10 shrs. pfd. stock -----	17.50	
Oct. 15	By Am. Tel & Tel. Co., Div. 25 shrs. common stock -----	56.25	
Dec. 31	By int. on deposit R. S. B. & Tr. Co. -----	6.82	
		<u>\$</u>	1,495.59
			<u>\$ 2,185.23</u>

1923

## Disbursements

Jan. 1	To W. W. Willson, G. S., income collected 7-1-22 to 12-31-22 inc.---\$	689.64	
July 1	To W. W. Willson, G. S., income collected 1-1-23 to 6-30-23 inc.---	732.91	
		<u>\$</u>	1,422.61
	Balance in hand Dec. 31, 1923, for G. S.-----	\$	762.62

## Securities held by Custodian

40 shares P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., 7% stock.  
 40 shares R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., 7% Pfd. stock.  
 10 shares American Woolen Mills, 7% Pfd. stock.  
 10 shares American Loco. Co., 7% Pfd. stock.  
 10 shares Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., 7% Pfd. stock.  
 20 shares Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Co., Common stock.  
 25 shares American Tel. and Tel Co., Common stock.  
 10 shares American Tobacco Co., 6% Pfd. stock.  
 \$,2000.00 Atlantic & Charlotte Air Line 5% bonds due 1944.  
 \$2,000.00 Norfolk & Western R.R. Co., 4% bonds due 1944.  
 \$2,950.00 Masonic Temple Construction Co., 4% bonds due 1934.

The following report of the Charity Committee was read and on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried, it was adopted and ordered filed:

## REPORT OF SPECIAL CHARITY COMMITTEE

RALEIGH, N. C., January 14, 1924.

Unaka Lodge, No. 268, disapproved, Feb. 26, 1923-----  
 Pleasant Mt. Lodge, No. 441, disapproved, Mar. 10, 1923

Scottsville, No. 285, approved, Mar. 15, 1923	\$ 50.00
Fuquay, No. 614, Brother died and no statement of expenses was ever submitted	
Oxford, No. 396, approved, March 24, 1923	200.00
Durham, No. 352, approved, March 24, 1923	200.00
Lone Oak Lodge, No. 449, approved, March 24, 1923	50.00
Tabor, No. 563, approved, May 30, 1923	25.00
Widow of International Mason through Dunn's Rock Lodge, No. 267, approved, May 30, 1923	300.00
Waynesville, No. 259, no reply to quest.	
Harmony, No. 340, disapproved, June 25, 1923	
Clyde, No. 455, approved, June 30, 1923	25.00
Moravian, No. 353, approved, July 3, 1923	100.00
Walnut Cove, No. 629, no reply to quest	
Piney Creek, No. 432, approved, August 16, 1923	100.00
Montgomery, No. 426, approved, August 16, 1923	25.00
Jonesville, No. 227, disapproved, Sept. 13, 1923	
Japanese Relief ordered by Grand Master H. M. Poteat October 5, 1923	500.00
Eastern Star Lodge, No. 425, no reply to quest	
Linville Lodge, No. 489, disapproved, Oct. 12, 1923	
Helton, No. 594, no reply to quest	
Ottolay, No. 533, approved, Nov. 24, 1923	150.00
Pigeon River, No. 386, approved, Dec. 8, 1923	100.00
Perquimans, No. 106, approved, Dec. 1923	75.00
Millers Creek, No. 415, disapproved, Jan. 14, 1924	
Snow, No. 363, approved, Jan. 14, 1924	100.00
Oconee, No. 427, approved, Jan. 14, 1924	100.00
but returned to Lodge for seal.	

Total appropriation \$ 1,900.00

The appeals disapproved are for the most part in the nature of requests for relief from fire losses where no insurance was carried, and the ruling of predecessors that such appeals are illegitimate so far as this fund is concerned is still followed. The committee has not been allowed to consider several appeals by reason of failure to return question form filled out as requested. One case during the year has excited special regret in this connection, namely: that of Fuquay Springs appeal in the case of Bro. A. F. Smith who died before the case could be considered. Statement of expenses in accurate form was not forwarded after his death. Your committee should have recommended an appropriation had this been done, since it was lead to believe that such a statement would be sent, and awaited it.

(Signed) J. P. PILLSBURY,  
Chairman Special Charity Committee.

The Grand Secretary read the report of the Committee on Education, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Your Committee on Education beg to report as follows:  
Agreeably to the recommendation made in January, 1924, pro-

posing a joint action of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, your Committee has co-operated with the committees from these bodies and we here make our grateful acknowledgement for their enthusiastic co-operation and hearty sympathy in the placing of \$8,000.00 in addition to the \$2,000.00 of the Grand Lodge in "Masonic Loan Funds."

The Committees of the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery consist of the following:

**Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons**

R. C. Dunn, Past Master, Enfield, N. C., Enfield Lodge, No. 447, Grand High Priest and Chairman,

John J. Phoenix, Past Master, Greensboro, N. C., Revolution Lodge, No. 552,

C. M. Vanstory, Past Master, Greensboro, N. C., Corinthian Lodge, No. 542,

A. B. Andrews, Past Grand Master, Raleigh, N. C., William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218,

F. F. Harding, Past Master, Raleigh, N. C., Raleigh Lodge, No. 500.

**Grand Commandery Knights Templar**

William C. Mudgett, M. D., Past Master, Southern Pines, N. C., Southern Pines Lodge, No. 484, Grand Commander and Chairman,

Richard S. Gorham, Rocky Mount, N. C., Corinthian Lodge, No. 230,

J. H. Taylor, Jr., Gastonia, N. C., St. Johns Lodge, No. 1,

C. M. Vanstory, Past Master, Greensboro, N. C., Corinthian Lodge, No. 542,

R. C. Dunn, Past Master, Enfield, N. C., Enfield Lodge, No. 447,

A. B. Andrews, Past Grand Master, Raleigh, N. C., William G. Hill Lodge, No. 218.

The Grand Master, as Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee, called a joint meeting of the three committees to be held at Raleigh on Friday afternoon, June 22nd, 1923, at which were present Grand Master Hubert M. Poteat, Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews and Past Masters R. C. Dunn, W. C. Mudgett and John J. Phoenix. At this time it was agreed that the work of placing "Masonic Loan Funds" should be carried forward, and to that end it was voted to place \$1,000.00 "Masonic Loan Funds" in the seven Grade A Colleges, owned by religious denominations, which in 1921 had exceeding 200 students in the academic department, and also that a "Masonic Loan Fund" be placed in a Grade B. College for Women, which in 1921 had over 225 students enrolled. At a later date it was voted to establish a "Masonic Loan Fund" in the next ranking Grade A College (Guilford College) and also that a \$500.00 "Masonic Loan Fund" be established at Appalachian Training School at Boone and also at Cullowhee Normal School.

The list of Colleges in which these Loan Funds were placed, nine of them for \$1,000.00 each, and two for \$500.00 each, is as follows:

June 11th	Trinity College, Durham, N. C.	\$ 1,000.00
	Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.	1,000.00
	Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.	1,000.00
	Elon College, Elon College, N. C.	1,000.00
	Greensboro College, Greensboro, N. C.	1,000.00
	Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C.	1,000.00
	Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C.	1,000.00
	Flora MacDonald College, Red Springs, N. C.	1,000.00
December 20th	Guilford College, Guilford College, N. C.	1,000.00
	Appalachian Training School, Boone, N. C.	500.00
	Cullowhee Normal School, Cullowhee, N. C.	500.00
Total		\$10,000.00

These eleven Masonic Loan Funds aggregating \$10,000.00 with the four Masonic Loan Funds of \$1,250.00 each placed a year ago at the four State Universities of higher learning (University of North Carolina, State College, North Carolina College for Women, and East Carolina Teachers College) amount to \$15,000.00 of "Masonic Loan Funds" placed in institutions of learning, which are accessible to the more deserving of 8,500 North Carolina students.

This amount has been raised by contributions as follows:

Year	Gr. Lodge A. F. & A. M.	Gr. Chap. R. A. M.	Gr. Com. K. T.	Aggregate
1922	\$1,500.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$ 5,000.00
1923	2,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
	\$3,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$6,500.00	\$15,000.00

We here express our grateful acknowledgment to the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., and Grand Commandery, K. T., for so generously contributing to these funds and so completely effacing their individuality, in permitting the total amount to be handled as a "Masonic Loan Fund."

Their liberality and generosity has placed this work upon a much broader basis than would ever have been possible for the Grand Lodge, except at a heavy outlay of money, for it will be seen that the Grand Lodge has only contributed one fourth of the money placed, while three-fourths has come from the other two bodies.

In the future the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar will not be able to contribute so liberally, as the Knights Templar Educational Loan Fund, which is nation wide in its operation, will go into effect July 1st, 1924; yet it is the desire of their committee to continue active work in these Masonic Loan Funds.

In the awarding of the "Masonic Loan Funds" the joint Committee has studiously avoided taking up any institutions individually, or showing any favoritism or preference, but has considered the educational institutions of North Carolina from the standpoint of a classification basis, and has freely consulted with the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. We believe that this program can be gradually expanded upon the present contemplated appropriations and the funds eventually made accessible to a larger number of deserving boys and girls.

As related to Christian education, it is noticeable that, according to the Government Census of "Religious Bodies of 1916," there were 721,345 white church members in North Carolina. The membership of the six leading denominations was Baptist, 279,112; Methodist, 199,764; Presbyterian, 57,836; Christian, 11,862; Society of Friends, 8,299; Moravians, 4,528, an aggregate of 561,331, which is in excess of 3-4 of the entire white church membership of North Carolina,—represented by these nine denominational colleges. Besides this there are "Masonic Loan Funds" at the six state institutions of higher learning.

Since the drafting of this report, we have been advised by a committee headed by Bro. Thomas J. Harkins, of Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118, of Asheville, N. C., the Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, that a similar committee on Masonic Educational Loan Funds has been raised by the Scottish Rite bodies in the State, and that they wish to join in this work, and for 1924 have appropriated \$3,000.00.

We gladly accept their generous offer, congratulate them upon such good work, and sincerely and heartily receive their committee into full participation and share in this great work, and announce that in future our joint committee meetings will be the representatives of the four bodies.

We therefore recommend that the work be continued, and preferably on the following basis of \$10,000.00:

The Grand Lodge to appropriate \$3,000.00 annually, which is equal to 7½c per member. This is an increase of \$1,000.00 over the present appropriation.

The Grand Chapter, R. A. M., to appropriate \$3,000.00 annually, which is equal to a per capita of 37½c per member.

The Grand Commandery, K. T., to appropriate \$1,000.00, which is equal to 20c per capita.

The Scottish Rite bodies, A. A. S. R., to appropriate \$3,000.00, which is equal to a per capita of 50c per member.

Fraternally submitted,

HUBERT M. POTEAT, *Grand Master, Chrm.*  
Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282,

M. C. S. NOBLE, *Past Master*,  
University Lodge, No. 408,

JAMES H. WEBB, *Past Grand Master*.  
Eagle Lodge, No. 71,

W. N. EVERETT, *Past Master*,  
Rockingham Lodge, No. 495,

R. H. WRIGHT,  
Sharon Lodge, No. 78.

Bro. W. C. Wicker, Educational Field Secretary, read his report as Educational Field Secretary, which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Education:

#### REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

Your Educational Field Secretary, appointed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master at the close of the annual communica-

tion of the Grand Lodge one year ago, begs to submit the following report:

With a keen sense of the honor conferred by the appointment and of the weighty responsibilities imposed by the office, after careful deliberation relative to the importance of the work and the rare opportunities for service to the Craft, the appointment was accepted with the understanding that the appointee should complete his contract with Elon College as Professor of Education which terminated June 1, 1923, after which date he was to devote his entire time to the duties of the office.

On February 3, a meeting of the Educational Committee was called by the Grand Master in the Masonic Temple at Raleigh to outline the work, to lay plans along successful lines of operation in other Grand Jurisdictions, and to organize the Educational Program to be pursued. At this meeting, it was decided to adopt as a general basis for our Educational Program the plan which was being successfully worked by the Masonic Service Association of the United States of which our Grand Lodge is a member. These methods had been tested and found to be practical in promoting Masonic Education in other Grand Jurisdictions.

#### Publicity in the "Orphans' Friend"

Beginning February 1, the Educational Secretary contributed weekly contributions to the "Orphans' Friend," giving publicity to the Educational Program. This excellent paper with its efficient editor rendered every possible assistance in supporting and promoting our Educational Program. After some weeks when conditions made it possible, the Educational Department of the paper was arranged and an entire page is devoted to Masonic Education under the editorial direction of the Educational Field Secretary. Many expressions of appreciation have come from the Craft relative to the interest and helpfulness rendered from this service.

#### Speakers' Bureau Organized

In keeping with successful plans in other Grand Jurisdictions, a Speakers' Bureau was organized consisting of two hundred and thirty-eight right worthy and well qualified Masonic Speakers, distributed all over the state. These speakers have made a large contribution to the progress of the Educational work during the year. They have followed, in the main, the Educational program of the Masonic Service Association in promoting the Brotherhood of Man under the following topics, viz: The Preservation of Religious Liberty, Equality of Justice Before the Courts, Equality of Educational Opportunity, The Appreciation for the Dignity of Labor, and the Exercise of Charity of Purse and Opinion. Frequently they have responded to calls for Educational addresses at District Meetings, Educational Programs in the Subordinate Lodges, and at Masonic Picnics and other Group Meetings. Subordinate Lodges throughout the State were requested to extend special invitations to members of the Speakers' Bureau to speak on Masonic Education at special communications for that purpose. These methods have been tried with great success in other Grand Jurisdictions in promoting the Educational activities and



creating public sentiment in favor of the Educational work, and revealing the urgent necessity for such a program.

#### **Appointment of Minute Men**

The District Deputy Grand Masters were requested to recommend, for appointment, two or three competent Brethren in each of the Lodges of their respective districts to act as Minute Men and make short talks based upon the Short Talk Bulletins issued by the Masonic Service Association as a monthly publication and sent free by that Association at the request of your Secretary. These talks have been made in many Lodges at the close of the regular and special communications and have done much to develop appreciation for the advantages of the Educational work because of the simplicity of the plan and the instructive lessons taught through this method. The Minute Men have not only created interest among the Masons whom they served but have created greater interest in their own minds for Masonic Education. We have two hundred and forty-four Minute Men who have served in this capacity during the year.

#### **Saint John's Day Oration**

On Saint John's Day, by the gracious appointment of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, your Educational Field Secretary was chosen to deliver the annual oration on that occasion. This gave opportunity to outline to the multitudes gathered together at the Oxford Orphanage, the tentative plan of our Educational Program. The press of the state and several daily papers of Virginia gave publicity to the work we are doing by printing the oration in full. At this time, the Secretary had entered upon active field work and was pushing the Educational campaign by a regular schedule of engagements.

#### **Educational District and Group Meetings**

Educational District and Group Meetings were planned for practically every district in the state. Members of the Speakers' Bureau, District Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Lecturers, and especially the Most Worshipful Grand Master, have made large contributions to the progress of the Educational work through these meetings. Your Secretary attended practically all the Educational District Meetings and made one or more Educational addresses at each meeting.

#### **Motion Picture Equipment**

Upon recommendation of the Educational Committee, a portable Motion Picture Machine and two films on Masonic Education entitled "Who Can Best Work" and "A Citizen and His Government" were purchased through the Masonic Service Association. One or both of these pictures were presented at the several Educational Meetings. The impressive lessons taught by the pictures made a profound impression upon many who saw them. The visual method of instruction adds great advantage as illustrative material to make deep and lasting impressions upon the mind and quicken the memory and imagination to vivid recall for the regulation of future conduct. Other Masonic Educational pictures would be a valuable contribution to our equipment.

### Annual Meeting of the Masonic Service Association

It was the privilege of your Field Secretary to attend the annual meeting of the Masonic Service Association of the United States which convened in Washington, D. C., October 29-31, and meet some of the most distinguished representatives of the Masonic Fraternity in the world. These distinguished Masons representing the several Grand Jurisdictions composing that Association disseminate Masonic Light by a National Educational Program for the support of public school education as a means of making American citizenship. For three days, these brilliant leaders of the Craft studied together the great problems of Masonic Service and Education to the Brotherhood of Man.

In connection with this meeting, there was a special conference held by the Educational Field Secretaries of the several constituent members of the Masonic Service Association. In this conference, the Educational Field Secretaries exchanged ideas and plans, discussed ways and means, and outlined common purposes and policies for the future progress of the Educational Program of the Masonic Service Association. To these leaders in the Educational work, this was the most practical meeting held. Common plans which have worked successfully were recommended for adoption by the several Grand Jurisdictions. In many respects, we had been working along the same plans as those adopted in planning our work. The following representatives of our Grand Lodge were present and took active part in the work of the Association: Most Worshipful Grand Master Hubert M. Poteat, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary W. W. Willson and your Educational Field Secretary. These representatives can speak in the highest commendation concerning the work of the Association.

### Office and Field Work

The office work began February 1, and the field work began June 1, with the following results:

Letters Written .....	4115
Enclosures, mimeographed and printed .....	3137
Bulletins mailed .....	3009
Speakers appointed on Speakers' Bureau .....	238
Minute Men appointed .....	244
Address by the Educational Field Secretary .....	113
Miles traveled by Educational Field Sec'y .....	7667

Monthly itemized statements of the expenditures and the work done have been submitted to the members of the Educational Committee for audit, review, and approval.

### Recommendations

First. That every Lodge appoint an Educational Secretary who shall have charge of the Educational work in his Lodge, including Educational Programs, Educational Literature, Library and Reading Room under the supervision of the Worshipful Master. All Short Talk Bulletins shall be mailed to him, used under his direction as provided by the Masonic Service Association and kept on file for future reference by the members of the Lodge.

Second. That a Masonic Educational Library and Reading Room should be provided by every Lodge and conducted under the direction of the Educational Secretary, who shall act as Librarian, and the Educational Field Secretary assist in selecting books and periodicals as recommended by the Masonic Service Association.

Third. That every Lodge arrange for monthly Educational meeting under the direction of the Educational Secretary of the Lodge.

Fourth. That four Educational District Meetings be held each year in each district under the direction of the District Deputy Grand Master, using members of the Speakers' Bureau, Grand Officers, District Deputy Grand Masters, the Educational Field Secretary and other qualified speakers to promote the Masonic Education Program.

Fifth. That each District as early as possible purchase a portable Motion Picture Machine to be used under the direction of the District Deputy Grand Master, or that two or more Districts purchase such a machine jointly and that the Educational Department purchase and distribute Educational films as they are available for the use of the District Deputy Grand Masters. These films should be handled by the Educational Field Secretary in a similar manner to that used by the State Department of Education.

Fraternally submitted,

W. C. WICKER, *Educational Field Sec'y.*

Bro. J. C. Braswell, P. G. M., read the report of the Masonic Educational Committee, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

January 16, 1924

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M.:*

The Masonic Educational Committee begs to submit report of its activities during the past year, as follows:

On January 18, your Committee met, in order to act upon the employment of an all time Field Secretary, in accordance with the resolution of the Grand Lodge. After canvassing the field, we recommended to the Grand Master, the employment of Bro. W. C. Wicker, of Elon College, North Carolina, a member of the Grand Lecturer Staff. The Grand Master, later with the advice and consent of your committee, employed W. C. Wicker at a salary of three thousand dollars per year.

February 3rd, the Educational Committee met and outlined the activities of the Field Secretary for the year's work. Following the previous recommendations of your Educational Committee, adopted by the Grand Lodge, and as a beginning of the Educational program, the work of the Masonic Service Association, with its literature, was made the basis.

June 23rd, the Educational Committee met in Oxford. The Field Secretary was advised of further recommendations of your Educational Committee for making more effective the educational program, and was instructed to carry out the plans for organizing the Lodges. A number of other details of organization and ex-

penses were taken up, and the progress of the work noted. We authorized the purchase of a portable moving picture machine with the necessary films. A plan was inaugurated for your Committee to keep in close touch with the Field activities.

September 6th, there was a meeting of the Educational Committee at Roanoke Rapids. The progress of the work was gone over, and the expenses attached thereto were analyzed and approved. The Committee authorized the Field Secretary to attend the meeting of the Masonic Service Association at Washington. There were discussed practical methods of service and development for the individual and also collective uplift, as the second advanced step in the Masonic Educational Movement.

January 15th, a well represented meeting of the Educational Committee was held. The work accomplished by the Field Secretary was gone over and heartily endorsed. The expenses for the past year, including the expenditures to be needed during the present month were approved. These were found to be as follows, to December 31st:

Office Equipment .....	\$ 263.23
Field Secretary Salary .....	2,625.00
Stenographer's Salary .....	750.00
Office Expenses .....	770.95
Traveling Expenses .....	428.66
	<hr/>
	\$4,837.84

Expenses authorized for the ensuing month of January, out of last year's appropriation, not yet paid, are as follows:

Office Equipment .....	\$ 150.00
Salaries .....	450.00
Office Expense .....	25.00
Film and other Expense .....	450.00
Traveling Expense .....	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,125.00

The recommendations for the Committee for the ensuing year are as follows:

1. That each Lodge select in its own community some practical example of service, as exemplified by the Masonic Teachings.
2. That each individual select for himself some definite practical ideal of Masonic principles, to be developed in his own life during the next year.

The estimated budget for 1924 is as follows: \$7,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,  
Masonic Educational Committee

Attest: J. C. BRASWELL, *Chairman.*  
DR. JOB TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

BROTHER DUNN: Most Worshipful Grand Master, I have the honor to report that Bro. Leonidas P. Newby, Grand Master of the Knights Templars of the United States, is in waiting.

THE GRAND MASTER: The Grand Marshals will escort Brother Newby into the hall, and he will be received with Masonic honors.

Brother Newby, Most Eminent Sir. It gives me genuine personal and official pleasure to welcome you to this Grand Lodge; and I hope you will have something to say to the Brethren, which they may hear with pleasure and with profit.

GRAND MASTER NEWBY: Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren: I don't know whether you will be able to hear me or not. Unfortunately, I have done too much talking and my throat is in a wretched condition. In fact, I have done nothing else for many years but talk to Masonic bodies and church organizations, and such. And that is why I am about at the end of my strength.

I could not have got here without the generous solicitation and assistance of Bro. A. B. Andrews, and others of my friends in North Carolina, and in Raleigh.

Coming into this State of North Carolina, the very first thing I heard when I came in—and it was absolutely new to me—I was told that North Carolina was the very best State in the Union. Now, there is never any argument over a thing of that sort, for I am told practically that in every State I go to. I remember when I got to the State of California, the first thing I heard was that it was the best State in the Union; and the more they talked, the better the State got, until I discovered that California was the only State in the Union, and the only place to be. That was all there was to it. But, really North Carolina and Indiana, my home State, are the only places in this Union. I have found this world a pretty good world anywhere I go.

It is the people who make the country, not the country the people; it is the people everywhere. But I would have to stand up for North Carolina, because the tar is not off of my own heel at that. We came from Randolph County; and own the old plantation there yet.

I was disillusioned many years ago when we went down there. I had come to the conclusion that the boys in North Carolina had nothing to do but to ride a horse and follow a pack of hounds in a fox chase. But when I came down here years after, I found if that were true at all, it must have been way back in the dim and distant past; that you lived like other people, as far as you could.



I learned that fat persimmons weren't a good diet; you had to wait until they dried. And I learned you were the only people that could make baked sweet potatoes and sweet potato custard. Now I contend that people who live in a country where they can raise things like that have a just claim to living in the best State in the country.

Now a great many things go to make up the country. You know, and I know, that for the first twenty-five years after the War, North Carolina was the slowest State in the whole United States. There was nobody in competition with it at all. I used to come down here, and they all admitted it then. But now in the last twenty-five years, there is no State that has made a higher percentage of gain in the manufacturing line, notwithstanding the great automobile industry, than the State of North Carolina. You have some of the largest tobacco industries in the country at Durham and at Winston-Salem; and you have tremendous furniture factories at High Point. When I used to get over there, there was only a small tobacco warehouse in the whole town, and now it stands second to Grand Rapids in the amount of its furniture manufactured. Take Greensboro, what a magnificent city, with all of its cotton and demin mills; and what a wonderful manufacturing center Charlotte now is. Some years ago, on two occasions, I happened to go to Statesville to try a law-suit; and I want to say that it had the distinction that there was more different color in the inhabitants of that town than in any other city in the Union.

Somehow as I get older, on a little bit in years, my mind always will wander back to the past. With this audience of North Carolinians, I can't help but become somewhat reminiscent and retrospective. A few years ago I was down here, and I would look to the future. Now I come down here, and I am thinking of the past. We come today, and we are gone tomorrow. Did you ever think of it? That today is simply the child of yesterday, and the parent of tomorrow? That we are the heirs of all the illimitable past, and the parents of the future generations, and that while we think of the old world as being 6,000 years old, yet it was really not so long back when Europe was a howling wilderness.



Now we may some of us talk vaguely, and others very definitely concerning the past; but there is one time, however, that we all know about, and that is the present. The present is ours, so that all opportunities presented to us may be taken advantage of. The present is the hour in which to live. The past is gone, never to return to us. The future we know not of, because we may never realize it—never. We know nothing about it. Some scholar said once in answer to an inquiry—What is the present? He said the present is like a narrow isthmus between two seas—the past, the future—two great eternities. And that is undoubtedly true. We can dream of the past, and have high hopes for the future. Jesus taught us to observe the present in its fullness.

This organization, of course, recognizes its antiquity and its principles and landmarks that have been like the Rock of Ages, and they necessarily talk of the past. Masonry is like everything else. Some undertake to tell us that Masonry is like a circus show that has never changed in all the history of the world. But there has been progress in Masonry, as there has been in everything else. Did you know that the first colony of Christian people that ever occupied any part of the earth, similar to that which the Anglo-Saxon race now occupies, was a Masonic organization? Way back in 166 B. C., when the Romans could not worship God as they saw fit, the College of Builders was organized, before Christ, and they were worshiping God according to their own conscience, and were believers in the Christian religion; and some of them went to England where York House now stands. Some old Roman Admiral, I now forget his name, took the English for the Emperor of Rome; and when the Emperor came there he found a very superior people, and as he desired to make peace with the best people, he made peace with the Masons there. This gave them many privileges, among which was to relieve them of taxes. Oh, how I would like to see some man come along and do that now!

The Masons organized under Pompilius, what was known as the College of Builders—hence, Masons and Builders became to refer to the same thing. Now, I don't intend to go into ancient history at all, but they were simply Masons; and one sect of the Masons were known as Architects, and they adopted the old forms that Moses

had brought with him from Egypt and had taught to the Hebrews. In fact, most of the symbolism we have now is from the Egyptian; only they had a different form of worship than ours. And when these Masons went out and built the cathedrals, theatres and vast edifices, they built temporary buildings, where they met and lodged; and that is where we got the word "Lodge." Time went on, and prominent men in the community were invited to join, and they were taken in, and they were then called "Accepted," because they had actually been accepted by the Craft although they were not builders or architects. They didn't belong to the ancient or free Masons, but rather accepted Masons.

Then, while they were building, a large part of the work was for the Catholic Church, and these churches all had to be dedicated to some Saint; and so Masonry had to have some Saint. Masonic inception was all North of the Equator; and around the middle of June, all the Northern Hemisphere puts on its gorgeous raiment of flowers and beauty, and it then reaches its highest point of perfection. Masonry for a thousand years had recognized it as a feast day; and when they looked around for some Saint, to whom to dedicate the Order, as they had churches, they found that St. John was born on the 24th of June, so there you are. I heard a man say, to whom this legend was told, or something like it, "that this wasn't the true version at all;" and he talked like St. John was a Mason, and that Lodges always were dedicated to St. John. He forgot that Masonry in the time of Solomon was 1,000 years before St. John was ever born.

However, in this day and age it doesn't make much difference. The Masonic order of this day is getting to be one of operative as well as speculative Masons. Our forefathers, it is said, were builders; with reference to Masonry, they were builders of material and talent. Masonry of today is the builder of character, and every minute counts. We should, therefore, count life by heart-throbs, and conceive the fact that he who thinks and does most will live most; and he who acts best, will feel best. And whether it be for good or for bad, every day on earth, in every grand cycle of eternity, each and everyone of us must look on the past, either with pleasure or with sadness. Generation may follow generation;

years run into centuries, and centuries into the millenium; but as long as God is God, and the Evangel of Christianity is his last and latest gift to man, and long as man is man, mortal of body and immortal of soul; as long as he joys and sorrows, hopes and mourns, loves and despises, worships and adores God, Masonry and the fraternity will have an unending and recurring mission to perform in this world that will last as long as time itself. My Brethren, I thank you.

THE GRAND MASTER: Brother Newby, this Grand Lodge is profoundly grateful to you for this splendid address, and in the name of all the Brethren, I thank you for the privilege you have accorded us to listen to you.

The Grand Lodge was thereupon called from labor to refreshment at 12 noon, until 3:00 p. m., this afternoon.

**SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION**

RALEIGH, N. C., January 16, 1924.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 3:00 o'clock, p. m., M. W. Hubert M. Poteat, Grand Master presiding.

Prayer by Rev. Bruce Benton, Grand Chaplain.

Bro. George P. Burgwyn, Chairman of Propositions and Grievances Committee, presented the following report which on motion of Bro. J. J. Phoenix was adopted:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

Your Committee on Propositions and Grievances respectfully report that we have considered the prayer for restoration of the charter of Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397, and we recommend that the charter be restored, conditionally.

In regard to petition of Lone Hickory Lodge, No. 512, we recommend that the charter be reissued in place of the one lost by fire. Upon full compliance of the Grand Master's orders, absolute clearance of the Grand Secretary's books and surrender of charter before the Grand Master will accept petition for a new Lodge.

Your Committee on Propositions and Grievances respectfully report that we have considered the prayer for restoration of charter of Lone Oak Lodge, No. 449, and the committee recommends that this charter be not restored.

In regard to the matter of Wilmington Lodge, No. 319, the "citation to show cause why the charter should not be arrested," we recommend that this citation be withdrawn and that the case in question of one Jacob Horowitz be remanded.

In regard to the matter of Notla Lodge, No. 312, Boardman Lodge, No. 536, and Minneapolis Lodge, No. 601, your committee recommends immediate restoration of their charter; and that these of the Grand Master.

In regard to the matter of Ivy Lodge, No. 406, your committee recommends immediate restoration of their charter; and that these conditions be complied with, a contribution of \$50.00 to the Oxford Orphanage, a contribution to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, \$25.00, a contribution to Geo. Washington Memorial \$55.00, a contribution to Wm. Hicks Hospital, \$25.00, they must employ a Lecturer before March 15th and must purchase respectable furniture and equipment for their Lodge-room by May 1st or the charter will be rearrested.

In the matter of refund of \$7.00 dues paid by Pilot Lodge, No. 493, this committee recommends that the Grand Treasurer refund \$7.00 to C. W. Patterson, Secretary, Pilot Lodge, No. 493, Pilot Mountain, North Carolina.

Respectfully, submitted.

GEO. P. BURGWIN,  
J. LEGRAND EVERETT,  
W. S. REICH.

Bro. W. C. Wicker submitted the following report of Representatives to the Masonic Service Association which was read:

REPORT OF THE MASONIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF  
THE UNITED STATES

*To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

We, the Representatives of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina to the Masonic Service Association at Washington, D. C., October 29-31, beg to report as follows:

The Association was composed of over two hundred representatives from the several Grand Jurisdictions, composing its constituent membership. Hon. Geo. I. Lusk of Michigan on the nomination of our Most Worshipful Grand Master was elected Chairman, Wilbur Keith, Executive Secretary of Texas, was chosen as Press Reporter, Dr. Andrew L. Randell, the Executive Secretary, Dr. Joseph Fort Newton of New York City, as Director of Education and editor of the "Master Mason, William H. Roberts, Secretary of the Executive Commission as Office Manager, Wiley E. Atchison as Manager of the Department of Publications, J. H. Talsch as Librarian and Manager of the Book Department.

One of the first forward movements reported in the session of the Association was the removal of the headquarters of the Association from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to 815 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C., with adequate offices, equipment, organization, and plans for a more aggressive activity in promoting the purpose of the Association. For three days the Association considered in Council and Committee the great problems of Service to Mankind, better education of Masons in the deeper meaning of Masonry in rendering such service and the development of larger and more adequate plans for the promotion of Public School Education as the best institution to prepare true American Citizenship.

The plans, discussions and resolutions promoted and adopted engaged some of the most brilliant talent in the entire world in dealing with great world problems for the service of mankind. The interest of the Association was all-inclusive, dealing with World Peace, International Relations, humanitarian service and the uplift of mankind. The support of the American School in Japan, the Japanese Relief in their Earthquake disaster and other genuine Masonic Charity, demonstrate the true spirit of Masonic Service in the most humanitarian meaning.

The Association made large provisions for Masonic Education. Hitherto the Educational Bullentins had been prepared on the Brotherhood of Man, advocating the Preservation of Religious Liberty, Equality of Justice before the Courts of Justice, Equality of Educational opportunity, Respect for the Dignity of Labor, and Masonic Charity in purse and opinion. During the past year Short Bulletins have been issued monthly on Masonic Subjects for the use of Masonic Speakers and Educational leaders in the Subordinate Lodges. The appointment of Dr. Joseph Fort Newton as Educational Director and Editor-in-Chief of the "New National Masonic Journal." The "Master Mason", is a great forward step in the promotion of our Educational Program. Dr. Newton is

easily one of the greatest living Masonic writers, the author of several valuable Masonic books and an editor of superior ability.

One of the most practical meetings was that of the Educational Field Secretaries of the several Grand Jurisdictions. In this meeting the several Secretaries made reports on their work and discussed ways and means for improving the Educational Activities for the ensuing year.

It was decided in this meeting that the best method for the promotion of Masonic Education was that it should be directed by the Educational Field Secretaries, under the District Deputy Grand Masters, with an Educational Secretary in every Lodge, that a Bureau of Masonic Speakers should be organized in each state to assist in promoting Education; that each Lodge should appoint Minute Men to make short talks at the close of communications, that Lodges should establish Masonic Libraries and Reading Rooms, that the motion picture films should be continued and extended.

These activities are only a few of the many great things that were considered but the entire Association from the opening to the closing session was an enthusiastic and intelligent study of methods for improving the great work of the Association in its great service to mankind, through Masonry. The great object in every mind seemed to be to stimulate all the Masons of America to greater practical service for mankind by applying the principles of Masonry in the solution of the great problems that should engage our highest though most consecrated devotions, and sacrificial service.

Fraternally submitted,

W. C. WICKER, *Educational Field Sec'y.*

H. M. POTEAT, *Grand Master,*

A. B. ANDREWS, *P. G. M.,*

W. W. WILLSON, *Grand Secretary.*

Bro. Leon Cash submitted the following report on Necrology which was read and on motion of Past Grand Master Royster, the report was adopted by a rising vote and the Grand Master in behalf of the Grand Lodge thanked Brother Cash for the same:

"Our Dead are here, their shadowy forms are hovering in the air. With wistful looks, as though they fain our intercourse would share."

The days have raced by since we last met in Annual Communication and for the thirteenth time in fourteen years we attempt to pay proper tribute to those worthy Craftsmen who during the year

"Greeted the friends who have sailed before  
Over the Unknown Sea to the Unknown Shore."

We honor ourselves when we set aside a definite portion of a session busy with plans for the betterment of the living to honor the lives and examples of those, many of whom, have looked forward with eager anticipation to enjoying the fellowship of this



occasion, whose earthly eyes have been closed in what we call eternal sleep. In reality their eyes have been touched with that divine second sight which sees through a glass clearly, and whose sight shall never more be dimmed but shall enjoy for all time the heavenly vista.

Their names will be duly recorded in the Annual Proceedings, but their lives are recorded in the imperishable volumes of earth's eternal records to brighten and enlighten the paths of those who come after them. Their familiar features are framed in our minds' eyes as individual silhouettes. Their good deeds are framed in our memories "like apples of gold in pictures of silver," precious heirloom of our beloved Order and the glorious heritage of all the Brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction.

At this time it is our earnest plea that the heart of every Brother here present, may be devoutly directed to our Elder Brother, to the end that he who reads this report may be given the strength he so much needs to discharge fully and faithfully the duties and obligations resting upon him. Our younger Brethren with their vigor and enthusiasm will accomplish much, but we old fellows do not wish to be laid upon the shelf. Our energies may be impaired by disease, but we know that he is happiest who works and serves down to the last moment when the glowing gates of the west close forever behind him.

I am now fifty-seven, yet am looking forward, making plans ahead which twenty years cannot cover, and dreaming of a future in which I may still be privileged to play a part. I do not want to die in a state of rust. I wish to keep the shield bright so long as my hand is strong enough to hold it.

Years in themselves mean nothing. How we live them means everything. Smoked glasses before the mind are more to be dreaded than smoked glasses before the eyes. Do not shut up our outdoor souls within our indoor limitations.

If our spirit keeps alive, if our brain remains, if our sympathies do not shrivel, if we realize that the immortal that is within can carry us on and on, even to the very moment of the great passing, then we shall never know age in the accepted sense, and when God in his mercy calls us He will find us ready for that short journey for which our whole life has been but a preparation.

We shall be like the old ship brought into its last port. No more battling with heavy seas, no more fighting with tempestuous waves. The dawn of peace is upon the waters, and looking up we shall feel that all our trivial weakness, all our petty ambitions, all our foolish judgment, all our ignorant intolerances, all our puerile jealousies have at least fallen from us, conquered by the transcendent mercy and understanding of the God who gave us life.

As a little child you came into the world,  
As a little child you will go out from it.

**Past Grand Master Richard Nathaniel Hackett**

**Born Dec. 4, 1866; Died Nov. 22, 1923**

In the presence of one of the largest gatherings of grief-stricken friends, from every walk of life, ever assembled for any funeral in northwest North Carolina, the remains of Past Grand



RICHARD N. HACKETT  
*Past Grand Master*



Master Richard N. Hackett, were laid to rest in the family burial plot in the Episcopal cemetery in Wilkesboro, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1923.

The funeral services were in charge of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, the Senior Grand Warden officiating. The church services were conducted in the Methodist Episcopal Church of which Brother Hackett was a member. Brother Hackett was beloved by thousands. His prominent life of service made him innumerable admirers throughout the State and nation and although his condition was known to be serious, hope was held out for his recovery, and when the news of his death was received it came as a great shock. Grief overcame all who knew him, and men were bowed in sorrow.

Richard Nathaniel Hackett was born at the old Hackett home in Wilkesboro, the son of Dr. Robert Franklin and Mrs. Caroline Gordon Hackett, his ancestry having come from Fredricksburg, Va., in the year 1770, before Wilkes county was chartered.

His boyhood days were spent in roaming over the hills around Wilkesboro, playing in the fertile bottom land, and along the banks of the Yadkin River. His education was begun at home and in the local schools. He entered the State University at the age of 16 years, and graduated with high honors before he reached his majority. He went to Caldwell County where he read law under Col. Geo. N. Folk, receiving his license in 1888. He then located in Wilkesboro, where he became one of the State's most brilliant attorneys. His legal counsel was sought far and wide.

Being a staunch partizan he was soon called as a standard bearer of his party in which his faith was so deeply imbedded. He was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee for more than 30 years. He took an active interest in all the political campaigns and was always sought for speeches in different sections of the State. In 1906, he was nominated for a seat in the Federal Congress from the Eighth Congressional District. Fighting against a majority of around 4,000 he won a clear-cut victory. He fought in season and out for the principles of his party, and his death takes from the mountain section of his State another prominent figure of the old school of politicians and statesman.

Brother Hackett was an able lawyer, a good campaigner, with a strong intellect and personality, which made for him a large following of friends. He was nearly the last of a group of big men of the west, men who made political campaigns a real joy. There was no man who could best Hackett in a rough and tumble debate, and in the council chamber of his party he was a power. His joint debates stand out among the great public discussions in the State, which made political history in North Carolina.

Brother Hackett was progressive and constructive. He believed in better schools and good roads. He had a vision of North Carolina transformed by improved highways and adequate public schools. He was particularly interested in the development of the western section of the State—his native land. Long did he fight for the rights of the mountain people. He worked diligently for the construction of the mountain railroads and was greatly interested in the proposed new line across the Blue Ridge into the "Lost Provinces." His personality was of the irresistible kind. His

mind was moved by instant wit or wisdom, as occasion required; one never wanted the spell of his narrative broken. His presence at all times meant the best of comradeship. Among the mountain folks he was loved as a brother; in any circle he invaded, all hands were extended in gladness. There was no evil in his heart; he was of the type marked with the open token that he loved his fellowmen. We sorrow in his passing. In days to come, when traversing the peaceful valleys which he loved to roam or in visioning the majestic mountains in whose glories he was wont to revel, we shall feel that something is missing with Dick Hackett not there.

Brother Hackett was Grand Master two terms, during 1910 and 1911, and served the Craft faithfully and well. It was during his administrations that the movement for the establishment of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home crystalized, the corner stone being laid Jan. 9, 1912, just previous to his retirement from office.

Past Grand Master Hackett was richly endowed by nature. Big in brain, big in body, blessed with keen wit, a brilliant and logical mind and a persuasive eloquence; these, as in your case and mine, were marred to some extent by human weakness, but he loved his fellowman. Whatever faults he may have had are forgotten, and only the good shall be remembered. During his last days he was fortunate financially. He wiped out all old scores and owed no man aught, leaving a comfortable balance on the right side of the ledger.

Many here present doubtless remember that memorable occasion Jan. 11, 1911, when he was re-elected Grand Master, and which he himself describes as follows in his address January, 1912:

Never can I forget that wonderful scene in this Grand Lodge Room one year ago when, upon my re-election to the Grand Mastership, I tried to tell you how grateful I was for this mark of your confidence, but the well of gratitude overflowed and I sat down unable to proceed for tears. Then, as one man, the entire membership of the Grand Lodge surged forward, each wringing my hand with the strong grip of friendship and love, many asking God's blessings upon me, and others saying they would ever remember me in their prayers; then truly the gates of Heaven were open to my gaze and when I've since been utterly cast down with sorrow the memory of that scene has taken off the load and enabled me to travel with ease again; or when life's sky has been covered and darkened with clouds the memory of that token of brotherly love has caused God's sunlight to break through the darkening clouds to roll them away like a scroll, to leave my pathway bright and all around me panoplied in glory.

"Passing out of the shadow  
Into a purer light—  
Stepping behind the curtain  
Getting a clearer sight.

Laying aside the burden  
Of this weary mortal coil;  
Done with the world's vexations,  
Done with its tears and toil;

Tired of all earth's playthings,  
Heartsick and ready to sleep;  
Ready to bid his friends farewell,  
Wondering why they weep;

Passing out of the shadow  
Into Eternal Day———  
Why do we call it dying,  
This sweet going away?"

Last year, and for many years previously, as we each and all neared the registration booth, we were greeted heartily with a cheerful word of fraternal affection by Bro. Alexander Stephens Holden, but a new face registered our credentials this year. Brother Holden has gone to file his own credentials in the Grand Lodge above. And as he approached the tiled recesses of the Perpetual Grand Lodge above he was found "worthy and well qualified, duly and truly prepared," and received the commendation due a good and faithful servant, "Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

We all knew him as "Aleck," and perhaps no other member of the Grand Lodge was more widely or more favorably known. He was one of the few Masons who was constantly at the Lodge's work, both here and at home. But he found ample time also in which to serve his country and his church just as well or better than he served Masonry. We shall miss him much, but the home folks miss him more. It gives me pleasure to remember that when I was weak and sick and discouraged I had his help, his sympathy and his prayers.

All his intercourse with his fellows was marked with kindness, which won for him the confidence and love of his Brethren. In his home town and native county he was recognized as an able and thoroughly reliable business man and an exemplary citizen. He was indeed one "to whom distress might prefer its suit and the burdened heart pour out its sorrows" with full assurance of receiving a sympathetic response. He was useful here; he will be useful there. Fortunate is the man who wins and holds the confidence and respect of those with whom he comes in daily contact. Such a man was Alex Holden. As his body mingles with the good mother earth may the grass grow green above him and the birds in the branches sing sweet lullabys of melody as to one who has lain down to pleasant dreams.

May I be permitted to close this report by reading the poem "A Comrade Rides Ahead," written by Douglas Mallock in memory of Emerson Hough?

Time brings not death, it brings but changes;  
I know he rides, but rides afar,  
Today some other planet ranges  
And camps tonight upon a star  
Where all other comrades are.

For there were those who rode before him,  
As there are these he leaves behind;  
Although from us time's changes bore him,  
Out there our comrade still will find  
The kinship of the comrade mind.



Time brings us change and leaves us fretting;  
 We weep when ev'ry comrade goes—  
 Perhaps too much, perhaps forgetting  
 That over yonder there are those  
 To whom he comes and whom he knows.

I would not hold our loss too lightly;  
 God knows, and he, how deep the pain;  
 But friends, I see still shining brightly  
 The brightest link in all our chain  
 That links us with a new domain.

For this I swear, because believing;  
 Time breaks no circle such as this.  
 However hurt, however grieving,  
 However much a friend we miss,  
 Between the worlds is no abyss.

For friendship binds the worlds together—  
 World over there, world over here.  
 From earth to heaven is the tether  
 That brings the earth and heaven near  
 And makes them both a bit more dear.

Not weaker now our chain, but stronger;  
 In all our loss and all our ill  
 We now shall look a little longer  
 At ev'ry star above the hill  
 And think of him, and have him still.

Whatever vales we yet may wander,  
 What sorrow come, what tempest blow,  
 We have a friend, a friend out yonder,  
 To greet us when we have to go—  
 Out yonder someone that we know.

To all eternity he binds us;  
 He links the planet and the star;  
 He rides ahead, the trail he finds us,  
 And where he is and where we are  
 Will never seem again so far.

The following telegram from Mrs. Belle Ash Peck, Chairman Monument Committee, was read and the Grand Secretary directed to make suitable acknowledgement of the same:

*W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary of The Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Masonic Temple, Raleigh, N. C.:*

Congratulations to the Most Worshipful Grand Master and members of the Grand Lodge for the fine work of the past year and sincere wishes for continued success.

Fraternally,

BELLE ASH PECK,  
 Chairman Monument Committee.

Past Grand Master Gattis submitted the report of the Board of General Purposes which was read, and on motion of Grand Secretary Willson, adopted:

*To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

Your Board of General Purposes has read carefully the address of our Grand Master and we wish to congratulate him on the great success of his Administration. It has been a year of progress for Masonry in our State.

The Address is a masterly presentation of the affairs of the year's work and we heartily commend Grand Master H. M. Poteat for his enthusiasm and for the firm stand he has taken for a forward movement in the work of the Order.

The Masonic Fraternity is to be congratulated upon the activity of the Grand Master in visiting Lodges in so many parts of the State. These visits are a great value in disseminating the spirit of Masonry.

We note with interest what the Grand Master has to say about Oxford Orphanage and its progress and especially his recommendation that the Grand Lodge undertake to support it without State aid. This is a beautiful thought and maybe some day can be a reality but it is our positive judgment that time is not yet ripe for such an undertaking, for the following reasons:

First. Eighty per cent of the 375 children cared for at Oxford are children of non-Masons, having no claim upon us except the broad claim of Masonic Charity to all.

Second. With the best efforts of the Past Three Grand Masters and the liberality of the Masons of North Carolina, the Wm. J. Hicks Memorial Hospital, a most needed Institution, has not yet been completely financed, some \$20,000.00 being still due on pledges and amounts not yet pledged.

Third. A school building costing about \$85,000.00 must be erected and paid for.

Fourth. The sum of \$300,000.00 could be judiciously used for the erection of new buildings to take the place of the ones we now have, some of which were built nearly seventy years ago and also for further expansion of the activities of the Institution.

Fifth. Until more accommodations are available at Oxford Orphanage the management can do little to admit but few of the one hundred orphan children now on the waiting list and whose applications have been approved.

As long as these conditions exist and as long as we continue to care for three hundred of the State's indigent children, who have no special claim on Masonry, it is our positive belief that State Aid should not only be continued but increased.

We congratulate our Most Worshipful Grand Master upon the Educational Program and the progress it has made during the year. It has fully measured up to the most sanguine hopes of the Grand Lodge.

All questions and recommendations carrying appropriations are referred to the Finance Committee, all decisions and recommenda-

tions as to changes in law to the Jurisprudence to their proper Committees.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. ALDERMAN,  
S. M. GATTIS,  
F. D. WINSTON,  
B. R. ROYSTER,  
GEO. S. NORFLEET.

Bro. B. W. Parham presented the report of the Oxford Orphanage Committee which was read and referred to the Finance Committee:

*To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

Your Committee on the Oxford Orphanage, after having carefully considered the report of the Board of Directors, beg to submit the following:

It is with pleasure that the Committee commends the Superintendent and all of his associates for the successful manner in which they have conducted the affairs of our institution during the past year.

We note with pleasure that the William G. Hicks Memorial Hospital is practically completed, and we wish to call attention to the fact that the cost of the construction of this building has not been fully paid. This building ought to be paid for when it is formally opened, and we recommend that the incoming Grand Master adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to call the attention of the Masonic Fraternity to the unpaid balance. We also urge that all Brethren who have subscribed to the Building Fund for this purpose pay their subscription at once.

Our past experience indicates that it is not the policy of the Board of Directors of the Orphanage to ask for a single dollar more than is absolutely necessary to carry on the work of this institution. They are constantly in touch with the work and know the pressing needs of the Orphanage. We therefore earnestly urge that the Grand Lodge make the following appropriation as requested by the Directors:

To Baby Cottage, for maintenance	---\$ 7,500.00
For General Maintenance	----- 30,000.00
For Repairs and Improvements	----- 10,000.00
For Insurance on Buildings	----- 2,500.00
Total	----- \$50,000.00

This amount was asked for one year ago, and the Grand Lodge did not think that it could make quite so large an appropriation, but with improved business conditions and some increased revenue, we think that the appropriation can now be made, and we are sure that no money spent by the Grand Lodge yields a better dividend.

The amount of \$6,000.00 appropriated by the Grand Lodge annually for ten years for the purpose of constructing a school building has been found to be insufficient and we therefore recommend that this amount be increased to \$8,500.00 for the remaining years. The need of this building is imperative, and this Committee is

clearly of the opinion that it would be bad business judgment to erect an inferior and insufficient building. In this connection we again call attention to the fact that the institution is maintaining an accredited high school, and that the graduates of that school enter various colleges of North Carolina on equal terms with the graduates of any other high school in the State.

The Committee has considered the recommendation of the Most Worshipful Grand Master with reference to maintaining the institution without the aid of the present State appropriation. We recognize the high spirit which prompted that recommendation, but with the pressing and increased demands upon the institution the Committee is unable to recommend its adoption at this time. Your Committee is of the opinion that contributions to the institution should be free and voluntary, insofar as it is possible to have them, and recommends that a per capita tax for this purpose be not adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. SPURGEON, *Chairman*,

R. A. DAUGHTAN,

STEPHEN E. BURROUGHS,

BENJ. W. PARHAM.

Past Grand Master Andrews, Chairman of Finance Committee appeared before the Grand Lodge and stated that the Finance Committee desired instructions from the Grand Lodge as to fixing the per capita tax on membership. He informed the Grand Lodge of the amount of appropriations asked for various objects of the Grand Lodge giving the amount asked for in each case and stated to the Grand Lodge that to properly care for each of these objects with amounts asked for that it would require a per capita of \$2.50. After some little discussion Brother Andrews moved that the per capita tax be fixed at \$2.50 stating at the time he made the motion simply for the Grand Lodge to take action. Bro. H. W. Colwell seconded the motion. Bro. J. W. Rowell, Assistant Grand Lecturer, moved as a substitute that the per capita tax be made \$2.00 instead of \$2.50. The motion of Brother Rowell failed for the want of a second. The motion of Brother Andrews was supported by Brothers Norfleet, Gattis, J. W. McRay, Royster, Vanstory and others. Upon a vote the motion was carried without a dissenting vote.

Bro. A. J. Harris submitted the following report of the Masonic Temple Committee which was read and adopted:

*To The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., Raleigh, North Carolina:*

The Masonic Temple Committee herewith submits its annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1923.

During the year office space in the Temple has been generally fully occupied at all times and the rent has slightly increased during the year.

The profits from the building for the year, as shown by the audit of Chas. B. Goodno, certified public accountant, hereto attached are \$7,904.10.

Fraternally submitted,  
Masonic Temple Committee,  
By ANDREW J. HARRIS.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 10, 1924.

*To The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A. F. & A. M., Raleigh, North Carolina:*

Gentlemen:

As requested, I have audited the books of the Masonic Temple Construction Company for the year ended September 30, 1923, and herewith submit statements of Assets and Liabilities and Income and Expenditure similar to those in my former reports.

As nothing out of the ordinary appears in the accounts, comment or criticism seems to be unnecessary at this time.

Respectfully,

CHAS. N. GOODNO.

# MASONIC TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Raleigh, N. C.

## BALANCE SHEET

September 30, 1923

### Assets

Cash in Banks	\$ 8,507.58
Liberty Bonds	1,000.00
Real Estate & Building	174,873.05
Prepaid Interest in Grand Lodge Notes	240.00
	<u>\$184,620.63</u>

### Liabilities

Second Mortgage Bonds	\$ 60,100.00
Accrued Interest on \$30,000.00, 2nd Mrtg. Bonds	7,022.00
Notes Payable	9,000.00
Notes Payable, Grand Lodge	14,000.00
Accrued Interest on Notes	60.00
	<u>\$ 90,182.00</u>
Balance, Surplus	<u>\$ 94,438.63</u>

## MASONIC TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Raleigh, N. C.

## PROFIT &amp; LOSS ACCOUNT

Year ended September 30, 1923

## Income

Rents Collected	\$ 21,407.70
Miscellaneous	33.45
Interest on Bank Deposits	112.65
Interest on Liberty Bonds	42.50
	<u>\$ 21,596.30</u>

## Expenditure

Operating (see statement)	\$ 10,332.20
Interest on Notes	1,385.00
Interest on Bonds	1,200.00
Salary of Secretary	775.00
	<u>\$ 13,692.20</u>

Balance, Profit this year	\$ 7,904.10
Surplus, October 1, 1922	86,534.53

Surplus, September 30, 1923	<u>\$ 94,438.63</u>
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## MASONIC TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Raleigh, N. C.

## DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATING COSTS

Year ended September 30, 1923

	Stores	Offices	Lodges
Wages—Fireman	\$ 249.00	\$ 531.00	\$ 156.00
Janitors		1,522.00	229.35
Elevator		656.00	81.21
Window Washing		240.00	
Fuel	227.65	485.90	142.80
Light		1,123.00	185.19
Elevator Power		621.93	76.85
Supplies		442.80	66.18
Water	129.00	129.00	64.59
Repairs	347.80	347.80	173.78
Insurance	196.84	393.69	196.84
Salary of Superintendent	300.00	600.00	300.00
Miscellaneous	46.40	46.40	23.20
	<u>\$1,496.69</u>	<u>\$7,132.52</u>	<u>\$1,695.99</u>
			1,496.69
			7,132.52
			<u>\$10,332.20</u>



## MASONIC TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Raleigh, N. C.

## RENT ACCOUNTS

Year ended September 30, 1923

	Balance 10-1-22	Charges This year	Total	Payments	Balance 9-30-23
United States Weather Bureau	\$ 345.00	\$ 1,380.00	\$ 1,725.00	\$ 1,380.00	\$ 345.00
Dr. Harvey Sanderford	150.00		150.00		150.00
Dr. O. D. Baxter	63.00		63.00		63.00
A. A. Aaronson		312.00	312.00	312.00	
Dr. E. H. Broughton		456.00	456.00	456.00	
Dr. I. M. Proctor	30.00	360.00	390.00	390.00	
The Gift Shop		324.00	324.00	297.00	27.00
N. C. Inspection & Rating Bureau	218.00	1,962.00	2,180.00	2,180.00	
Taylor Furnishing Co.		1,943.50	1,943.50	1,859.00	84.50
Southern Railway Company		504.00	504.00	462.00	42.00
N. Y. Underwriters Agency	16.00	144.00	160.00	160.00	
Dr. A. R. Tucker	578.00		578.00	100.00	478.00
Horton's Studio	101.00	1,212.00	1,313.00	1,313.00	
Dr. F. D. Castlebury	39.90	478.80	518.70	319.20	199.50
Dr. H. W. Glascock	206.00	864.00	1,070.00	726.00	344.00
N. C. Sunday School Association		720.00	720.00	720.00	
C. T. McClenaghan	306.00	408.00	714.00	612.00	102.00
Dr. J. R. Crozier		444.00	444.00	407.00	37.00
J. M. Privette	80.00	240.00	320.00	300.00	20.00
Dr. T. T. Spence		1,260.00	1,260.00	1,050.00	210.00
Caviness & Fox		84.00	84.00		84.00
Sherwood Brantley		242.50	242.50	242.50	
Bannon & Suit		22.00	22.00	22.00	

Wm. Hyland	34.00				
Slaughter Culvert Co.	339.50				
S. W. Biggs	25.00				
Total offices	\$ 2,132.90	\$ 13,759.30	\$ 15,892.20	\$ 13,706.20	\$ 2,186.00
Raleigh Savings Bank & Trust Co.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A. & P. Tea Co.		1,410.00	1,410.00	1,410.00	
J. C. Brantley		1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00	
Mutual Mercantile Co.		2,400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	
J. H. Brown	233.33	233.33	233.33	45.50	187.83
Mrs. Frank Redford		900.00	900.00	875.00	75.00
		565.00	565.00	565.00	
Total Stores	\$ 233.33	\$ 6,325.00	\$ 6,558.33	\$ 6,295.50	\$ 262.83
Grand Lodge of North Carolina					
Carl A. Woodruff Lodge of Perfection				\$ 1,050.00	
Raleigh Shrine Club				144.00	
Raleigh Lodge, No. 500				4.00	
Hiram Lodge, No. 40				96.00	
				112.00	
Total Lodges				\$ 1,406.00	

The following report of Committee No. 1 on Charters and Dispensations was presented by Bro. R. F. Edwards, Grand Lecturer, read and adopted:

*To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

We, your Committee No. 1 on Charters and Dispensations have examined the records, reports and all papers concerning the following U. D.:

Bladenboro Lodge at Bladenboro in the county of Bladen, we recommend that a charter be granted and issued.

R. L. EDWARDS,  
W. W. HOLLAND,  
J. W. WINSTEAD,  
J. W. ALFORD,  
J. M. BARBER.

Bro. J. W. Patton, Assistant Grand Lecturer, submitted the following report from the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, No. 2, which was read and adopted:

*To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

We, your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, No. 2, have examined the records, proceedings and transcript of the proposed by-laws of Paw Creek Lodge, U. D., Paw Creek, N. C., and find that this Lodge has met the requirements of the Grand Lodge for a charter.

We recommend that their petition for charter be granted.

J. W. PATTON,  
J. W. ROWELL,  
JEFF L. NELSON.

Bro. R. M. Hall, Chairman of Committee on Unfinished Business submitted the following report which was read:

*Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

We, your Committee on Unfinished Business beg to report. We have searched the records and proceedings of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina for the year 1923, and wish to call attention of the Grand Lodge to the motion of Bro. R. C. Dunn relative to the adoption of the New Code at this Grand Lodge meeting. We also wish to call attention of the Grand Lodge of Bro. R. C. Dunn's motion that the incoming Grand Master appoint a committee to investigate the advisability and practicability of restoring the Lodge at Halifax, N. C., where Joseph Montford is buried.

Respectfully submitted,

R. M. HALL.

Bro. J. Edward Allen presented report of Foreign Correspondence Committee and read the same which on

motion was adopted and ordered printed in the appendix of the Proceedings.

The Grand Master introduced Bro. William C. Prime of New York who spoke on The International Masonic Association.

At the suggestion of Senior Deacon Anderson the Grand Master called on Brother Newby, Eminent Commander of the General Grand Commandery, who addressed the Grand Lodge.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain Rev. Bruce Benton.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 7:30 p. m.

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**SECOND DAY—NIGHT SESSION**

RALEIGH, N. C., January 16, 1924.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., by M. W. Hubert M. Poteat, Grand Master.

Bro. J. C. Storey, Associate Grand Chaplain, delivered the invocation, as follows:

Almighty God, Our Heavenly Father, in whom we live and move and have our being, the God and Father of Jesus Christ, our Saviour, the God and giver of every good and perfect gift. We pay homage to Thee, O Lord, this night, in coming in the name of our dear Saviour, glorifying our Father which is in Heaven. We thank Thee that Thou hast revealed Thyself in the heavens above, in Thy handwork which declare Thy glory. We thank Thee for the manifestation which Thou hast given us of Thy being on earth. We bless Thee, O Lord, for the Holy Bible which was written by holy men of old inspired with the Holy Spirit, and above all, we bless Thee because Thou hast revealed Thyself in the human form through Jesus Christ. We thank Thee, O Father, that he went about in the world doing good, and he said that by this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if you have love one for the other. And we thank Thee that we have heard so much in these halls about the love that should be in our hearts toward our fellow men. And we pray Thee that we may not theorize and we may not simply eulogize the great work that Jesus did, but help us to go out and put into a more practically way and manner the work of our Lord and Master. And, O Father, grant that the great principles which have been spoken and so beautifully illustrated in these halls during these meeting may be so indelibly impressed on our hearts and in our minds that we may, each one, coming from these chambers to our places of abode, determine to live the great principles of our Order more consistently, and do more and more to bring the love of God in the hearts of our fellow men. We pray that the spirit of God may lead us in all our deliberations, and that nothing may be done hastily, and nothing done contrary to the will of God; and as Thy spirit directs us, may we all so. And Thou help us to love one another, for we are brethren in one great common cause and one great com-

mon purpose; and while a great many things may not meet with our approval, help us to remember that if we would gain the eternal life we must be willing to lay it down here by our deeds, for in saving our fellowmen, we must pray for ourselves, and we pray, O God, for blessings on this audience. We ask it all in the name of our Master. AMEN.

THE GRAND SECRETARY: I have sent the following telegrams in response to telegrams which have been read:

*Hon. James H. Price, Grand Master, Richmond, Va.:*

Grand Lodge deeply regrets your inability to attend this Communication. Appreciates your kind wishes.

W. W. WILLSON,  
*Grand Secretary.*

*W. R. McClusky, Grand Representative, Albany, Alabama:*

Grand Lodge desires to express to you its thanks and appreciation for your excellent report.

W. W. WILLSON,  
*Grand Secretary.*

The Grand Secretary read the following invitation:

RALEIGH, N. C., January 15th, 1924.

*W. W. Willson, Esq., Grand Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.:*

Dear Brother Willson:

The Raleigh Shrine Club desires to extend through you a most cordial invitation to the Officers, Delegates and visiting Brothers to the sessions of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina to the use of the club rooms during their stay in Raleigh. We trust that you will avail yourselves of this privilege for any committee gathering or for recreation.

Fraternally yours,

THOS. CREEKWAY,  
*Secretary.*

THE GRAND MASTER: The hour has arrived for the election of Grand Lodge officers for the ensuing year. I appoint as tellers, Bros. W. S. Reich, H. E. Austin, H. P. Austin and R. W. Lemmond. You will prepare ballots for Grand Master for The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, for the ensuing Masonic year.

PAST GRAND MASTER ANDREWS: I move the rules be suspended and the Grand Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for J. LeGrand Everett for Grand Master of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year.

The motion was duly seconded, carried, and it was so ordered.



THE GRAND SECRETARY: It gives me pleasure to cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for Bro. J. Le-Grand Everett as Grand Master of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year.

THE GRAND MASTER: Brother Everett, I congratulate you, and I congratulate this Grand Lodge. And I declare Brother Everett duly elected Grand Master of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER EVERETT: Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of this Grand Lodge, I am deeply appreciative of the high honor that you have just conferred upon me. Once more within my recollection, my brethren, you have seen fit to elect as your Grand Master a plain business man, one whose life has been confined to an office and an office chair, and, therefore, may I say, entirely unaccustomed to public speaking. Twelve years ago, when I came to this Grand Lodge body as the humble but honored representative of my home Lodge, little did I think that the purple of our fraternity would ever rest on my shoulders. I am deeply conscious of the great responsibility of this high office; and I am also not unaware of my limitations. I, therefore, beg your whole-hearted, cordial support, my brethren, to the end that this may be a banner year in Masonry. And Most Worshipful Grand Master, you, who have been so highly honored by our great fraternity, and who have always had its interests deeply at heart, I am sure that you will permit me to call upon you for counsel and advice. Again, my brethren, from the bottom of my heart, I thank you for this expression of your confidence and esteem. And though I may not be able to go out among you as often as I should like, and as some of my predecessors have had the great pleasure in doing, I promise you truly that I shall serve you with the very best there is in me. And when the year's work is done, and I come before you to give you an accounting of my acts, I sincerely trust you may be able to say to me that I am entitled to a Master's wages.

THE GRAND MASTER: You will prepare the ballot for Deputy Grand Master of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year.

PAST GRAND MASTER WEBB: I move that the rules be suspended, and that Bro. Leon Cash be elected as Deputy Grand Master, and that Bro. P. T. Wilson cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for Brother Cash.

**BRO. P. T. WILSON:** It gives me a great deal of pleasure to cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for Bro. Leon Cash as Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

**THE GRAND MASTER:** And I declare Brother Cash elected Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

**BRO. LEON CASH:** Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren, I am grateful to you for this great honor. I remember some years ago when Past Grand Master George S. Norfleet gave me my first appointment in this Grand Lodge, I was a man of peace, but he made me a sword-bearer. Since then I have seen that I have been climbing up round after round in our fraternity, and realizing I was getting up in the air, I decided that I must be more and more careful each year, lest I fall, and the burden of responsibility for the office has, therefore, been uppermost in my mind, which you, in my absence, so graciously upheld for me, and elected me to fill the South. If there is anything in the world in my mind, or in the strength of my body, or in my influence among my friends that will help J. LeGrand Everett to a better year next year, this Deputy Grand Master, who is really only the fifth wheel, will do all he can, for J. LeGrand Everett, and all he can for North Carolina Masonry.

**THE GRAND MASTER:** Brethren, you will prepare your ballots for Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year.

**PAST GRAND MASTER GATTIS:** Most Worshipful Grand Master, I move that the rules be suspended and that Bro. John E. Cameron be elected Senior Grand Warden, and that Past Grand Master Webb cast the unanimous vote of this Lodge for Brother Cameron.

The motion was duly seconded, carried, and so ordered.

**PAST GRAND MASTER WEBB:** It gives me great pleasure to cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for Bro. John E. Cameron, for Senior Grand Warden for the ensuing Masonic year.

**THE GRAND MASTER:** And I declare Brother Cameron duly elected Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year.

**BROTHER CAMERON:** Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I can't express my feelings at this moment. From the first time I entered a Masonic Lodge room, it was my ardent desire, my life's work, to try and become a member of this Grand Lodge before I reached a ripe old age; and tonight upon being elected to Senior Grand Warden, I would rather fill this office than be Governor of North Carolina; and that is saying a great deal. I know I have done many things I have regretted before I was raised a Mason, but I have tried since to keep true to my fellow-men; and I hope, with your prayer, and with the blessing of God that I may prove worthy of this trust. I thank this Grand Lodge from the bottom of my heart for this expression of confidence and esteem.

**THE GRAND MASTER:** You will prepare your ballots for Junior Grand Warden.

The tellers assembled and counted the ballots, and announced that John H. Anderson, Senior Grand Deacon, has received a majority of the votes cast.

**THE GRAND MASTER:** Bro. John H. Anderson having received a majority of the votes of this Grand Lodge, I declare him elected as Junior Grand Warden for the ensuing Masonic year.

**BRO. JOHN H. ANDERSON:** Most Worshipful Grand Master, I have been serving Masonry for a little over twenty years, to the best of my ability, and I am sure I can promise nothing greater in the future than I have in the past—to do the best I can to further the interests of Masonry in North Carolina.

**THE GRAND MASTER:** You will prepare your ballots for Grand Treasurer.

**PAST GRAND MASTER NORFLEET:** Some five years ago, it was my pleasure to appoint a very eminent Mason in North Carolina as Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge; and I move you, sir, that the rules be suspended and that the Grand Secretary be directed to cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for Brother Lacy for Grand Treasurer for the ensuing Masonic year.

The motion was duly seconded and carried, and it was so ordered.

**THE GRAND SECRETARY:** It gives me pleasure to cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for Bro. Ben-

jamin R. Lacy, for Grand Treasurer for the ensuing Masonic year.

THE GRAND MASTER: And I declare Brother Lacy duly elected as Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year.

THE GRAND TREASURER: About a year ago Brother Cash when he was elected to Senior Grand Warden said that it was the happiest moment in his life, and I laughed at him, for I thought it was very funny. I know I have had many other happier days. But I want to say that I have changed my mind; so has the Grand Master, I believe. I told you then I appreciated the honor; and I want to tell you now that you couldn't take it away from me. I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

THE GRAND MASTER: You will prepare ballots for Grand Secretary.

PAST GRAND MASTER WINSTON: I move the rules be suspended and that the Grand Master cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for Bro. W. W. Willson as Grand Secretary for the ensuing Masonic year.

The motion was duly seconded and carried, and it was so ordered.

THE GRAND MASTER: I have always had a sort of sneaking suspicion that William Woodrow Wilson—I mean, William Woodson Willson—was just about the best Grand Secretary anywhere to be found. Now after this year's experience of working in harness with him, I know he is the best Grand Secretary anywhere to be found. And it gives me peculiar pleasure to cast the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge for the said William Woodson Willson as Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year. And if I had my say about it, I would say, for the ensuing fifty years.

THE GRAND SECRETARY: Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I knew that when the Grand Master got up he was going to say something nice about me, because I know he likes me, and I like him. That goes without saying. I don't doubt what he said about me is the truth, for I have always regarded him as a truthful man, but I really don't know how he knows what he said is so. However, I hope every Mason in North Carolina will help me the ensuing year to make good for what the Grand Master has given me credit. I assure you that it has ever been my effort to be a good

Grand Secretary, and I am certainly glad that one Grand Master has felt that way, and has said so. And it will only serve to make me strive as much as possible to make a better one than I have been in the past. I don't believe there is a Mason in North Carolina, who knows me, and who doesn't know that I appreciate the honor of being the Grand Secretary of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina. If the Presidency of the United States were tendered me, and at the same time the Grand Secretaryship of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, I would accept the Grand Secretaryship of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina—if the salary was the same. But even if the salary were the same, I really do believe that I would accept the Grand Secretaryship of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, because I feel that I am competent to be Grand Secretary, whereas I doubt very seriously my competency to be President of the United States.

**THE GRAND MASTER:** The term of Past Grand Master Andrews expires as a director of the Oxford Orphanage, and I will entertain a motion that we proceed to the election of a director of the Oxford Orphanage.

**PAST GRAND MASTER ROYSTER:** I move that the unanimous vote of this Grand Lodge be cast for Past Grand Master Andrews to succeed himself as director of the Oxford Orphanage.

The motion being duly seconded and carried, it was so ordered.

**THE GRAND MASTER:** It is now in order to elect three directors for the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, in the place of Past Grand Master Norfleet and Brother Clymer, whose terms expire in 1924, and one in the place of Bro. A. S. Holden caused by his death.

**BROTHER ANDERSON:** I nominate Brothers Norfleet and Clymer to succeed themselves for the five-years term.

**PAST GRAND MASTER NORFLEET:** I want to ask Brother Anderson to withdraw my name. I am already on the Board at Oxford, and I think these duties and responsibilities ought to be scattered around. I have talked to the Committee, and they agree with my views; and I want to ask that my name be withdrawn.

Brother Anderson accordingly withdraws Brother Norfleet's name.



BRO. J. J. PHOENIX: I offer in nomination the name of a very worthy brother, Bro. W. C. Wicker, to succeed Brother Norfleet.

BRO. HOWARD MORRISON: I offer in nomination as a director of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, Grand Secretary Willson to succeed the late Bro. A. S. Holden, and to fill out his unexpired term.

Both nominations, including the nomination of Brother Clymer, were duly seconded and carried, and it was so ordered.

Past Grand Master Royster read the following report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

*To The Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence submits the following report:

We approve the action of the Grand Master in refusing to permit an appeal to the subordinate lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction for the purpose of aiding in the building a lodge-room for one of such subordinate lodges.

We do not approve the Grand Master's ruling which holds that "a man, coming from another State, employed in the field work of the State Highway Commission, cannot establish a bona fide residence in North Carolina, unless he leaves the Commission and settles down definitely." He must establish a bona fide residence in North Carolina in compliance with the law of the jurisdiction, but in order to do this he need not necessarily leave the employ of the State Highway Commission.

We approved the ruling of the Grand Master holding that a lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction cannot entertain the petition of an officer or enlisted man in the Army or Navy unless jurisdiction is waived by the lodge having jurisdiction over him at the time of his enlistment. In case no jurisdiction is claimed by such lodge to having jurisdiction at the time of such enlistment, he may petition the lodge in whose jurisdiction he has resided for twelve months.

The action of the Grand Master in sustaining the adoption by Phoenix Lodge of a resolution properly introduced and which had been laid on the table for the statutory time, and which was sought to be withdrawn by the Brother introducing same but which withdrawal was not permitted because the seconder of such resolution refused to withdraw his second, is approved, but not for the reason as stated by the Grand Master. The resolution was the property of the Lodge and the Lodge had the right to act upon it, irrespective of the desire of the mover or the seconder.

The ruling of the Grand Master that an applicant who has lost the toes and part of one foot, is approved.

The refusal of the Grand Master to make a Mason at sight is in accord with the law of this Grand Jurisdiction and is approved.

The ruling of the Grand Master in the case of Mr. C. Thalley is approved.



The Grand Master correctly holds that a lodge has no right to assess its members for the support of an eleemosynary institution.

We disapprove the ruling of the Grand Master that a Master of a lodge cannot resign. With the consent of his lodge and the approval of the Grand Master any installed officer may resign.

While it has been held otherwise in this jurisdiction, yet we approve the ruling of the Grand Master that any brother desiring a second ballot on the initiation, passing or raising of a candidate such request must be made in open lodge.

We recommend the ratification of dispensation granted by Grand Master Braswell to Hatcher Lodge, No. 310, to move to Rock Ridge, N. C.

We approve the dispensation of the Grand Master to David Bell Lodge, No. 587, to change its quarters in the Town of Whitakers from Edgecombe County to Nash County.

We disapprove the recommendation of the Grand Master that the Educational Field Secretary be elected for a term of five years. We recommend the adoption of the provision of the new code by which he is appointed by the Grand Master, with the advice and consent of the Committee on Education.

The Grand Master has made many splendid recommendations for changes in, or additions, to the laws of this Grand Lodge. We recommend that the following be adopted and incorporated in the laws of the Grand Lodge:

(1). That lodges which are not represented, as provided by law with respect to such representation, in three successive annual communications of the Grand Lodge, be deprived of their charters, *Provided*, that for good cause shown and upon recommendation of the District Deputy of the district in which said lodge is located, the Grand Master may extend such time for one additional year.

(2). That non-Masonic professional Counsel be forbidden to appear in Masonic trials.

(3). That the Grand Secretary be required to issue to the subordinate lodges, at their expense, a uniform paid-up dues card, which all subordinate lodges must use.

The following of such recommendations are already incorporated in the law as set out in the proposed Code:

(1). That candidates be required to present themselves for passing and raising within a reasonable time or be disqualified.

(2). "That the law with respect to maimed applicants be made less stringent." The law, as amended at the 1923 Communication of this Grand Lodge is sufficiently liberal.

We disapprove the following recommendations:

(1). "That aliens be declared ineligible to receive the degrees in Masonry."

(2). "That newly made Master Masons be required to stand a satisfactory examination in the catechism of the Third Degree before signing the by-laws." We heartily approve the motive prompting the recommendation but do not believe the adoption thereof would produce the results desired.

(3). "That the Grand Secretary be instructed to publish in 'The Orphans' Friend,' the names and numbers of the lodges

whose charters have been arrested or suspended." This is a matter in the discretion of the Grand Master.

(4). "That lodges be required to employ a Lecturer for at least one week every two years." However, we recommend that lodges procure the service of the Lecturers as often as possible, and at least once every two years. We believe that the work being done in this direction by the Lecturers and the Educational Field Secretary will soon accomplish this much desired end without the need of compulsory legislation.

(5). "That lodges be required to add one dollar to the initiation fees of candidates, to cover the cost of one year's subscription to 'The Orphans' Friend.'" This splendid publication needs no enforced subscription list.

(6). "That the terms of Grand Lodge Officers and subordinate lodge officers be made concurrent."

#### Recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges

We approve the prerequisites of recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges as incorporated in the report of the Committee on Advisability of Recognizing Foreign Grand Lodges.

#### The Proposed Code

We recommend that the proposed Code, as published and with necessary corrections of typographical errors and punctuation, be adopted, with the following changes:

(1). In Section Six, Page Seven, line three changed to read, "The third Tuesday, in January of each year."

(2). In Section 33, Page 25, line 8, after the word "Asylum" insert "on Masonic and Eastern Star Home."

(3). On Page 28, Section 44, line 1, after the word "Asylum" add the words, "and Committee on Masonic and Eastern Star Home," and in line 2, of said Section, after the word "Asylum" add the words "and the Committee on Masonic and Eastern Star Home," and in line 3 of said section substitute for the words "the Orphan's Home" the following words "their respective."

(4). On Page 31, Section 52, lines 2 and 3, strike out the word "July" and insert the word "January" and strike out the words "June 30th," and insert the words "December 31st."

(35). On Page 55, Section 98, line 4, strike out the figures, "\$2.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$2.50."

(6). On Page 56, Section 100, line 6, strike out the figures "\$3.00" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$3.50."

(7). On Page 79, Section 139, line 1, after the word "members" insert "(A)," in line 9, before the word "Where" insert "(b)."

(8). On Page 87, Section 147, (3), strike out all of question No. 17; and on Page 88 same Section, strike out all of question No. 25; and on same same page, strike out all contained within the brackets at the bottom of Section 147 (3).

(9). On Page 114, Section 204, after the word "accused" in line 4, insert a comma and the following "or by any member of the same lodge declaring himself aggrieved by such decision."

(10). On Page 118, Section 214, line 16, after the word "appeal," put a period and strike out the remainder of said subsection "(a)."

On Page 119, Section 217, line 4, strike out the words "by the accused" and substitute therefor the words "as provided in Sec. 204."

Respectfully submitted,  
 WALTER CLARK,  
 WALTER E. WALTON,  
 FRANCIS D. WINSTON,  
 S. M. GATTIS,  
 R. C. DUNN,  
 B. S. ROYSTER,  
 C. B. NEWCOMB,  
 T. J. HARKINS.

BROTHER GRAHAM: I want to offer an amendment to that part of the report of the Committee of Jurisprudence, insofar as it pertains to the proficiency of candidates in the catechism of the Master Mason's Degree, to read that before being permitted to sign the By-Laws, a Master Mason must become proficient in the catechism of the Master Mason's Degree, and so declared in open lodge.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was defeated.

PAST GRAND MASTER WINSTON: I move an amendment, of which I gave notice to the Committee as follows: Resolved, That this Grand Lodge approve the recommendation of the Grand Master, which was disapproved by the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, that aliens be declared ineligible to receive the degrees in Masonry, and that we so declare.

After considerable discussion, the amendment is defeated.

PAST GRAND MASTER ROYSTER: I now move the adoption of the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. The motion was adopted.

Past Grand Master Andrews read the following report of the Finance Committee, which, upon motion, was adopted:

*To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

Your Committee on Finance beg to report as follows:

We find from the report of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer that the receipts of the Grand Lodge have been as follows:

**Receipts:**

Lodge dues and fines	\$ 64,970.00
Tax on initiates	22,830.00
Income from John C. Drewry Memorial Fund	1,422.61
Charters and Dispensations fees	160.00

Fees for suspensions and expulsions	225.00
Dues of members of defunct lodges	1.00
Sales of Digests and Proceedings	24.19
Fees and certificates	38.14
Miscellaneous receipts	14.44
Receipts from property of lodges on account of charters arrested:	
Eastern Star Lodge, No. 425	\$ 57.00
Lone Oak Lodge, No. 449	345.72
Notla Lodge, No. 312	39.67
Ivy Lodge, No. 406	2.29
	<u>\$ 444.68</u>

Total \$ 90,130.06

This money has been turned over to the Grand Treasurer and we find that he shows the following:

Receipts from Grand Secretary	\$ 90,130.06
Interest on bank balance	724.98

Total \$ 90,855.04

To which add balance forward last year 31,136.41

Making Grand Total \$121,991.45

Less disbursements 95,119.97

Balance forward Jan. 1, 1923 \$ 26,871.48

Against this balance should be charged unexpended appropriations of last year which have been authorized but not actually made, namely:

Masonic Relief Association	\$ 214.45
Masonic Service Association	2,853.62
Grand Lodge Charity Fund	5,543.00
	<u>\$ 8,611.07</u>

Which leaves the actual balance unexpended \$ 18,260.41

A year ago your Committee (1923 Proceedings, Page 124) estimated the Grand Secretary's income at \$90,028.00, and against it prepared a budget of \$92,022.24. Actually the receipts from all sources were \$90,130.06 plus \$724.98 interest on bank balance while the disbursements were \$95,119.97, and the unexpended appropriations as shown by the above.

#### Expenditures of 1923

We recommend the approval of all disbursements made by the Grand Treasurer, including those where at the request of the Grand Secretary and by direction of the Grand Master the allotted budget was exceeded.

#### Oxford Orphanage

The board of directors of the Oxford Orphanage ask for four items and appropriations:

(1) Regular Maintenance	\$30,000.00
(2) Baby Cottage	7,500.00
(3) Repairs & improvements to present bldgs.	10,000.00
(4) Insurance on buildings	2,500.00

Total \$50,000.00

Also, they request (5) that the existing appropriation of \$60,000.00 payable in ten annual equal installments for the erection of a modern school building be increased by \$2,500.00 annually.

With regard to the first four items, we make lump sum appropriations of \$50,000.00, as the Grand Lodge has confidence in the ability of the board of directors to disburse this money to the best advantage of the institution and of the Grand Lodge.

With regard to the appropriation for the modern school building we recommend that the appropriation made last year be increased to \$82,500.00, the additional \$22,500.00 to be payable in nine annual installments. The resolution as to the giving of notes contained in last year's report is continued in full force and effect with the single exception of the amount being raised from \$60,000.00 to \$82,500.00.

This appropriation will have to be met as to principal and interest falling due thereon in the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932.

#### Masonic and Eastern Star Home

The Masonic and Eastern Star Home have requested two items and appropriations of:

(1) Regular maintenance	\$11,000.00
(2) Improvement	7,500.00
(3) Cemetery	1,500.00

Total	\$20,000.00
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We make lump sum appropriations of \$20,000.00 as the Grand Lodge has confidence in the ability of the board of directors to disburse this money to the best advantage of the institution and of the Grand Lodge.

#### Masonic Temple

We find the affairs of the Masonic Temple have been well administered during the past year and we congratulate the Grand Lodge upon the successful management of its affairs by its committee.

#### Drewry Memorial Grand Secretary's Fund

We find that during the year this fund yielded \$1,422.00 income to the Grand Lodge, which under the terms of the will of Bro. John C. Drewry is to be applied towards the salary of the Grand Secretary. We approve the action of the trustees in selling the Southern Railway \$1,000.00 5% bond, and the purchase of the 33 second mortgage Masonic Temple 4% bonds of \$50.00 each. During the past year the Grand Lodge paid the current installment of \$1,000.00 on the indebtedness created for this fund in 1919, and also took up three additional installments.

We recommend the appropriations requested for this fund of (1) to pay demand loan \$495.00 (2) interest on demand loan \$11.03, which is to be met immediately. Likewise we approve their recommendation of \$10,000.00 additional to be placed in this fund, of which \$1,000.00 is to be paid in cash and the remainder on the first day of December 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932.

These installments to be evidenced by nine notes of the Grand Lodge properly executed for \$1,000.00 each, bearing 6% interest



payable semi-annually, and to be delivered to the trustees for negotiation, and proceeds to be invested under their directions and income applied under terms of Bro. John C. Drewry's will. Also we approve the item of \$540.00 to pay annual interest on this indebtedness.

If the Grand Lodge's finances will permit, we authorize the anticipation of any of these outstanding notes.

Your Committee approves this issuing of notes, because it produces revenue to the Grand Lodge, and is good business. However, your Committee wishes to go on record against the Grand Lodge committing itself to too many unsecured indebtedness running over any great length of time.

#### **George Washington Memorial**

We recommend an appropriation of \$10,000.00 to this purpose, as the word of the Grand Lodge has been given that we could raise one dollar for each Master Mason, and the Grand Lodge have ratified that pledge. On the faith of this and the other subscriptions, a magnificent memorial, to cost \$4,000,000.00 has been undertaken, and contracts for practically that sum have been let and we must carry out our promise.

This same amount will have to be raised in 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

#### **Joseph Montfort Memorial, Halifax**

Following up the recommendation previously made by the Grand Lodge Officers, we find that at Halifax is the Masonic Temple which was erected in 1769, and continuously occupied by Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2, which has had a continuous existence since 1767. This lodge now has only about 25 resident contributing members, and through lack of means this venerable and ancient building is in a bad state of repair, and a few more years of neglect will damage it irreparably. The Lodge wishes to raise \$2,500.00 to finance these repairs, and asks the Grand Lodge to appropriate \$250.00 cash, and loan it \$1,000.00 to be repaid in one to four years, in amounts of \$250.00 annually. Buried on the lot is John Montfort, Provincial Grand Master in and for America, and who died March -- 1776. This venerable building really "The north-east corner of Free Masonry" of North Carolina, through which traces the Masonry of The Grand Lodges of Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and the states west of them, should be preserved.

We, therefore, are setting a precedent of assisting a Lodge 157 years old, holding meetings continuously without interruption, occupying the same hall for 155 years, and within whose premises is buried a Provincial Grand Master by appropriating \$250.00 cash, and authorizing the appropriation of \$250.00 annually for the next four years, if needed in the financing of this proposition, which the Lodge is to repay. In order to make this available we authorize the proper officers of the Grand Lodge to execute four notes of \$250.00 each falling due in one to four years, which the committee having in charge the repairs may negotiate in order to raise money.

#### **Special Appropriations**

We have approved, and included in the budget, the appropriation asked for by the Grand Master for the Fort Bayard Sani-



torium and the Tuberculosis Commission, both are worthy national objects which we should support. Likewise, we have approved the appropriation to the Warren G. Harding Memorial, the President and the Mason, who so much loved and honored the Fraternity.

#### Financial

There are now 39,655 Masons returned by the several lodges, and we estimate the number of initiates at  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the above (that is 2,180), and a net gain of 4% (1,586) will give an aggregate total number of Masons on July 1st, 1924, as approximately, 41,241.

Last year the Finance Committee estimated that the Grand Secretary's receipts of the Grand Lodge would be \$90,028.00 (actually they were \$102.00 greater) which was on a basis of \$1.50 per capita.

The Grand Master has this year called attention to the extraordinary demands upon the finances of the Grand Lodge, and we, therefore, recommend that the per capita be made \$2.50.

On this basis we estimate the receipts as follows:

41,241 Masons at \$2.50	\$103,102.50
2180 initiates at \$1.00 for expenses	2,180.00
2180 initiates at \$10.00 for charity	21,800.00
Drewry Memorial Gr. Sec. Fund	1,400.00
Charters and Dispensations	100.00
Sales of Digests and Proceedings	25.00
Fees for suspensions and expulsions	100.00
Miscellaneous	50.00
Total	\$128,757.50

A. B. ANDREWS,  
ANDREW J. HARRIS,  
THOMAS H. WEBB,  
W. Y. WARREN,  
H. C. ALEXANDER,  
J. C. HOBBS, JR.,  
P. T. WILSON,  
JOB TAYLOR,  
R. C. GARY,  
R. D. SHORE,  
E. G. GAYLOR.

#### BUDGET

##### A. Oxford Orphanage, Masonic Home, Charity and Education

1. Oxford Orphanage	\$50,000.00
2. School Building	8,500.00
3. Interest on school notes	4,972.50
4. Masonic Home	20,000.00
5. Masonic Service Association	2,000.00
6. Masonic Educational Loan Fund	3,000.00
7. Grand Charity Fund	3,000.00
	\$91,472.50

##### B. Annual Communication

1. Credentials Committee	\$ 30.00
2. Grand Lodge Officer's expenses and incidentals	575.00

3. Jewel .....	75.00	
4. D. D. G. M. Milage .....	300.00	
5. June communication .....	100.00	
		\$ 1,080.00

**C. Annual Salaries**

1. Grand Master's Clerk .....	\$ 500.00	
2. Grand Secretary .....	3,300.00	
3. Grand Secretary's clerical help .....	3,900.00	
4. Grand Treasurer .....	300.00	
5. Grand Tyler .....	50.00	
6. Foreign Correspondent's report .....	350.00	
7. Auditing .....	100.00	
		\$ 8,500.00

**D. Annual Expenses**

1. Masonic education and information .....	\$7,000.00	
2. Masonic Relief Association .....	200.00	
3. Grand Master's expenses .....	500.00	
4. Rent for Grand Secretary's office .....	1,050.00	
5. Printing Proceedings .....	2,500.00	
6. Grand Secretary's expenses:		
Postage .....	\$600.00	
Stationery .....	400.00	
Printing .....	100.00	
		1,100.00
7. Custodian's expenses .....	350.00	
8. Bonds Grand Sec., Grand Treasurer .....	100.00	
		\$12,800.00

**E. Special Appropriations**

1. Drewry Mem. Gr. Sec. Fund, overdraft .....	\$ 495.00	
2. Drewry Memorial Gr. Sec. Fund, interest on overdraft .....	11.03	
3. Drewry Mem. Gr. Sec. Fund, installment .....	1,000.00	
4. Drewry Mem. Fund, int. on installment .....	540.00	
5. Miscellaneous .....	750.00	
6. Geo. Washington Memorial .....	10,000.00	
7. Warren G. Harding Memorial .....	500.00	
8. Joseph Montfort Memorial, Halifax .....	250.00	
9. Fort Bayard Sanatorium .....	250.00	
10. Tuberculosis commission .....	500.00	
		\$14,296.03

**Recapitulation**

A. Orphanage, Masonic Home, Charity and Education .....	\$ 91,472.50	
B. Annual Communication .....	1,080.00	
C. Annual Salaries .....	8,500.00	
D. Annual Expenses .....	12,800.00	
E. Special Appropriations .....	14,296.03	
		\$128,148.53

**BRO. F. M. SETZER:** I desire now to offer the following resolution: Be It, and It Is Hereby Resolved, That whenever any Master Mason shall have become proficient in the degrees of symbolic Masonry, and has proven his proficiency to the satisfaction of the Master of any

lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, the Secretary of such lodge shall be authorized and he is required, on request of such brother becoming proficient, to issue to such brother a certificate of his proficiency signed by the Master, attested by the Secretary, and bearing the seal of the lodge.

F. M. SETZER,  
J. EDWARD ALLEN.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Brother Patterson read the following report of the Committee on Appeals, which, on motion, was adopted:

Jacob Horowitz was convicted in Wilmington Lodge, No. 319, of receiving property, knowing it to have been so stolen. The Lodge sentenced him to five years suspension, from such judgment the Junior Warden of this Lodge appeals. We think the sentence incommensurate with the gravity of the offense and recommend that the cast be remanded to the Subordinate Lodge, that a judgment may be pronounced in keeping with the serious character of the charge.

A. B. Hayes appeals from the action of Excelsior Lodge, No. 261. He was tried upon charges of un-Masonic conduct which might have been drawn with more regard for technical exactness, but which, when liberally construed, we believe to have been sufficient to apprise the accused of the charge against him, to enable him to prepare his defence, to justify the admission of the evidence which the lodge received in support thereof and its findings thereon. However, after finding the accused guilty and voting to suspend him the fixing of the term of suspension was delegated the Lodge to the Master who ordered that he be suspended for a term of ten years. This, we believe, was not in accordance with Masonic law and, therefore, recommend that the case be remanded in order that the convicted party may be properly sentenced.

W. J. Manning was expelled by Bethel Lodge, No. 589, for un-Masonic conduct. The Committee does not consider it to be its duty to pass upon the weight of the testimony as this was the province of the trial lodge but it does find that there was some evidence upon which the Lodge could base its findings and recommends that the action of the Lodge be sustained.

D. S. Harper also appeals from the action of Bethel Lodge, No. 589, in suspending him for six months for un-Masonic conduct. Later he appeared before the Committee and formally withdrew his appeal.

E. J. Merritt appeals from the action of Chadbourn Lodge, No. 607, in expelling him for un-Masonic conduct in conniving at the secreting of his goods in violation of the National Bankruptcy law. We recommend that the action of the Lodge be approved.

J. P. Smith appeals from the judgment of Bingham Lodge, No. 272, in suspending him for a period of twelve months. The

appeal was not in proper form and the Committee took no action thereon.

In the record of the proceedings of Biltmore Lodge, No. 446, in suspending R. L. Crook for a period of five years we find no statement of reasons or grounds for such appeal. In the absence of such statement we have examined the record as carefully as possible and it appears regular. We, therefore, recommend the approval of the action of the Lodge.

Bro. J. Edward Allen read the report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, which on motion, was adopted, and ordered printed in Appendix.

PAST GRAND MASTER WINSTON: Most Worshipful Grand Master, Bro. W. Y. Warner, of Gastonia Lodge, has received from the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, he being the accredited representative of that Grand Jurisdiction resident with us, the following letter:

SYDNEY, 2nd November, 1923.

*W. Y. Warren, 203 West Main Avenue, Gastonia, N. C.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I duly received your letter of the 12th September on the 28th, ult., and by this mail, I am posting you by Parcel Post, a piece of wood to make a Gavel from. Of course the piece will only do for the Gavel—there is not enough of it for the handle—but I take it that that is easily rectified. The timber is well seasoned, having been cut as far back as 1910. It is what is locally known as "King Gidgea," and the 'ringy' character is not at all times present in the timber, and it is only occasionally that it is so marked. The botanical name is, "Acacia Cambagei," and it is very popular in our Western areas, as before rain it gives off an odour much resembling burnt onions—so much so that the Westerners look on it as a weather chart. I trust that same will be found satisfactory by you.

I am,

Yours fraternally,

ANHUR H. BRAY,

*Grand Secretary.*

Our brother graciously had this gavel made out of this wood. The name "Acaccia" dear, precious and sweet to all Masons, adds greatly to the value of this implement intended to keep order in this Grand Lodge. He asks me to present it to the incoming Grand Master, so that he and those who may come after him, may have it to guide the deliberations of this body with kindly, but firm, justice. I present it to the Grand Master incoming, with the love and affection of the donor.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER EVERETT: Past Grand Master, and if I may say so, officially, and through you, ter Winston, I simply desire to thank you both personal-

Brother Warren and the Brethren of the Gastonia Lodge, for this beautiful token; and I promise you, sir, it will be used with justice and impartiality.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment at 11:30 p. m., until 10:00 a. m., Thursday morning, January 17th.

### THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION

RALEIGH, N. C., January 17, 1923.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor on Thursday, January 17, 1924, at 10:00 a. m., by M. W. Hubert M. Poteat.

Bro. J. W. Patton offered the prayer, as follows:

Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that Thou hast kept us during another night from all evil and from all harm, and that again we are permitted to come together in this Grand Lodge to transact business in Thy name. We pray Thee to Guide us, rule us and govern us in all our thinking and doing, and may all that is done this morning be according to Thy Holy will and Thy desire. Forgive us for all the transgressions we may have committed against Thee and lead us and bless us, and finally give us rest in that home above. We ask it in the name of our Master. AMEN.

The Grand Secretary read the following report of the Committee on Credentials which, on motion duly seconded, was carried and adopted:

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16, 1924.

*To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina:*

BRETHREN: Your Committee on Credentials begs to report as follows:

Total registration	638
Number of Lodges filing credentials	209
Total accredited representation of above Lodges	559
There have registered with your committee:	
Grand officers	24
Past Grand Masters	7
District Deputies	27
Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions	9

Fraternally submitted,

F. WM. E. CULLINGFORD,

JAMES E. W. COOK,

Committee.

Bro. Leon Cash, read the report of the Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturer, which, on motion duly seconded, was adopted:

*To The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

The summer meeting of the Board of Custodians and Grand Lecturers was held at Asheville the last week in August, 1923,



and on roll call all members were found to be present except Bro. S. N. Boyce, Custodian, and Bro. Jeff L. Nelson, Assistant Grand Lecturer, who was detained by sickness.

The uniform work was thoroughly reviewed with entirely satisfactory results. Bro. P. C. Stott of Wendell, presented a certificate of proficiency, and after a full examination, was recommended to the Grand Master to be commissioned as an Assistant Grand Lecturer.

Many courtesies were shown to the various members of the Boards by the Asheville brethren, one of which was a delightful trip to Mount Mitchell. Many local brethren availed themselves of the privilege of attending the night session and declared themselves as edified and instructed. On the last night of the meeting the Third Degree was conferred before a full house and several short addresses delivered by various brethren.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the presence during a part of the sessions of four ranking officers of the Grand Lodge. Grand Master Poteat was present at all the sessions and contributed much to the pleasure and profit of the occasion.

The January meeting was held in Raleigh, Monday and Tuesday, January 14 and 15, 1924, and all members were present except Bro. S. N. Boyce.

The reports of the Grand Lecturers showed more than the usual amount of work done during the year and the outlook is good for the coming year. The work was reviewed as fully as was possible in the limited time at our disposal. The Lecturers are to be commended for their accuracy in the ritual and devotion to the work and each and all are heartily recommended to the Grand Master to be commissioned for the ensuing Masonic year.

Tuesday, January 15, the annual school of instruction was held in the Odd Fellows hall with a large attendance and beneficial results. Arrangements have been made to have an all day session of the school of instruction held next January in the Grand Lodge hall for the better convenience of the brethren and it is therefore expected that the attendance will be materially increased as well as the profit to the Craft enhanced. Take due notice thereof, brethren, and govern yourselves accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. CAMERON, *Chairman,*

LEON CASH, *Secretary.*

**BRO. JOB TAYLOR:** I would like the Grand Lodge to authorize one expenditure here that was omitted from the report of the Finance Committee, and which was to have been covered by a supplemental report this morning. I understand it to be satisfactory to the Finance Committee. It is that Bro. J. Edward Allen of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be paid for his expenses for last year. An additional appropriation of \$200 to cover Brother Allen's actual outlay for last year's report, over and above what was actually appropriated last year; and in addition that his appropriation be increased to \$350 for this year.

Another thing is that jewels be purchased for the Past Grand Secretary and Past Grand Treasurer, recommended by the Grand Master and a working jewel for the Active Educational Field Secretary. Also that the Grand Secretary purchase new aprons for all the officers of this Grand Lodge, consistent with the dignity of this Grand Lodge.

The motion, being duly seconded, carried, and it was so ordered.

Bro. Raymond C. Dunn, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reports that the Committee approves the resolution introduced last night by Brother Setzer, relative to furnishing certificates of proficiency to Masons on the catechism of the Third Degree, and recommends that it be adopted.

On motion, duly seconded, the report was adopted, and it was so ordered.

BROTHER DUNN: The Code Commission would like instructions from the Grand Lodge with respect to the incorporation in the bound volume of the Code, of the Burial Service, the forms of installation, etc. The Code Commission had nothing whatever to do with these forms, but it thought that these forms might be incorporated into the Code, provided the Committee having charge of these various forms have made their report to this Grand Lodge.

BROTHER ANDERSON: I move that all of the forms, including a Memorial Service order prepared by one of the previous communications, be included in the bound volume of the Code. I move further that 3,000 copies of the Code be printed; that three copies of the Code be sent to each subordinate lodge and charged to its account, to be paid for with the annual dues, and to be paid for by the lodges at the usual price.

The motion was duly seconded and carried, and it was so ordered.

BROTHER ALLEN: This Grand Lodge has done very constructive work during the last 48 hours. That work is thoroughly understood by all those present at this Grand Lodge. This work is now to be conveyed to all of the members of the lodges in North Carolina through the medium of those who were here, through the work of the Educational Field Secretary, and again through the "Orphans' Friend." If our members understand what

has been done here, there will be a most hearty approval and support to it. If they don't understand it, then we can't put it over to save our lives. I think there is an obligation upon us to carry these messages to all our brethren so that they will understand what we are doing, and so that they will all get behind it. I want to say that you brethren here should be the real missionaries in this work, and I feel that when every Mason is truly apprised of what has transpired here, he will be happy to do his part.

**BRO. R. L. BROWN:** I would like to offer to this Grand Lodge the full pages of the "Orphans' Friend" for any matter they wish to print for the benefit of the Craft, and I hope this Grand Lodge will appoint certain parties to attend to this important matter, to see that there is gotten before the Craft what they want and in the way they want it. This Grand Lodge would probably be best qualified to have that work organized and formulated in a way that would do most good.

**THE GRAND SECRETARY:** We have an Educational Field Secretary, together with an educational campaign and a lot of literature along that line, under the supervision of Brother Wicker; and it seems to me there could be no better plan than to ask Brother Wicker to take charge of that.

**THE GRAND MASTER:** If there is no objection, I will ask Brothers Wicker and Pinnix to co-operate and handle this work.

**PAST GRAND MASTER GATTIS:** Most Worshipful Grand Master, there was a recommendation or some statement in the Grand Master's address that seems to have been overlooked. I did not understand that it came before the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, but if it did, there was no action taken because we were inadvertent to it at the time. That is in regard to the work that Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews has done with his Digest. I want to offer a motion to the effect that this Grand Lodge has heard with pleasure that Brother Andrews is preparing a new Digest of Masonic Law, and that when the same is completed that it be published under the auspices of this Grand Lodge.

The motion was duly seconded, and carried, and it was so ordered.

The hour for the installation of officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Past Grand Master George S. Norfleet as installing officer. The following officers were duly installed by Past Grand Master Norfleet, assisted by Past Grand Master B. S. Royster, acting Grand Marshal.

## GRAND LODGE OFFICERS

M.:W.:J. LEGRAND EVERETT	Grand Master
R.:W.:LEON CASH	Deputy Grand Master
R.:W.:J. E. CAMERON	Senior Grand Warden
R.:W.:J. H. ANDERSON	Junior Grand Warden
R.:W.:B. R. LACY	Grand Treasurer
R.:W.:W. W. WILLSON	Grand Secretary

## APPOINTIVE OFFICERS

REV. HOWARD S. HARTZELL	Grand Chaplain
Rockingham	
W.:R. F. EDWARDS	Grand Lecturer
Crumpler, Rt. 1	
W.:R. C. DUNN	Senior Grand Deacon
Enfield	
W.:J. F. RHEM	Junior Grand Deacon
New Bern	
W.:A. J. HARRIS	Grand Marshal
Henderson	
W.:E. W. TIMBERLAKE, JR.	Grand Sword Bearer
Wake Forest	
W.:B. S. ROYSTER, JR.	Grand Pursuivant
Oxford	
W.:J. W. WINBORNE	Grand Steward
Marion	
W.:H. C. ALEXANDER	Grand Steward
Charlotte	
W.:W. D. TERRY	Grand Tyler
Raleigh	

The Grand Master announced the following appointments:

Past Grand Master J. T. Alderman, as a member of the Board of General Purposes for a term of five years to succeed himself.

Bro. J. E. Cameron, as a member of the Board of Custodians for a term of three years to succeed himself.

Past Grand Master Hubert M. Poteat, as the representative to the George Washington Memorial Association.

Bro. C. T. McClenaghan, as Assistant Grand Secretary to succeed himself.

Bro. Marshall DeL. Haywood, as Grand Historian to succeed himself.

Bro. Homer Peele, as Grand Auditor to succeed himself.

Bro. W. H. Frazer, of Charlotte, North Carolina, as Grand Orator for the 1925 Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

### **Presentation of Jewel to Grand Master Poteat**

PAST GRAND MASTER ROYSTER: Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Past Grand Master Poteat, at the close of one of the most eventful years in the life of Masonry in this beloved commonwealth, it was your good fortune that the result of real Masonic work, energy and a lavish wealth of intelligence fitted you to become Grand Master of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina during the year 1923. As you go out of office, sir, you carry with you the affectionate regard of the entire membership for your fidelity to them in all the relations of life. It was not your policy to pat them on the back and lull them to a sleep of indifference while danger and destruction lurked by the wayside. But with keen blade, with plain speech and with strong arm you warned them of approaching danger.

I do not know what honors may yet come to you, for you are a young man, among the youngest ever elected to this honorable position; but I venture to say that whatever that honor shall be, there will attach to it no greater satisfaction and joy than that which came to you as Grand Master of this Grand Lodge during the year that has just passed.

There are some things which words can never express. If so, man has never been permitted to search that vocabulary. On behalf of this Grand Lodge, in its name, with all that the gift implies—not its intrinsic value—but with the spirit which prompts it, I present to you, sir, this token of their love and affection.

PAST GRAND MASTER POTEAT: Most Worshipful Grand Master, Past Grand Master Royster has correctly said that no matter what may be in store for me in the future, if there be honors or distinctions, no matter of whatever nature they might partake, none could possibly



bring to me the joy and satisfaction which have been mine in having served you as your Grand Master for one year. I love Masonry. I have devoted some time to its service, and some energy, and it is my purpose now that I have laid aside the purple of the fraternity, to continue to serve you, sir, and my brethren, to the very best of my abilities, for I believe profoundly that our Brother Harkins spoke the truth when he suggested that Masonry is one of the most promising of all the forces that is working for peace and happiness on the earth today.

I thank this Grand Lodge from the bottom of my heart for this token, and I pledge to you, Most Worshipful Sir, and to the officers of this Grand Lodge, my continued best efforts for the progress and the prosperity of the fraternity which I love so well.

Standing Committees were announced as follows:

*Jurisprudence*—S. M. Gattis (71), B. S. Royster (396), W. E. Moore (268), W. H. S. Burgwyn (418), R. C. Dunn (447), W. B. McKoy (319), J. L. Delaney (261), Thos. J. Harkins (118), H. M. Poteat (282), C. B. Newcomb (1), J. W. Winborne (237).

*By-Laws*—A. J. Harris (229).

*Finance*—A. B. Andrews (218), A. J. Harris (229), Thos. H. Webb (71), W. Y. Warren (369), H. C. Alexander (31), J. C. Hobbs, Jr. (1), P. T. Wilson (167), Dr. Job Taylor (519), R. C. Gary (229), L. E. Green (259).

*Oxford Orphanage*—Geo. S. Norfleet (167), R. J. Noble (84), Dr. J. S. Spurgeon (710), R. A. Doughton (423), W. N. Sherrod (447), S. E. Burroughs (10), H. M. Brandon (289), R. E. Brinn (106), J. N. Hasty (495).

*Masonic and Eastern Star Home*—J. S. Spurgeon (71), Chairman, R. D. Shore (167), F. D. Winston, (5), M. C. S. Noble (408), W. C. Wolfe (244), Leon Cash (167).

*Masonic Temple*—W. S. Liddell (31), S. M. Gattis (71), F. D. Winston (5), Geo. S. Norfleet (167), R. J. Noble (84), B. S. Royster (396), A. J. Harris (229), W. W. Willson (40), C. T. McClenaghan (218), J. W. Kellogg (500), Jas. H. Webb (71), J. Bailey Owen (229), J. E. Cameron (243).

*Education*—James C. Braswell (447), Chairman, Dr. Job Taylor (519), Secretary, Leon Cash (167), Geo. C.



Cox (358), J. Edward Allen (10), H. E. Austin (78), H. M. Poteat (282).

*Charters and Dispensations, No. 1*—R. F. Edwards (467), J. W. Alford (257), W. W. Holland (226), K. W. Winstead (633), J. M. Barber (118).

*Charters and Dispensations, No. 2*—J. W. Patton (549), J. W. Rowell (464), J. L. Nelson (369), J. F. Marquette (81), P. C. Stott (565).

*Committee on Appeals*—Harry T. Patterson (3), H. T. Vann (418), W. R. Southerland (305), H. M. Brandon (289), W. S. Reich (454), W. N. Sherrod (447), Mark Squires (262).

*Propositions and Grievances*—Geo. P. Burgwyn (56), W. F. Randolph (118), B. E. Stanfield (172), E. B. Graham, Jr. (31), T. O. McEwen (53).

*Credentials*—F. Wm. E. Cullingford (31), R. E. Currence (118), J. E. W. Cook (1).

*Charity*—J. P. Pillsbury (218).

*Unfinished Business*—H. H. Tate, (237), R. M. Hall (482), C. P. Tyson, (181).

*Necrology*—Leon Cash (167).

*Committee on Education*—J. LeGrand Everett (495), H. M. Poteat (282), J. H. Webb (71), R. H. Wright (78), W. N. Everett (495).

*Foreign Correspondence*—J. Edward Allen (10).

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES

*Code Commission*—R. C. Dunn (447), C. B. Newcomb (1), J. Edward Allen (10).

*To Mark the Grave of P. G. M. Smith*—W. D. McMillan, Jr. (395), T. E. Sprunt (319), J. Holmes Davis (395).

*To Investigate Repairs to Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2 Building*—R. C. Dunn (447), Job Taylor (519), H. I. Clark (470).

*To Investigate the Advisability of Recognizing Grand Lodges*—Walter Clark (40), J. Edward Allen (10), J. J. Phoenix (552), A. L. Cox (218).

The minutes of the proceedings not then being in proper form to be read, it was on motion duly seconded and carried, ordered that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

Before concluding this session of the Grand Lodge, Bro. Bruce Benton delivered the invocation, as follows:

Our Heavenly Father, before we go our several ways into our vocations, we pray that Thou wilt hear us as we ask for the blessing of Thy Holy Spirit. May we not depend upon ourselves. May we not look to the power from our efforts in life, but may we strive and push forward, ever guided by faith in Thee. Protect us, O Lord, in every way. May we not be over-influenced by the power that may come from the Vatican that would take from us our religious liberties, or anything that would place upon us burdens not in accord with Thy divine guidance. But may we be influenced by the power of the Incarnate Son, and by word and deed do everything that would honor and glorify Thee that this Grand Lodge may move forward to even greater and more glorious things than have already been accomplished. And now as we are about to depart, O Father, we ask that Thou will lead us in the way of the eternal truth and Thou wilt save us for the higher and better Kingdom, eternal in the heavens. AMEN.

The Grand Lodge having concluded its business, it was then closed in ample form.



*Grand Master,*



*Grand Secretary.*



**Special  
Communications**



## DUKE, N. C.

DUKE, N. C., March 24, 1923.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in special communication in the Lodge-room of Washington-Duke Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at 3:00 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, March 24, 1923, and was opened in ample form by M. W. Hubert McNeill Poteat, Grand Master, it appearing that a constitutional of lodges was represented.

## GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. Hubert McNeill Poteat, Grand Master.  
R. W. J. A. Jernigan, as Deputy Grand Master.  
R. W. J. F. Lynch, as Senior Grand Warden.  
R. W. T. W. Sprinkle, as Junior Grand Warden.  
R. W. R. S. Kelly, as Grand Treasurer.  
R. W. Wm. W. Willson, Grand Secretary.  
Rev. M. Bethea, as Grand Chaplain.  
W. Gilbert Woodard, as Senior Grand Deacon.  
W. W. F. Blake, as Junior Grand Deacon.  
W. C. T. McClenaghan, as Grand Marshal.  
W. C. H. Miller, as Grand Architect.  
W. Oscar Temple, as Grand Sword Bearer.  
W. E. H. Bost, as Grand Lecturer.  
W. Z. E. Bird, as Grand Pursuivant.  
W. A. H. Harper, as Grand Steward.  
W. A. L. Oldham, as Grand Steward.  
W. W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

The following Lodges were represented: Hiram Lodge, No. 40; Palmyra Lodge, No. 147; Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218, Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282, Raleigh Lodge, No. 500; Buies Creek Lodge, No. 503; Neil S. Steward Lodge, No. 55, Coats Lodge, No. 622.

The Grand Master announced that this communication was held for the purpose of laying corner stone of the High School Building at Duke, North Carolina.

The Grand Marshal then formed the Grand Lodge into procession and they proceeded in a body to the place where the building was being erected and where the corner stone was laid.

Public address was given by Bro. W. J. Brogden of Durham, North Carolina.

The following articles were placed in the Crypt:



Holy Bible; one "PEACE DOLLAR;" one copy of Harnett County School News; one copy of one of the State's leading daily papers; names of officers of the Grand Lodge; names of officers of Neil S. Stewart Lodge, No. 556; names of members Neil S. Stewart Lodge, No. 556; names of Harnett County Board of Education, and County Superintendent; names of Duke School Committee; names of Duke School Faculty; name of Architect; name of Contractors and photograph of Junior Girls Friendly.

The Grand Marshal reformed the procession and the Grand Lodge returned in a body to the Lodge-room.

On motion a rising vote of thanks was extended to Brother Brogden for his magnificent address. There being no further business the minutes were read and approved and the Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

HUBERT MCN. POTEAT,  
Grand Master,

ATTEST:  
W. W. WILLSON,  
Grand Secretary.

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### LINCOLNTON, N. C.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., April 5, 1923.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons convened in special communication in the lodge-room of Lincoln Lodge, No. 137, A. F. & A. M., at 2:00 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, April 5, 1923, and was opened in ample form by M. W. Hubert M. Poteat, Grand Master, it appearing that a constitutional number of Lodges was represented.

#### GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. H. M. Poteat, Grand Master.  
R. W. C. C. Crowell, as Deputy Grand Master.  
R. W. Geo. A. Page, as Senior Grand Warden.  
R. W. J. E. Hoover, as Junior Grand Warden.  
R. W. John Kelly Cline, as Grand Treasurer.  
R. W. W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary.  
Rev. Bruce Benton, Grand Chaplain.  
W. J. L. Thompson, as Senior Grand Deacon.  
W. J. W. Barineau, as Junior Grand Deacon.  
W. J. S. Armstrong, as Grand Marshal.

W. G. W. Cauble, as Grand Architect.  
W. D. H. Shields, as Grand Sword Bearer.  
W. B. C. Wood, as Grand Lecturer.  
W. E. C. Baker, as Grand Pursuivant.  
W. S. W. McLean, as Grand Steward.  
W. E. L. Rudisell, as Grand Steward.  
W. W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

The following Lodges were represented: Phalanx Lodge, No. 31; Hiram Lodge, No. 40; Lincoln Lodge, No. 137; Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218; Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282; Rockingham Lodge, No. 495; Mt. Holly Lodge, No. 544; Grandview Heights Lodge, No. 684, Ohio; Surburban Lodge, No. 740, Kentucky; Lee Lodge, No. 454, Alabama.

The Grand Master announced that this communication was held for the purpose of laying corner stone of the High School Building at Lincolnton, North Carolina.

The Grand Marshal then formed the Grand Lodge into procession and they proceeded in a body to the place where the building was being erected, and where the corner stone was laid according to ancient Masonic Rite.

The following articles prepared by S. Alexander, Sr., were placed in the Crypt:

The Holy Bible, (presented by Barbara Hinson); deed of land to School Trustees by Mrs. May Wright Cobb; Bond Issue for Graded Schools, 1921, (vote 2 to 1); Board of Trustees Lincolnton Graded Schools: I. R. Self, Chairman, Harry Page, Vice-Chairman, Marcus Hoyle, Secretary, J. Frank Love, Treasurer; Superintendent of Schools, E. D. Johnson, (city); Construction Superintendent on High School Buildings, Henry A. Kistler, Lincolnton, N. C.; Architect, Jas. A. Salter, Raleigh, N. C.; Building Committee: I. R. Self, Harry Page, M. M. Hoyle, J. Frank Love and E. D. Johnson; list of teachers and pupils in Graded Schools of the city (white and colored) furnished by Supt. E. D. Johnson; list of teachers and pupils in County Schools (rural) white and colored, furnished by Prof. L. Berge Beam, County Superintendent of Schools; list of books used in Graded and County Schools; Public School law of North Carolina; material used in new school building and from whom purchased; contractors on excavating, plumbing, heating, electric wiring and painting; County Board of Education, Lincoln County, K. B. Nixon, Chairman, L.

Berge Beam, Secretary, M. S. Rudisill, J. Wm. Little; officers and members of Lincoln Lodge, No. 137, A. F. & A. M.; officers and members of Lincoln Chapter, No. 22, R. A. M.; officers and members of Mountain Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.; officers and members of Maple Camp, No. 45, W. of W.; officers and members of Lincoln Lodge, No. 48, K. of P.; officers and members of Eastern Star; list of city officers; list of county officers; list of officers and members of Troop "E" 109th Cavalry and Medical Detachment, with program; Grand Lodge special communication for purpose of corner stone laying with program; committee appointed by Worshipful Master of Lincoln Lodge, No. 137, A. F. & A. M., to arrange and get out program for the corner stone laying of the High School Building: J. S. Armstrong. A. Nixon and J. Loyd Thompson; copy to School Board's request for Lincoln Lodge, No. 137, A. F. & A. M., to arrange and invite The Grand Lodge of North Carolina to lay the corner stone; one copy each of our county papers, Lincoln County News, Lincoln Times; copy of the Masonic Record; list of the surviving Veterans of Lincoln County, N. C.; Pastors of the different denominations of our City; roster of 1300 Confederate Soldiers from Lincoln County, 1861-1865; roster of three Confederate Generals, four Colonels, four Lieut. Colonels and the officers of the Ten Companies from Lincoln County, 1861-1865; roster of the 71 living ex-Confederate Soldiers in Lincoln County, April 5, 1923.

The following oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Arthur F. Bishop of Athens, Ga.:

*Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina, Brethren of the Lodge, Members of the School Board, Faculty and Student Body of the School, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Mr. Henry Ford tells the story on himself that he began his maiden speech at Sing Sing, and that he began his address to those sixteen hundred prisoners by saying: "I am glad to see you all here." I am glad to see you all here and I am glad to be here with you. And I thank you most sincerely for allowing me the privilege of addressing you upon this auspicious occasion.

I congratulate you most heartily upon the marvelous progress which has been made by the Old North State during the last few years. The "New York Times"

referred to it as "a financial, industrial and commercial regeneration." While the "Manufacturer's Record" says: "North Carolina is one of the most prosperous states of the Union. It is developing industrially, commercially, agriculturally with amazing rapidity."

The population is increasing very rapidly. In the decade 1910-1920, it increased 16%. North Carolina has the highest birth-rate of all the states, and its death rate is among the lowest of all. North Carolina has the largest per cent of Native American stock, and the smallest per cent of foreign stock, of any state in the Union. In 1920, the average foreign stock outside of the South was 8%, and in North Carolina it was 7%.

This state ranks 27th in size among the states of the Union, and yet it ranks 5th among all the states in total value of crop production, while in 1919 it ranked 12th.

In 1910, North Carolina was 27th among the states in the total value of its manufactured products, and in 1920, she had climbed to the 15th place. She leads the South in cotton manufacture and leads the Union in the number of cotton mills. In a single county there are 103 mills.

Her hydro-electric power is variously estimated at from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 horse power. As yet, only 360,000, or a little more than one third of the more conservative estimate, has been utilized.

Public highways are being built all over the state at the rate of five miles per day, at a cost of approximately \$100,000 per day, or \$25,000,000 per year, for two years.

Very great progress has been made along educational lines. As a result of the development of the consolidated school, the state is dotted all over with handsome, modern, brick school-houses. In 1914, \$4,000,000 was expended by the state for elementary public schools, in 1921, \$16,000,000. In a single year, 1921-1922, \$42,000,000 were voted and expended for public education.

In four years, illiteracy has been reduced from 18.5 per cent to 13.1. But there is still great room for progress educationally, for North Carolina, in literacy, ranks 41st in the sisterhood of states, and in per capita expenditure for public school education, she ranks 45th.

But the greatest progress of all has been achieved along religious lines. The percentage of the growth of

Berge Beam, Secretary, M. S. Rudisill, J. Wm. Little; officers and members of Lincoln Lodge, No. 137, A. F. & A. M.; officers and members of Lincoln Chapter, No. 22, R. A. M.; officers and members of Mountain Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.; officers and members of Maple Camp, No. 45, W. of W.; officers and members of Lincoln Lodge, No. 48, K. of P.; officers and members of Eastern Star; list of city officers; list of county officers; list of officers and members of Troop "E" 109th Cavalry and Medical Detachment, with program; Grand Lodge special communication for purpose of corner stone laying with program; committee appointed by Worshipful Master of Lincoln Lodge, No. 137, A. F. & A. M., to arrange and get out program for the corner stone laying of the High School Building: J. S. Armstrong. A. Nixon and J. Loyd Thompson; copy to School Board's request for Lincoln Lodge, No. 137, A. F. & A. M., to arrange and invite The Grand Lodge of North Carolina to lay the corner stone; one copy each of our county papers, Lincoln County News, Lincoln Times; copy of the Masonic Record; list of the surviving Veterans of Lincoln County, N. C.; Pastors of the different denominations of our City; roster of 1300 Confederate Soldiers from Lincoln County, 1861-1865; roster of three Confederate Generals, four Colonels, four Lieut. Colonels and the officers of the Ten Companies from Lincoln County, 1861-1865; roster of the 71 living ex-Confederate Soldiers in Lincoln County, April 5, 1923.

The following oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Arthur F. Bishop of Athens, Ga.:

*Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina, Brethren of the Lodge, Members of the School Board, Faculty and Student Body of the School, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Mr. Henry Ford tells the story on himself that he began his maiden speech at Sing Sing, and that he began his address to those sixteen hundred prisoners by saying: "I am glad to see you all here." I am glad to see you all here and I am glad to be here with you. And I thank you most sincerely for allowing me the privilege of addressing you upon this auspicious occasion.

I congratulate you most heartily upon the marvelous progress which has been made by the Old North State during the last few years. The "New York Times"



referred to it as "a financial, industrial and commercial regeneration." While the "Manufacturer's Record" says: "North Carolina is one of the most prosperous states of the Union. It is developing industrially, commercially, agriculturally with amazing rapidity."

The population is increasing very rapidly. In the decade 1910-1920, it increased 16%. North Carolina has the highest birth-rate of all the states, and its death rate is among the lowest of all. North Carolina has the largest per cent of Native American stock, and the smallest per cent of foreign stock, of any state in the Union. In 1920, the average foreign stock outside of the South was 8%, and in North Carolina it was 7%.

This state ranks 27th in size among the states of the Union, and yet it ranks 5th among all the states in total value of crop production, while in 1919 it ranked 12th.

In 1910, North Carolina was 27th among the states in the total value of its manufactured products, and in 1920, she had climbed to the 15th place. She leads the South in cotton manufacture and leads the Union in the number of cotton mills. In a single county there are 103 mills.

Her hydro-electric power is variously estimated at from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 horse power. As yet, only 360,000, or a little more than one third of the more conservative estimate, has been utilized.

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But the greatest progress of all has been achieved along religious lines. The percentage of the growth of



the church membership has been two and one-half times the percentage of the growth of population. And three of the leading denominations have grown 31.6 per cent, 37.6 per cent and 40 per cent respectively.

For all this growth and progress "The Old North State" has abundant reasons for devout thankfulness to God.

This is indeed an auspicious occasion. We might have been called together, today, to lay the corner stone of a mill, a factory, a store-house, or an office-building. These are all very important in their places, and we will all rejoice in the time when Lincolnton shall have a great many more of these. But while such buildings are related to the problem of making a living, the building whose corner stone we lay today is related to the problem of making a life—of making many lives. In the solution of this problem, the School stands nearly related to the Church. From the very earliest times of our national history, the little red school house has stood beside the little white Church emphasizing the fact that education is the handmaid of religion and that the two are the greatest factors in the making of the life of the nation by making the lives of its citizens.

Speaking of the future of America, Alexander Hamilton, that far-seeing statesman, said: "It is ours either to be the grave in which the hopes of the world shall be entombed, or the pillar of cloud which shall pilot the race onward to millennial glory." The Church and the School and the Home are the three great factors which, above all others, shall determine the character and destiny of America and therefore the character and destiny of the world.

Today, we are concerned especially with the School. Here we are concerned with spiritual values, with values which relate themselves to life and character—to the lives and characters of our boys and girls—our future citizens. And what a rebuke it is to our civilization that we pay more in the way of material compensation to the man who lays bricks in the walls of a school house than to the men and women who, in that house, lay bricks and stones in the foundation and superstructure of the lives and characters of our sons and daughters. We would not pay the brick mason any less perhaps even more, but we should certainly recognize far more in a material way the labors of those character—Masons

to whom is committed in so large a measure the destiny of the future citizens of our commonwealth and nation.

Singularly enough, when we think of spiritual values as related to the characters and lives of our boys and girls, the future citizens of our state and nation, we must think first of all of physical values. True education is concerned, with the physical basis of life in a strong and healthy body. This fact is abundantly emphasized in a modern school building itself, in the manner in which it seeks to solve the once neglected problems of heat and light and ventilation, also in the gymnasium and swimming pool which it contains and the spacious play-grounds with which it is surrounded. This physical foundation is necessary for the development and the expression of the intellectual and spiritual life. We are naturally reminded of the motto of the ancients: "A sound mind in a sound body." We cannot have a thoroughly sound mind without a sound body, and the highest intellectual development is incompatible with a weak and undeveloped body and a strong mind is seriously hampered in its expression by the weakness of the body.

But the student is not only a physical being, with a body which needs development and training, but he is also an intellectual being with a mind that needs to be developed and trained. The ancient philosopher asked his class for a definition of man, and one of the class replied "Man is a bi-ped without feathers." The next day the teacher brought into the class a plucked chicken, and held it up before the class, saying: "Here is your man." Man is much more than a bi-ped without feathers. He is much more than an animal, no matter how fine an animal he may be. He is a thinking animal, an intellectual being, and education aims at developing him intellectually.

Education does not consist merely, or even chiefly, in amassing of knowledge, nor is its success to be measured by what we learn. Education consists rather in learning how to learn. It consists largely in finding out where and how to get knowledge. And it brings this knowledge to bear upon the problems of how to make a living and how to make a life. In other words, the great task of education is to train students to think. The most marvellous of all factories is the thought factory of the human soul. It has two great qualities which

no other factory possesses. No other factory can increase its output by simply running to its capacity. But the thought factory of the human soul does this. In other words, the more we think, the greater is our capacity for thinking. And no other factory can improve the quality of its output by simply using the machinery which it has. But the thought factory of the human soul does this. In other words, the better the quality of our thinking the finer the output in the quality of our thought. The more we think, the more we can think and the better our thinking the finer the quality of our thought. The problems with which the student wrestles in his books gives him accuracy and forcefulness of thinking with which to wrestle with the problems of making a living and of making a life.

But Education is very imperfect and incomplete, and falls far short of its goal if it does not relate itself to the spiritual. Human life in its highest reaches and extends into the spiritual, into the realms of character. For man is not merely an animal, no matter how fine an animal he may be. Nor is he merely a thinking animal. He is much more than these for he is a spiritual being, created in the image of God and after the likeness of his Maker, and the chief problem of education relates itself to character. And if you have not educated him in the realm of character you have missed the true goal of education. To educate a man without developing his character is like placing a dangerous weapon in the hands of an unprincipled scoundrel. An ignorant rascal will steal chickens, while an educated rascal will steal railroads.

In this spiritual education, this education which relates itself to character, three things are absolutely essential in our schools.

In its account of creation, the Bible begins with the words: "In the beginning, GOD." And it is of vital importance that at the beginning of all education and at the beginning of each school-day there should be GOD. And there is no good ground in reason, in our constitutional and statute law, why, in every school house in the Old North State, the exercises of each school day should not be opened with the reading of the Word of God without note or comment, and the offering, in unison, of the Lord's Prayer.

But should we not go further than this and require that the Bible should be introduced into all of our schools as a text book? Why indeed should it be excluded? Why should we exclude this book of all books whose teachings are responsible for the very existence of our American free institutions, and among others our very public school system itself? Why should it be excluded from the very schools which it has itself created? It could at least be studied as literature. It is a well of English undefiled. It is a library of 66 volumes, embracing in itself a rich literature. And it has been woven into the warp and woof of the best literature of all civilized lands. It contains a wealth of biography. The ten commandments and the Sermon on the Mount are the basis of all morality and the Laws of Moses form the foundation of the laws of all civilized nations. And in it is contained the portrait of the greatest character in history, the marks of the genuineness of which are so great that the inventor would be a greater character than the Hero. As a book of religion, the Bible alone answers adequately the questions as to what man is to believe concerning God and what duty God requires of man.

But there is another essential if our schools are to be schools of character, and that is the personality of the teacher. What a wonderful opportunity has the Christian teacher of impressing the weight and worth of a noble Christian character upon the characters and lives of the future citizens of our state and nation, at the most impressionable, responsive and retentive age. Many of the lessons learned from books will long be forgotten, while there still remains the memory and the influence of the devoted Christian teacher.

Need I to remind you that today's exercises are a prophecy of the future? That we are now laying the corner stone, not only of a school building, but of a city and a state and a nation? Today's exercises are a prophecy of the future of our homes. Our boys and girls of today will be the home-builders of the future. They are to be the parents whose duty it shall be to see that the children of the next generation are well-born, and shall have stamped upon them the influences of a noble Christian home.

With them lies the future of the school. They will determine the character of the teachers and of the

teaching which shall be the lot of the children of the next generation.

They will determine our business future. They will be the leaders upon whom our material prosperity will depend. They will be our future agriculturists, merchants, transportation men, manufacturers, miners, professional men.

They will determine the future of society. They will fix its ideals and determine whether they shall be high or low, pure or impure, rational or frivolous.

They will determine the future of the Church. They will furnish the personnel of her ministers, her officers, her members. Upon them will rest the responsibility for fulfilling her glorious mission.

They will determine the future of the state. Upon them will devolve the sacred duty of making and interpreting and executing her laws. They will be her future citizens. May they have high ideals of truth and duty. May they regard sacredly the rights and duties of franchise. May they render unquestioning obedience to the laws themselves and require strict obedience to the same by all citizens, and hold unfaithful officers, and reckless citizens, alike, to strict account for their infractions.

They hold in their hands the future of the world. For as goes America, so goes the the world. There is not a High School boy or girl in Lincolnton, today, of average intelligence, who has not learned one lesson from the World War, and that is that he is not merely a citizen of Lincolnton, nor of North Carolina, nor of America, but of the world, with a world vision, a world duty, and a world responsibility.

Whatever of high ideals and noble character and strenuous endeavor you would write into the life of the City and State, and Nation and the World, you must first write into the thought and life of the Public Schools of America, today.

Therefore, may God's blessing of wisdom and grace and power rest upon all connected with this building and the school which it houses, with the architect, the builders, the workmen, with the community in which it stands, with the Grand Lodge who lay its corner stone, with the trustees of the institution. But above all with the corps of teachers and the student body who in the years to come shall teach and be taught those ideals of



truth and life and character and destiny which shall make out of our student body, our future citizens, a people whose God is the Lord, a nation which shall be an integral part of that Universal Kingdom of God which shall be Christ's for his inheritance.

The Grand Lodge returned to the lodge room. On motion a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Bishop for his magnificent address. There being no further business the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

HUBERT MCNEILL POTEAT,  
*Grand Master*

Attest:

W. W. WILLSON,  
*Grand Secretary*

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### FRANKLINTON, N. C.

FRANKLINTON, N. C., May 29, 1923.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in special communication in the hall of Franklinton Lodge, No. 123, on Tuesday, May 29, 1923, and was opened in ample form by M. W. Hubert M. Poteat, Grand Master, it appearing that a constitutional number of Lodges was represented.

#### GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. H. M. Poteat, Grand Master.  
R. W. D. W. Ballard, as Deputy Grand Master.  
R. W. J. C. Fogleman, as Senior Grand Warden.  
R. W. R. D. Collins, Junior Grand Warden.  
R. W. Z. V. Peed, as Grand Treasurer.  
Rev. J. R. Norman, as Grand Chaplain.  
W. N. B. House, as Senior Grand Deacon.  
W. J. W. Daniel, as Junior Grand Deacon.  
W. H. F. Fuller, as Grand Marshal.  
W. E. H. Sawyer, as Grand Sword Bearer.  
W. E. A. Harris, Grand Pursuivant.  
W. C. T. Nicholson, as Grand Steward.  
W. R. S. Williams, as Grand Steward.  
W. W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

The following lodges were represented: Hiram Lodge No. 40; Franklinton Lodge, No. 123; Sandy Creek Lodge



No. 185; Central Cross Lodge, No. 187; Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218; Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282; Youngsville Lodge, No. 377; Granville Lodge, No. 380; Pigeon River Lodge, No. 386; Louisburg Lodge, No. 413; Spring Hope Lodge, No. 481; Creedmoor Lodge, No. 499; Apex Lodge, No. 584; John H. Mills Lodge, No. 624; Portsmouth Naval Lodge, No. 100, Virginia.

The Grand Master announced that the special communication was held for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Franklinton High School Building.

The Grand Marshal then formed the Grand Lodge into procession and they proceeded in a body under escort of members of Henderson Commandery, to the place where the building was in course of erection, where the corner stone was laid according to Ancient Masonic Rite.

The following articles were placed in the Crypt: Bible used by Mrs. Samuel C. Vann; U. S. Flag, N. C. Flag, sketch of life of Mr. Samuel C. Vann, photograph of Mr. Samuel C. Vann, sketch of American Red Cross Chapter, charter of Franklinton Graded School, history of Franklinton Graded School, charter of Franklinton Good Roads, history of Franklinton Good Roads, proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons, by-laws and history of Franklinton Masonic Lodge, with roll of members, by-laws and membership of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, sketch and list of members of Franklinton Council of Jr. O. U. A. M., by-laws and membership of Franklinton Camp of Modern W. of A., sketch of Franklinton M. E. Church, sketch of Franklinton Baptist Church, sketch of Franklinton Christian Church, sketch of Franklinton colored Churches and Schools, list of Industries in Franklinton, copies of the following papers, "The Franklinton News," "The Franklin Times," "U. N. C. News Letter," "Raleigh Times," "News and Observer," "N. C. Christian Advocate," "Biblical Recorder," "Christian Sun," "Herald of Gospel Liberty," copy of "Patriotic Programme" with list of men in service, primer now in use in Graded Schools, Sunday School Song Book, copy of today's programme of corner stone laying, Confederate Bonds and Bills, U. S. Coins, Masonic penny, life creed of Mr. S. C. Vann expressed in his two favorite Poems, "The House by the Side of the Road" by Sam Walter Floss, "Out Fishin'" by Edgar A. Guest,

Mrs. S. C. Vann as we know her, expression from friends and neighbors.

The oration was delivered by Dr. E. C. Brooks, Supt. of Public Instruction.

The procession was then reformed by the Grand Marshal and they returned in a body to the Masonic hall.

The minutes were then read and approved. There being no further business the Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

HUBERT MCNEILL POTEAT,  
*Grand Master*

Attest:

W. W. WILLSON,  
*Grand Secretary*

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OXFORD, N. C.

OXFORD, N. C., June 23, 1923.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina convened in special communication in the Masonic Hall on the Asylum grounds at Oxford, Saturday, June 23, A. D. 1923, A. L. 5923, at 12:00 o'clock m., and was opened in ample form, it appearing that a constitutional number of Lodges was represented.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

M.:W.:Hubert McNeill Poteat, Grand Master.  
R.:W.:J. LeGrand Everett, Deputy Grand Master.  
R.:W.:Leon Cash, Senior Grand Warden.  
R.:W.:J. E. Cameron, Junior Grand Warden.  
R.:W.:Z. V. Peed, as Grand Treasurer.  
R.:W.:W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary.  
Rev. Bruce Benton, Grand Chaplain.  
W.:R. F. Edwards, Grand Lecturer.  
W.:R. B. Walker, as Senior Grand Deacon.  
W.:L. M. Holbrook, as Junior Grand Deacon.  
W.:W. C. Mudgett, as Grand Mashal.  
W.:A. J. Harris, Grand Sword Bearer.  
W.:T. M. Arrington, as Grand Pursuivant.  
W.:B. S. Royster, Jr., Grand Steward.  
W.:R. S. Pritchard, as Grand Steward.  
W.:W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.  
W.:W. C. Wicker, Educational Field Secretary.

## PAST GRAND MASTERS PRESENT

B. S. Royster, A. B. Andrews, J. C. Braswell, J. Bailey Owen.

The following Lodges were represented: St. John's Lodge, No. 4; Hiram Lodge, No. 40; King Solomon Lodge, No. 56; Eagle Lodge, No. 71; Morning Star Lodge, No. 85; Joseph Warren Lodge, No. 92; Neuse Lodge, No. 97; Franklinton Lodge, No. 123; Adoniram Lodge, No. 149; Rolesville Lodge, No. 156; Knap of Reeds Lodge, No. 158; Winston Lodge, No. 167; Central Cross Lodge, No. 187; Mingo Lodge, No. 206; Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218; Eno Lodge, No. 210; Henderson Lodge, No. 229; Lenior Lodge, No. 233; Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 237; Rountree Lodge, No. 243; Harnett Lodge, No. 258; Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282; Salem Lodge, No. 289; Wilmington Lodge, No. 319; Fair View Lodge, No. 339; Snow Lodge, No. 363; Seaboard Lodge, No. 378; Granville Lodge, No. 380; Tally Ho Lodge, No. 393; Oxford Lodge, No. 396; Henry F. Grainger Lodge, No. 412; West Bend Lodge, No. 434; Enfield Lodge, No. 447; Matthews Lodge, No. 461; Crumpler Lodge, No. 467; Rockingham Lodge, No. 495; Ayden Lodge, No. 498; Creedmoor Lodge, No. 499; Raleigh Lodge, No. 500; Belhaven Lodge, No. 509; Widow's Son Lodge, No. 519; Elon Lodge, No. 549; Evening Star Lodge, No. 588; Queen City Lodge, No. 602; Vaughan Lodge, No. 604; Sunrise Lodge, No. 615; Castalia Lodge, No. 619; Little River Lodge, No. 620; John H. Mills Lodge, No. 624; Woodsdale Lodge, No. 625.

Bros. Sam B. Currin, Grand Master, and J. D. Berry, Grand Secretary of the Odd Fellows, were extended the privilege of the floor and brought greetings from the Odd Fellows.

The Grand Master announced that the communication was called for the purpose of observing the usual ceremonies of St. John's Day.

The Marshal then formed the Grand Lodge into procession and they proceeded to the stand erected on the Asylum grounds where the following exercises were observed.

Prayer by Grand Chaplain Rev. Bruce Benton.

Hymn—Under His Wings.

The following address of welcome was delivered by Bro. B. K. Lassiter:

It gives me genuine pleasure to welcome you here today, St. John's Day, the day of all days in Oxford's calendar, the 24th of June, when friends and neighbors in Granville and adjoining counties meet and hold an annual reunion under these classic shades. Why, ladies and gentlemen, there are many times more people in Oxford today than there has been or will be on any two days during the entire year and we are glad you are here, have been looking forward to your coming and have duly and truly prepared all things for your entertainment. Again, on behalf of the local Lodge, the Orphanage, and the entire citizenship of Oxford, I extend to each and every one of you visitors a hearty welcome.

My very earliest recollections of a big crowd or gathering of people are associated with this day. As a very small boy I used to come up here every 24th to see the people eat barbecue and hear the speeches. As I said, Oxford is proud of this day and from year to year welcomes this celebration. When I first remember coming here there were only three buildings in this large grove; the main building over there, the boys' building, and the building now used as the hospital, which was then the Superintendent's house. There were only a few children then and the people drove their buggies and wagons inside the grounds, brought their lunch and the whole family and made a day of it, and it has always been a good-looking, well-behaved crowd of people. People who are interested in this kind of work always look good and behave well and I am happy to see that the crowd today is up to standard. In reminiscing I can't go as far back as my distinguished friend, Dr. Hobgood, who said in introducing Grand Master Poteat when he addressed the graduating class last Monday afternoon, in recounting his service to this noble institution that when he first came these oaks were mere saplings. Ladies and gentlemen, I knew under the highly business-like and efficient management of this place, that everything was made to go forward and grow rapidly. From the Doctor you have it that even the oaks just naturally outgrow any other oaks in the world.

Too much praise and thanksgiving cannot be said of this institution and its management. It is not only the pride of Oxford and Granville county but it is the pride of North Carolina. No state institution can

boast of better management or make a better showing and I want you visitors to know that this splendid appearance is not an annual affair with Mr. Brown and Miss Bemis. Every day is visitors' day and any day you can come here you will see these children and everything around here in this same clean, healthy condition.

If this Orphanage were the only work Masonry had accomplished in North Carolina I think here you find a reason and justification for the existence of our ancient Fraternity. No lasting or enduring work can be wrought unless it be framed on service and here we have a perfect example of unselfish and devoted service, carrying out the great teachings of the Man of Galilee, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," "Inasmuch as you did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me," and so this institution is a glorious monument to unselfish service. The great orator Daniel Webster once said nothing is permanent, "if we write on marble it will crumble, if we write on brass it will tarnish, but if we write on the immortal soul it will last throughout eternity."

This is what these noble teachers are doing right here on immortal souls—making boys and girls to be better men and women than they would otherwise be.

Masonry has ever been the friend of widows and orphans and it is a happy day when you meet back here today to see what is being done in your name. I repeat, Oxford is proud of this institution and we join the Masons in their annual inspection of this place, welcoming them to our town.

We are glad you are here, and again I welcome you.

Rev. Bruce Benton, Grand Chaplain, made response.

Song—Savior Like a Shepherd Lead Us.

Rev. W. C. Wicker, Educational Field Secretary and Grand Orator of the Day, was then introduced and delivered the following oration:

Masonry is a beautiful system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols; the most ancient society in the world; its principles are the principles of pure morality; its ethics are the ethics of pure religion; its doctrines, the doctrines of brotherly love; and its sentiments, the sentiments of exalted benevolence. It encourages all that is good, kind, charitable; and re-proves all that is vicious, cruel, and oppressive. It was



the spirit of Masonry that caused our forefathers to suffer the pangs of persecution under the oppression of religious intolerance, that led them to forsake their native land, leave their homes and friends, and seek religious liberty where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. It was this spirit that prompted them to try the stormy waters of the North Sea and settle first in Netherlands, then to strike out across the stormy waters of the Atlantic, settle in a strange land, on a tempestuous shore among savage Indians and wild beasts. It was the Masonic spirit that prompted men like Paul Revere, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and George Washington to struggle against tyranny and oppression, intolerance and despotism, to free a liberty-loving people from the bondage of autocracy, to liberate them from the domination of ecclesiastical dogma, from the shackles of institutional intolerance, and from the thrall-dom of religious oppression—a freedom that vouchsafed to them liberty from the dominance of autocracy in state and church, to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

The first Continental Congress held in this country was composed of fifty-six members and fifty of them were Masons. Of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, fifty of them were Masons. All the governors of the thirteen original colonies were Masons. Our great liberty-loving country was born out of the Masonic spirit. Its organization, its institutions, its laws, its religion and its dominant purposes were shaped by Masonic principles of liberty and freedom. When the war of the American Revolution was fought, the dominant spirit of the American people was that of Masonry. The very warp and woof of our American Government came from the desire for religious and Masonic liberty and no foreign power, no alien despotism, be it political or religious or a combination of the two, can hope to impose upon the American people the dictation of domination from any other source without the bloodiest war of all the ages.

Masons would die for the defense of liberty as the martyrs of old died for their convictions and devotion to the Christian Religion, and no doubt that the heroes of the World War were inspired as much by the religious and Masonic consciousness as by their patriotism,



apart from the religious spirit. In this war, we opposed autocracy with the full strength of our young manhood. That struggle lifted us to heights of spiritual vision such as had not been experienced in generations. During the course of the struggle, a splendid Englishman, on the field of battle, penned a poem which will live forever:

"In Flanders' Fields the poppies blow,  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place; and in the sky  
The larks, still bravely singing, fly  
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.  
We are dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now, we lie  
In Flanders' Fields."

They called to the American millions;

"Take up the quarrel with the foe,  
The torch. Be yours to hold it high.

To you, from falling hands, we throw  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders' Fields."

Our own brave boys, our brethren in khaki, answered the call. They said:

"Sleep on, ye brave! the shrieking shell,  
The quaking trench, the startling yell,  
The fury of the battle Hell  
Shall wake you not; for all is well.  
Sleep peacefully, for all is well  
Your flaming torch aloft we bear;  
With burning hearts, an oath we swear  
To keep the faith, to fight it through  
To crush the foe, or sleep with you  
In Flanders' Fields."

They kept the faith; they fought it through; they crushed the foe; and, alas! many of them sleep in Flanders' Fields. Deeply moved by their heroic sacrifices, we too, made a pledge, and said:

"Fear not that you have died for naught  
The torch you threw to us we caught;  
Ten million hands will hold it high,  
And Freedom's Light shall never die.  
We've learned the lesson that ye taught  
In Flanders' Fields."

I wonder if it is true. Have we learned the lesson that they taught? Are we bearing aloft liberty's torch? Are we working, or are we only going through the motions?

Our Masonic Educational campaign is seeking to teach anew the spirit of liberty to Masons, to cultivate the spirit of tolerance, and to preserve for coming generations the right to exercise religious liberty as a heritage transmitted untarnished and undimmed by the intolerance of those who would lord it over the consciences of mankind.

With the hordes of immigrants pouring into our ports annually, bringing with their despotic ideals, autocratic conceptions, and dominating notions of institutional life; our free institutions, our democratic ideals, our conception of free speech, free press, free discussion and inter-communication will be jeopardized unless there is a progressive system of public education maintained. Such education should provide for the continuous enlightenment of adult life in regard to all important problems of states and nation. These immigrants coming to our shores are imbued with ecclesiastical dogmatism, slavish submission to blind religious indoctrination and dogmatic teachings which threaten to paganize us faster than we can Americanize those who come. Protestantism, the public school system, and Masonry have a tremendous responsibility jointly to work out this problem of preserving American ideals and institutions for coming generations.

As Masons, we should not only learn the symbolism and ritualism of our Masonic teachings, but we should make conscious practical application of these principles of tolerance in our contact with our fellowmen. We should teach them to our children, discuss them in our homes, defend them in the public press, and demand them in our public schools; for these principles are the principles of democracy and good citizenship.

The development of the public school system conceived and founded by a Mason, is the pride of every Mason in the land. The spirit of Masonry stands for equality of educational opportunity. Masons would have every boy and girl in America to receive the full advantage of a nine months school each year during the public school age, and public schools that would pro-

vide for equal opportunities for the rich and the poor alike in the rural districts as well as in the city systems. Consolidated, well-organized, thoroughly graded schools with first grade, "A" class teachers, should be provided for every rural district in the land, and every child should be given all the education that could be provided under such a system.

No government of the people and by the people can be for the highest good of the people, unless a high grade of free public schools is maintained. The safety of the country and the perpetuation of the principles of the Brotherhood of Man demand an enlightened and intelligent citizenship. No system of private education can promote the solidarity, democracy, and co-operation of the entire nation, in a country as large as this. The state should see to it that every child in the land has the advantage of all the educational opportunity that is provided by the state. The state should supervise the course of instruction, the methods of teaching, the qualifications of the teachers, the housing, the equipment, and the selection of text books that are used in shaping the lives and characters of its future citizens.

Without such supervision and direction, all the dangerous ideals, customs, traditions, institutions, doctrines and dogmas of despotic and degenerate Europe may be incorporated in the lives and characters of those who come to our shores and receive their education at the hands of those who come with them.

Masons should stand for a moral as well as an academic and professional qualification for teachers and schoolmen. Our teachers should be thoroughly American in their ideals, their conceptions, their education, and their attitudes. They should stand for high moral ideals, for patriotic principles and for American traditions as prerequisite conditions for licensure for teaching in our public school system. Moral principles should be taught as a part of the required curriculum, and moral conduct and character should be emphasized as essential for good American citizenship.

The Rev. James H. Ryan, a Roman priest, deplors the Oregon school law, which requires all children from 8 to 16 to attend public school, as un-American. He says that "unless America embodies religious training in elementary school curricula, the spiritual ideals of her

democracy will be doomed to failure." "Secularism will grip its structure and the morality of the nation will descend to the lowest ebb," was the thought expressed by the Rev. James H. Ryan, executive secretary of the development of Education of the National Catholic Welfare Council, in an address delivered before the National Council of Catholic Women of Jersey City, New Jersey.

The Educational Problem was the theme of the Rev. Ryan's address, and while he cleverly evaded making the statement that his remedy for the alleged deplorable conditions of the public schools was to place this institution of the Government in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, nevertheless by his utterances gave the impression that he considered this the only salvation as seen by Roman Catholic eyes, to the present situation. Referring to the Oregon school law recently passed, he said: "We oppose and denounce the law, not because it is against the parochial school, but because it is a challenge to American ideals and the basic principles enunciated by the founders of the nation. The Oregon law is un-American and the product of bigots."

I wonder if this defender of American ideals would like to denounce all un-American influences with which he is connected in America. Perhaps he would point to Latin America, Mexico, Argentina, Porto Rico, Brazil, Cuba and other Latin American peoples as examples of what the parochial schools can do to preserve democracy and uphold American ideals. In his conclusion, the Rev. Ryan expressed the hope and urged all Catholic women to enter protest at every opportunity against all suggestions of state and federal laws that are in any way inimical to the best interest of the Roman Catholic parochial school. In this statement, he is an un-American and antidemocratic and perverse of American institutions. Not only this, but against the American public school system which is fundamentally important for the preservation of the American ideals of liberty, equality, and patriotism. The contention for parochial schools as a substitute for the public school system is un-American, undemocratic, and perverse of the ideals for which our forefathers fought and died in founding this great Republic.

The most ardent opponents of the Towner-Sterling bill before Congress are the constituency of the church

of which Mr. Ryan is a priest. This Bill advocates equality of educational opportunity, democratic ideals, and Americanism. The most ardent advocates of this bill are Protestants, Masons and other American citizens who love and support American ideals and institutions and do not take orders from any power, ecclesiastical or political, on foreign soil, but derive their power and authority from the consent of the people in harmony with the true concepts of our Government.

The Masonic Educational Program should stand, not only for Religious Liberty of educational opportunity for all American children but the outcome of such system of education will develop such a type of citizens as to provide for and guarantee equality to **all citizens before the courts of justice**. Our jury system demands a more intelligent type of citizens so that whoever may be called to serve on the jury in our courts of justice will be qualified to render an intelligent verdict, based upon the facts and the law rather than upon the sophistry of unscrupulous barristers.

As Masons, we should stand for the principles of justice and equality before the courts of justice for rich and poor alike, for the wise and ignorant, the high and the low. In the sight of the law, all men are created equal and should have equality of protection and redress. This will vindicate the law, prevent mob violence, and insure to society a sense of security which will give a stability to the confidence of the people in the justice of the courts. This would develop a sense of appreciation for our government and lead people to uphold the majesty and dignity of the courts of justice and be the safest and surest means for the just settlement of all difficulties.

As Masons, we should teach and advocate in the minds of all people a **sense of dignity for labor** and the laboring man. We should cultivate a spirit of co-operation and brotherhood between capital and labor. They should be taught to unite in working out their common tasks with common purposes, common ideals, and the mutual sharing of the common outcomes of the combined products of capital and labor. They should cultivate a spirit of co-operation, common aims, joint purposes, mutual sharing of the products of such joint activities. A regular system of communication, exchange



of ideas, free discussion and mutual understanding with the resulting appreciation would go far toward settling all difficulties between these two essential forces of economic prosperity.

In this age of machine manufacturing, some provision should be made to stimulate and encourage creative thinking and constructive imagination among laboring men and women. This course would prevent restlessness, riots, and uprisings against the mutual good of both capital and labor. A high premium should be placed upon all suggestions that labor may be able to make for the improvement of the quality of the output. This would stimulate creative thinking, promote mutual appreciation, and develop a sense of dignity for the laborers who could make helpful contributions to the progress of industry. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Henry Ford have tried out these methods with success, and some industries within our own states have worked upon this basis with good results. The spirit of Brotherhood in industry will work as well as in the Lodge, Love, rather than force, bondage, or slavery, will appeal to the best in mankind and we should cultivate and teach men everywhere this humanitarian and divine law of co-operation for human service and human good. As a rule, the laborer who is driven, by force or fear, does as little as he can, to pass muster while those who serve from a sense of love do all they can for the good of humanity. This attitude of Brotherhood is more demanded in labor now than ever before, because the whole spirit of education has changed from the basis of force and fear to that of interest and attraction. When people are educated in the public schools for the practice of democratic principles and the whole life of childhood is directed upon this plan of development, habit, formation and character-building, this spirit should be carried over into home, and into the business and the political life.

No principle of Masonic teaching is more **sublime than that of Charity**. The spirit of Charity is a beautiful characteristic of Masonic teachings. The Masonic and Eastern Star Home in Greensboro is a concrete expression of this spirit of Masonry. Here the aged and indigent Masons, their wives, widows and daughters may find a sweet refuge and rest for the declining years of their earthly pilgrimage and enjoy the bless-



ings of Brotherhood extended through the benevolences and sacrificial service of the Craft. Here their setting sun will tint the sky with the sunset's radiant glow, and the heavens will be lighted up with a halo of heavenly love as they near the waters of the great divide, and as they are about to depart we can wave them a fond adieu with:

"Old friend of mine, if you shall cross the tide  
Before my bark lets go,  
You watch for me upon the other side;  
You watch for Him, our peerless guide,  
If you cross the tide.

Old friend of mine, if you shall learn the way  
Before I hear the call,  
You whisper through the misty maze some day  
The password that is best for me to say.  
If first you cross the tide.

Old friend of mine, from battlements on high,  
If yonder first you stand,  
Wave back some message you may cheer us by  
And spur us on to dare, to do or die,  
From battlements on high.

Old friend of mine, if you shall see the King  
Before I kiss his hand,  
Waft back to me some strain that there you sing  
Some note to still the wondering,  
If first you see the King."

Then go with me to the Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia where Masons have provided for the treatment of crippled children and you see another expression of Masonic Charity that is so Christ-like that you can almost hear the Master say, "Take up they bed and walk," and see the children arise and go leaping and bounding and praising God for the gracious gift of His love which sets the captives free and brings light to those who sit in darkness.

Then when we survey this blessed institution, whose hospitality we now enjoy, with its spacious groves, its splendid buildings, its educational facilities, its industrial training, its hospital equipment, its cultivated fields, and its moral and religious teachings—all working for human uplift which takes the little child in infancy or helpless childhood, penniless, homeless, friendless, doomed to destitution, degradation and degeneracy, without

the helping hand of the strong arm of Masonry to sustain and strengthen, to uphold and support, to train and educate them for useful and independent men and women who are able to render service to the state and human society, we are inspired and thrilled at Masonic Charity.

It is highly gratifying to note that last year sixteen boys and girls from this institution were in colleges pursuing courses of higher education; that next year twenty-seven will be in college from the graduates from this institution. Of the ten graduates last year from this institution, nine of them went to college and of the seventeen graduates this year, twelve will be in college next year. Masonic Charity has made these things possible and we can well afford to cultivate and teach such Masonic Charity among the Craft. It is an investment in the highest resources of the state and the nation.

We rejoice with the Superintendent of this blessed institution that the spirit of Masonry is expressed in the support and maintenance of a work that is fraught with such great possibilities. We congratulate him in the spirit that the excellent teachers of this institution have infused into the lives of those splendid young people who are forging ahead and preparing for service to mankind, and we trust that the Educational Program of the Grand Lodge may so awaken the hearts of Masons all over this commonwealth to the great possibilities for good through the spirit of Charity that they will pour out their wealth in abundance for the education of the aspiring youths of this blessed institution. This is the great mission of Masonry.

So long as men grow weary  
On pathways dark and dreary;  
So long as widows languish  
In loneliness and anguish;  
So long as each tomorrow  
But swells the orphan's sorrow  
Whenever men are falling  
'Neath the woes of life appalling—  
There the Mason has a mission.

So long as hearts are breaking  
And human faith is shaking  
So long as notes of sadness  
Choke every song of gladness—  
There the Mason has a mission.  
To make the cause of duty

Stand forth in all its beauty;  
 To turn the orphan's wailing  
 To songs of joy unfailing;  
 To point the fallen brother  
 Away from sins that smother,  
 To stars of hope above him  
 And loyal hearts that love him;  
 To make men's visions brighter  
 And all their burdens lighter;  
 To keep them from repining  
 While hope still brighter shining  
 Goes on to glad fruition—  
 This is the Mason's mission.

On, on, thou radiant mission,  
 Enshrined in song and story,  
 All wreathed about with glory,  
 Till the Founder's wider vision  
 Shall meet a sweet fruition—  
 This is the Mason's mission.

Song—The Old North State.

The Grand Marshal then reformed the procession and the Grand Lodge returned in a body to the hall.

On motion the thanks of the Grand Lodge were extended to Brothers Lassiter and Wicker for their splendid and edifying orations and they were requested to furnish a copy of same for publication in the proceedings of this communication and in the "Orphans' Friend."

The minutes were read and approved. There being no further business the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

HUBERT MCNEILL POTEAT,

Attest:

*Grand Master*

W. W. WILLSON,

*Grand Secretary*

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### GASTONIA, N. C.

GASTONIA, N. C., June 29, 1923.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina convened in special communication in the hall of Gastonia Lodge, No. 369 at 4:05 p. m., and was opened in due form, it appearing that a constitutional number of Lodges was represented.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

## GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

M.:W.:Leon Cash, as Grand Master.  
R.:W.:S. N. Boyce, as Deputy Grand Master.  
R.:W.:W. L. Thompson, as Senior Grand Warden.  
R.:W.:F. C. Abernathy, as Junior Grand Warden.  
R.:W.:W. Y. Warren, as Grand Treasurer.  
R.:W.:W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary.  
Rev. Bruce Benton, Grand Chaplain.  
W.:W. H. Peeps, as Grand Architect.  
W.:Jno. S. Wood, as Grand Lecturer.  
W.:Charles Ford, as Senior Grand Deacon.  
W.:T. S. Trott, as Junior Grand Deacon.  
W.:Marshall Dilling, as Grand Marshal.  
W.:F. H. Costner, as Grand Sword Bearer.  
W.:W. P. Greer, as Grand Pursuivant.  
W.:T. R. McArver, as Grand Steward.  
W.:J. E. Lindsay, as Grand Steward.  
W.:W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

The following Lodges were represented: Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 34, Michigan; Hiram Lodge, No. 40; St. John's Lodge, No. 1; Phalanx Lodge, No. 31; Winston Lodge, No. 167; Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218; Gaston Lodge, No. 263; Rockingham Lodge, No. 495; Cherryville Lodge, No. 505; Joppa Lodge, No. 530; Spencer Lodge, No. 543; Cannon Memorial Lodge, No. 626; Belmont Lodge, No. 627.

The Grand Master announced that this communication was called for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple.

The procession was then formed under the direction of the Grand Marshal and proceeded as a body to the site where the building was in course of erection where the corner stone was laid in due form according to Ancient Masonic Rite.

The following articles were placed in the Crypt:

Copy By-Laws, Gastonia Lodge, No. 369, A. F. & A. M.; List First Officers of Gastonia Lodge, No. 369; List Present Officers of Gastonia Lodge, No. 369; Copy of Resolution authorizing building of Masonic Temple; Invitation to Corner Stone Laying Exercises by Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of North Carolina; Copies Gastonia Daily Gazette containing announcement and program in connection with Corner Stone Laying; Current copy "Orphans' Friend;" Fiftieth Annual Report of Oxford

Orphan Asylum; Holy Bible presented by Bro. A. M. Spencer, member of Gastonia Lodge, No. 369; Names Gastonia Masonic Temple Building Committee; Name of Architect; Name of General Contractor; Name of Superintendent of Construction; Names and addresses of Sub-Contractors; Special note on "Growth of Masonry since 1894," by Bro. W. Y. Warrren; List Officers Gastonia Commandery, No. 28, Knights Templar; List Officers Gastonia Chapter, No. 66, Royal Arch Masons; List Officers Gastonia Council, No. 15, Royal Select Masters; An old chapter penny deposited by Bro. Chas. Ford.

Rev. J. H. Henderlite introduced Rev. W. A. Lambeth who delivered the following address:

### THE MASONIC TEMPLE

(By W. A. Lambeth, Gastonia, N. C. )

This rising temple is a beautiful and vivid expression of the continuity of the spirit of Freemasonry on the earth. The early Masons were builders. They built the great cathedrals and abbeys of medieval England. These early Master Masons were never so happy as when they were erecting some significant structure. When they would hear of some great building enterprise, even in a distant city, they would go to that place and assist in its erection. Long before the Kiwanians adopted their glorious motto, in our modern days, these Freemasons were centuries ago triumphantly shouting to the world: "We Build."

Gastonia Masons have not lost the spirit of the Masonic pioneers, for they are building this beautiful temple. Running true to ancient Masonic form, the inner urge to build something beautiful is in their breasts. They must needs give expression to the deep passion of a Master Mason's heart, the building passion. Like the Masons of the preceding centuries, who beautified cities and landscapes with monumental structures, the Masons of Gastonia are now erecting a building that is significantly beautiful in this city. This enterprise is a convincing expression of the continuity of the building impulse that has always dwelt in the hearts of the Master Masons of this world.

This rising temple is, also, a significant expression, by Gastonia Masons, of faith in their order. When men are willing to back a costly enterprise like this with their

cold cash, such men must surely believe in the high principles and glorious ideals of the Masonic Fraternity. Men may talk publicly or privately for a beloved cause, but their voices will never be as convincing unto others as the sound of the money they invest in furthering the interests of that cause. Money talks! It speaks today! It speaks louder than any human tongue! Those who have ears to hear can listen now and hear, above the sound of my feeble voice, the dollars that have gone into this building saying: "We believe in Masonry! We believe in its usefulness on earth! We believe that it ought to be perpetuated on this planet! And we are going to stand here, from now on, and proclaim to every passerby, be he friend or foe, that there are hundreds and hundreds of Gastonia Masons who believe mightily in the principles and ideals of Freemasonry!" The dollars that Gastonia Masons have placed in this building become today a sort of mighty megaphone asserting convincingly to the big outside world that they have glorious and abiding faith in their great order.

This rising temple is, likewise, a magnificent expression of the progressiveness of the city of Gastonia. The men who are erecting this building form a very large and significant per cent of the number of men who have built, and are now building greater, the city of Gastonia. The city now possesses permanent and beautiful streets, and it is building surprisingly useful and beautiful churches and bank structures and private homes and cotton mills. The citizens of Gastonia believe in their city and have enthusiastic faith in its future. Far and wide the good news of the progressiveness of our great city has been carried. This rising temple adds to the cumulative testimony as to the progressive nature of the citizens of our city.

It is, consequently, no insignificant event, and no mean day, in the history of our city when the corner stone of this Masonic Temple is laid. With the rising of this temple there is added to the life of our city an additional impulse toward righteousness and good citizenship. Three outstanding things will be emphasized within this structure. The men who are privileged to enter this temple will hear a great deal about these three most significant things.



### (1) High Moral Conduct

Occasionally a Master Mason becomes guilty of very reprehensible conduct. By so doing he reflects on his Lodge and he makes a blot on Masonry. Such a guilty Mason dreads to face the other members of his Lodge. He knows that he has lived below their expectations and that he has dissappointed them. He is reluctant to face a Committee of Investigation. Even if the Lodge should decide to bear with him longer, after an expression of repentance and promise of amendment, he would rather sacrifice his right arm than to go through the ordeal of standing, thus accused and guilty, before his lodge brothers. The possibility of being suspended or, even, of having his name stricken from the roll, hangs like a dreadful pall before his face.

This wonderful check on wicked conduct keeps many a Mason from straying from a life of righteousness; it helps many a man to decline to do the wrong and to continue to do the right.

Every mother, or every wife, ought to be glad when lodge-night comes around again for her son or her husband, especially if there is an inclination in his heart to live an unrighteous life. She can know that when he is inside the Lodge that he is hearing something in word, or seeing something in beautiful symbol, about high moral conduct. She can be assured that the officers of that Lodge are imparting to him, with strong symbolic earnestness, an old lesson, with a new emphasis, on up-right living.

There is no man so strong who does not need and profit much by the companionship of other strong men. Such companionship does two things for every man: it builds additional fortifications against the powerful force of certain tailor-made temptations; and it gives moral morale, making him purpose in his heart that he will not defile himself and that he will go over the top in every fight for character. High moral companionship is likely to produce high moral conduct in the individuals thus enjoying this relationship. Inside a Masonic Lodge is a place where high moral companionships are experienced and enjoyed.

### (2) 100% Americanism

Of the fifty-six members of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, fifty of them were Masons. Of the fifty-

six signers of the Declaration of Independence, fifty of them were Masons. Of the thirteen Governors of the original thirteen colonies, thirteen of them were Masons! There is an old tradition saying that the famous Boston Tea Party was composed of men who had just left an adjourned meeting of the Masonic Lodge of that city!

In this Temple there will be a shrine to the American ideal of liberty. Wherever there is a Masonic Lodge, there the dream and passion of the American colonies for liberty will be preserved and defended. Whenever, since that early day, any nation has challenged the liberty enjoyed by America, the Masonic lodges of this country have shown the finest, 100%, Americanism. When the Central Powers, a few years ago, challenged the liberty of the Allies, the Masonic order threw its influence on the side of 100% Americanism. There has never been any doubt about where the Masons of America stand, when any question of loyalty or disloyalty is being considered.

There are forces, Bolshevistic in character, in certain parts of America. If these wild-eyed and visionary forces should come to dominate, the fundamental principles of our American republic would be undermined. Rest assured that the Masons of America are opposed, and violently opposed, to the dissemination and especially the triumph of such un-American ideas and ideals.

Masons are builders, not destroyers. They will not tear down, and they will not supinely let others tear down, American institutions and American ideals. This Temple will be a place where 100% Americanism will be both taught and practiced.

When the Apostle Paul was singing his swan-song, he wrapped the mantle of his apostleship about his shoulders and uttered these sublime words: "I have kept the faith!" Whenever a Mason starts to leave this Temple, after the closing of his lodge, he can look Uncle Sam honestly in his eye, wrap the mantle of his patriotism about his shoulders, and say to him: "I have kept the faith!"

### (3) Helpful Human Service

I am proud to come from the town of Thomasville, because that town gave a big-souled Mason to the State of North Carolina. He started orphanage work in our State. He founded the orphanage at Oxford and, later,

the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville. His name was John H. Mills, but he was familiarly called "Jack" Mills. He sleeps today, beside the National Highway, three miles this side of Thomasville.

He started the Masonic Orphanage at Oxford. Less than one-half of the children at that Orphanage has a Mason for a father; more than one-half of the children comes from the homes of non-Masons. O, the helpful human service that the sons have rendered the helpless and the defenceless children of our great State! There is a man in high official circles at Raleigh today who received his training at the Oxford Orphanage. There are hundreds of stalwart and influential men and women today in our Commonwealth who were nourished and nurtured at Oxford by the Masons of our State. No wonder the State has seen fit to give financial assistance to the magnificent work of the Masons at that institution.

Ten were graduated from the Oxford Orphanage last year, and nine went away to college. Seventeen have graduated this year, and twelve are going away to college this fall. Blessed be the spirit of Masonry that makes it possible for these girls and boys to develop still further and fit themselves more thoroughly for living useful and helpful lives!

I have stood, also, in Greensboro at that house of refuge, called the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. There the aged and indigent Mason, there the wife or widow or daughter of an aged and indigent Mason, finds shelter from the stormy blast and protection from hunger and cold and disease.

No citizen of our State can think of these institutions at Greensboro and Oxford without wanting to shout nine raahs and a tiger for the Masonic Fraternity of North Carolina, thirty-three thousand strong!

When a Master Mason has learned the meaning of Masonry in the Temple and, with the closing of the Lodge, starts to leave this building, he will say: "Write me as one who loves his fellowman," and "Let me live by the side of the road and be the friend of man!"

There are three important things about this Masonic Temple: (1) the outward significance; (2) what goes on inside the structure; and (3) what kind of people come out of the building into our streets again. If they come out of this Temple dedicated to high moral con-

duct, 100% Americanism, and helpful service, then the Temple will be admired, protected, and loved by the entire citizenship of our great city. So mote it be! Amen!

The procession was then reformed by the Grand Marshal and returned to the Lodge room.

The minutes were read and approved. There being no further business the Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

LEON CASH,  
*Acting Grand Master*

Attest:

W. W. WILLSON,  
*Grand Secretary*

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### MOCKSVILLE, N. C.

MOCKSVILLE, N. C., Aug. 9, 1923.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina convened in special communication in the hall of Mocksville Lodge, No. 134, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., and was opened in ample form, it appearing that a constitutional number of Lodges was represented.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

#### GRAND LODGE OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. H. M. Poteat, Grand Master.  
R. W. Jacob Steward, as Deputy Grand Master.  
R. W. Leon Cash, Senior Grand Warden.  
R. W. R. D. Shore, as Junior Grand Warden.  
R. W. Chauncy Hills, as Grand Treasurer.  
R. W. W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary.  
W. R. B. Sanford, as Grand Architect.  
W. J. D. Hodges, as Grand Lecturer.  
W. W. B. Booe, as Senior Grand Deacon.  
W. S. R. Latham, as Junior Grand Deacon.  
W. C. M. Campbell, as Grand Marshall.  
W. C. N. Christian, as Grand Pursuivant.  
W. H. E. Barnes, as Grand Sword Bearer.  
W. H. C. Maroony, as Grand Steward.  
W. S. C. Stonestreet, as Grand Steward.  
W. W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

The following Lodges were represented: Hiram Lodge, No. 40; Mocksville Lodge, No. 134; Winston Lodge, No. 167; Mecklenburg Lodge, No. 176; Balfour Lodge, No. 188; Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218; Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282; Farmington Lodge, No. 265; Harmon Lodge, No. 420.

The Grand Master announced that this communication was called for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Mocksville High School, but as there was no corner stone that all they could do would be to erect and consecrate an inscription tablet.

The procession was then formed under the direction of the Grand Marshal and proceeded as a body to the site where the building was in course of erection. The tablet was erected and duly consecrated. The following articles were placed in a tin box which in turn was placed in a cavity in the brickwork, to-wit:

Holy Bible, Mocksville Enterprise, copy of Davie Record, copy of Cooleemee Journal, copy of the Hornet, copy Biblical Recorder, Proceedings of The Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of N. C., 1923, program of this corner stone laying, list of Masonic Lodges in this, the 30th district, copy of resolution of the school Board requesting Grand Lodge to lay this corner stone, list of members of the Board of Trustees of Mocksville School, list of names of Superintendent, Principal, Secretary, Teachers and pupils of Mocksville School, list of members of Parents and Teachers Association, list of City Officials, coins of 1c, 5c and 10c denomination, list of names of Grand Lodge officers participating in corner stone laying, list of officers and members of Mocksville Lodge, No. 134, A. F. & A. M., list of county Board of Education, and County Supertindent, names of County Commissioners, name of Architect, General Contractor of this High School Building, also data giving cost of each contract, total cost and other information regarding building, copy of program of the 45th. Annual Masonic Picnic held here August 9, 1923, The Mocksville School News, Bulletin Mocksville High School, History of Mocksville Schools.

The procession was then reformed by the Grand Marshal and returned to the Lodge room.



The minutes were read and approved. There being no further business the Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

HUBERT MCNEILL POTEAT,  
*Grand Master*

Attest:  
W. W. WILLSON,  
*Grand Secretary*

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DURHAM, N. C.

DURHAM, N. C., September 20, 1923.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in special communication in the hall of Durham Lodge, No. 352, on Thursday, September 20, A. L. 5923, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., and was opened in ample form by Grand Master Hubert M. Poteat.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. Hubert M. Poteat, Grand Master.  
R. W. J. LeGrand Everett, Deputy Grand Master.  
R. W. T. T. Elliott, as Senior Grand Warden.  
R. W. H. L. Smith, as Junior Grand Warden.  
R. W. W. C. Purcell, as Grand Treasurer.  
R. W. W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary.  
Rev. Bruce Benton, Grand Chaplain.  
W. T. Y. Milburn, as Grand Architect.  
W. J. W. Patton, as Grand Lecturer.  
W. A. V. Cole, as Senior Grand Deacon.  
W. W. W. Boddie, as Junior Grand Deacon.  
W. J. W. Spransy, as Grand Marshal.  
W. G. E. Isaac, as Grand Sword Bearer.  
W. Geo. H. Beall, as Grand Pursuivant.  
W. A. C. Marshall, as Grand Steward.  
W. J. B. Waddell, as Grand Steward.  
W. W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

The following Lodges were represented: Hiram Lodge, No. 40; Eagle Lodge, No. 71; Knap of Reeds Lodge, No. 158; Eno Lodge, No. 210 Wm. G. Hill Lodge, 218; Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282; Durham Lodge, No. 352; Rockingham Lodge, No. 495; Raleigh Lodge, No. 500; Buie's Creek Lodge, No. 503; Elon Lodge, No. 549; Wendell Lodge, No. 565; Woodsdale Lodge, No. 625;



Blanford Lodge, No. 3, Va.; Burnswick Lodge, No. 52, Va.; Emulation Lodge, No. 1505, England.

The Grand Master announced that this communication was held for the purpose of laying the corner stone to the Masonic Temple. The Grand Marshal formed the Grnad Lodge into procession and they proceeded in a body to the place where the building was in course of erection, where the corner stone was duly laid in ritualistic form, according to ancient Masonic Rite.

The following articles were placed in the Crypt: list of officers of The Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina; list of officers and members of Durham Lodge, No. 352 and Eno Lodge, No. 210; history of Durham Lodge, No. 352; history of Eno Lodge, No. 210; list of officers and members of Durham Chapter, No. 48, Durham Council, No. 7, Durham Commandery, No. 3, and Shrine Club; copy of "Ophans' Friend;" copy of "Morning Herald;" copy of "Durham Sun;" list containing names of Architect, General Contractor, and sub-contractors; Business Directory of the City of Durham; one Bible; one Harding Stamp; list of officers and directors and Building Committee of Durham Masonic Temple Association; pair of Durham Durable Hosiery; one sack of Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco; one package Chesterfield Cigarettes; roster of Durham Chamber of Commerce.

The Grand Marshal then reformed the procession and the Grand Lodge returned in a body to the Masonic Hall.

The minutes were read and approved.

There being no further business the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

HUBERT MCNEILL POTEAT,  
*Grand Master*

Attest:  
W. W. WILLSON,  
*Grand Secretary*

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### HOLLY SPRINGS, N. C.

HOLLY SPRINGS, September 29, 1923.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in special communication in the hall of Holly Springs Lodge, No. 115, on Saturday, September 29, A. L. 5923, at 10:45 a. m., and

was opened in ample form by Grand Master Hubert M. Poteat.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain, H. W. Norris.

#### GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

M.:W.:Hubert M. Poteat, Grand Master.  
R.:W.:O. B. Lienan, as Deputy Grand Master.  
R.:W.:C. M. Page, as Senior Grand Warden.  
R.:W.:D. W. Bart, as Junior Grand Warden.  
R.:W.:C. C. Ferguson, as Grand Treasurer.  
R.:W.:W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary.  
Rev. H. W. Norris, as Grand Chaplain.  
W.:T. B. Stevens, as Grand Architect.  
W.:F. C. Adams, as Senior Grand Deacon.  
W.:R. C. Stevens, as Junior Grand Deacon.  
W.:C. H. Collins, as Grand Marshal.  
W.:T. B. Johnson, as Grand Sword Bearer.  
W.:T. B. Johnson, as Grand Pursuivant.  
W.:W. T. Brooks, as Grand Steward.  
W.:D. G. Weaver, as Grand Steward.  
W.:W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

The following Lodges were represented: Hiram Lodge, No. 40; Holly Springs Lodge, No. 115; Cary Lodge, No. 198; Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218; Green Level Lodge, No. 277, Wake Forest Lodge, No. 282.

The Grand Master announced that this communication was called for the purpose of laying corner stone to the Holly Springs Baptist Church. The Grand Marshal formed the Grand Lodge into procession and they proceeded in a body to the place where the building was in course of erection where the corner stone was duly laid in ritualistic form, according to Ancient Masonic Rite.

The following articles were placed in the Crypt: Holy Bible; History of the Holly Springs Church, as written by J. D. Marcom, 1908; list of officers of the Church, 1923; roll of members; United States Coin dated 1920; United States Coin dated 1923.

The address was delivered by Grand Master Poteat.

The Grand Marshal then reformed the procession and the Grand Lodge returned in a body to the Masonic Hall.

The minutes were then read and approved.

There being no further business the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

HUBERT MCNEILL POTEAT,  
*Grand Master*

Attest:  
W. W. WILLSON,  
*Grand Secretary*

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### GRAHAM, N. C.

GRAHAM, N. C., November 17, 1923.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, convened in special communication in the hall of Thomas M. Holt Lodge, No. 492, on Saturday, November 17th, A. L. 5923, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., and was opened in due form by J. LeGrand Everett, Acting Grand Master.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

#### GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

M.:W.:J. LeGrand Everett, as Grand Master.  
R.:W.:W. C. Wicker, as Deputy Grand Master.  
R.:W.:C. C. Thompson, as Senior Grand Warden.  
R.:W.:McBride Holt, as Junior Grand Warden.  
R.:W.:J. S. Cook, as Grand Treasurer.  
R.:W.:W. W. Willson, Grand Secretary.  
Rev. E. N. Caldwell, as Grand Chaplain.  
W.:Harry Barton, as Grand Architect.  
W.:H. C. Walker, as Grand Lecturer.  
W.:Lon G. Turner, as Senior Grand Deacon.  
W.:S. S. Stafford, as Junior Grand Deacon.  
W.:C. R. McCauley, as Grand Marshal.  
W.:W. D. Scott, as Grand Sword Bearer.  
W.:J. L. Scott, as Grand Pursuivant.  
W.:J. D. Lee, as Grand Steward.  
W.:W. T. Brooks, as Grand Steward.  
W.:W. D. Terry, Grand Tiler.

The following Lodges were represented: Hiram Lodge, No. 40; Greensboro Lodge, No. 76; Wm. G. Hill Lodge, No. 218; Tobasco Lodge, No. 271; Bingham Lodge, No. 272; Bula Lodge, No. 409; Thos. M. Holt Lodge, No. 492; Rockingham Lodge, No. 495; Caswell Lodge, No. 539; Elon Lodge, No. 549.

The Grand Master announced that this communication was called for the purpose of laying the corner

stone of Alamance County Court House. The Grand Marshal then formed the Grand Lodge into procession and they proceeded in a body to the place where the building was in course of erection, where the corner stone was laid in due ritualistic form according to Ancient Masonic Rite.

The following articles were placed in the Crypt: "The Orphans' Friend;" roster of Burlington Commandery, No. 32, K. T.; roster of Thos. M. Holt Lodge, No. 492; copy of the "News and Observer;" "The Alamance Observer;" "The Burlington Journal;" "The Mebane Tribune;" "The Graham Cracker;" "Maroon and Gold;" "The Mebane Enterprise;" "The Burlington News;" "The Greensboro Daily News;" list of visiting Masons; list of members of the Boy Scouts of America, Graham Troop, No. 1; list of Masons present and participating; U. S. Flag; Holy Bible.

The Grand Marshal then reformed the procession and the Grand Lodge returned in a body to the Masonic Hall.

The minutes of the meeting were read and approved. There being no further business the Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

J. LEGRAND EVERETT,  
*Acting Grand Master.*

Attest:  
W. W. WILLSON,  
*Grand Secretary*

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### NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C.

NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C., November 24th, 1923.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina convened in special Communication in the Hall of Liberty Grove Lodge, No. 407, at North Wilkesboro, N. C., on Saturday, November 24th, 1923, A. L. 5923, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., and was opened in due form, it appearing that a constitutional number of Lodges was represented.

#### GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT

M. W. Leon Cash, as Grand Master.  
R. W. C. P. Walter, as Deputy Grand Master.  
R. W. F. B. Hendren, as Senior Grand Warden.  
R. W. J. A. Bolich, as Junior Grand Warden.  
R. W. E. M. Blackburn, as Grand Treasurer.

R. W. A. P. Gould, as Grand Secretary.  
 Rev. C. W. Robinson, as Grand Chaplain.  
 W. J. H. Rector, as Grand Lecturer.  
 W. J. C. Grayson, as Senior Grand Deacon.  
 W. J. W. Nichols, Junior Grand Deacon.  
 W. L. Vyne, as Grand Marshal.  
 W. T. M. Crysel, as Grand Sword Bearer.  
 W. Horace Sisk, as Grand Pursuivant.  
 W. A. G. Hendren, as Senior Grand Steward.  
 W. P. L. Lenderman, as Junior Grand Steward.  
 W. J. C. Wallace, Grand Tiler.

#### PALL BEARERS

C. Call, D. J. Brookshire, R. J. Hinshaw, E. M. Blackburn, Hugh Cranot, R. M. Brame, W. C. Hammer, Mark Squares.

The following Lodges were represented: Liberty Grove Lodge, No. 407; Liberty Lodge, No. 45; Saluda Lodge, No. 482; Moravin Falls Lodge, No. 353; Hibriten Lodge, No. 262; Balfour Lodge, No. 188; Elkin Lodge, No. 454; Ronda Lodge, No. 566; Clingman Lodge, No. 440; Statesville Lodge, No. 487; Winston Lodge, No. 167; Sulphur Springs Lodge, No. 560; Miller's Creek Lodge, No. 415; Dellaplane Lodge, No. 355; Jefferson Lodge, No. 219; Roaring River Lodge, No. 570.

The Grand Master announced that this communication was held for the purpose of paying our last sad tribute of respect to our beloved Brother, Richard N. Hackett, Past Grand Master of the State of North Carolina.

The procession then formed under direction of Grand Marshal and proceeded to the home of Bro. J. Gordon Hackett for the body, which was carried to Wilkesboro, and after divine services at the Methodist Church, it was carried to the Episcopal Cemetery and buried with Masonic honors.

The procession was then reformed by the Grand Marshal and returned to the Lodge room.

The minutes were read and approved. There being no further business, the Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

Attest:

A. P. GOULD,

*Acting Grand Secretary.*

LEON CASH,

*Acting Grand Master.*

**Reports of**  
**District Deputy Grand Masters**





## FOURTH MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of The Grand  
Lodge of North Carolina:*

MY DEAR DR. POTEAT:

I am sorry that I am so late in sending you my report of the inspection of the Lodges in the Fourth Masonic District but have been out of town for the last two weeks, therefore my delay.

I have inspected during the year all of the Lodges in the District with the exception of two, viz: Potecasi, No. 418, and Scotland Neck, No. 470. It was impossible for me to arrange a date that was satisfactory to these two Lodges to make an inspection. Therefore, I am unable to make any report as to the condition of these two Lodges.

I inspected Widow's Son Lodge, No. 519, on April 12th and found the Lodge in very good condition. The Master and Wardens are well up on their work and the Lodge was doing fine work as a whole, especially in the Educational Department.

I inspected Seaboard Lodge, No. 378 on June 29th, and had the pleasure of being present at the exemplification of the Second Degree by Bro. J. W. Rowell, Asst. Grand Lecturer, who was instructing the Brethren of Seaboard Lodge. I found this Lodge to be in good shape; officers and Brethren as a whole taking interest in the work.

On July 13th I was present at the installation of officers of Pendleton Lodge, No. 524. I believe this to be one of the best country Lodges in our District.

I inspected King Solomon Lodge, No. 56, on the night of August 27th, at which time the Third Degree was conferred. The work as a whole was very good and the Lodge seemed to be in very good shape and an unusually large attendance was present on the night of inspection, among whom were a number of visiting Brethren from other Lodges in the District.

I visited and inspected Enfield Lodge, No. 447, on the night of October 8th. Enfield Lodge has a chance of doing good work; there is good material in it and only needs being pushed to make it one of the best Lodges in the State.

On the night of December 4th, I visited Roanoke Lodge, No. 203. The weather was very bad and we had only enough of the Brethren present to open the Lodge. The Master was not present. It was impossible for me to find out but very little about the condition of Roanoke Lodge, other than that which I gathered from the Secretary's books. Brother Seifert, the Master, was out of town on that night and as no work was done I cannot make my report as to the condition of the work in this Lodge.

During the early summer I inspected Rich Square Lodge, No. 488, and found this Lodge in a great deal better condition than it was last year. The Master and all of the officers knowing the work very well and the Lodge as a whole being in very good condition.

On December 19th, I visited Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2, and was pleased to find a large number of the Brethren present. Royal White Hart Lodge has done more in the past twelve months than any other Lodge in the District, inasmuch as the Brethren have subscribed in the neighborhood of \$2,000.00 for the purpose of repairing the old Lodge building at Halifax. This effort on the part of the Brethren of Royal White Hart Lodge should be taken notice of by The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and as recommended by me last year, I still feel that the Grand Lodge should assist Royal White Hart Lodge, No. 2, in preserving the old Lodge room, perhaps the oldest in the world, and also assist in preserving the old relics of Joseph Montfort by donating enough money to place this building in good condition. With the amount that has been subscribed by the members of Royal White Hart Lodge I think that a sum of \$1,500.00 donated by the Grand Lodge would place this building in such shape that it will stand for a number of years to come.

Taken as a whole, I feel that the work in the Fourth Masonic District as shown in our District Meeting held with Widow's Son Lodge, No. 519, is in a great deal better shape than it was at the beginning of 1922. All the Lodges are in a great deal better financial condition and the majority of them have had Lecturers and are, therefore, in better condition to exemplify the work than they were two years ago. There are only one or

two Lodges in the District that have not had Lecturers within the past eighteen months and I feel that these Lodges will secure the services of a Lecturer during the coming year.

Hoping that this information will give you an insight as to the work in this District during the past twelve months, and with my very best fraternal greetings, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WATSON N. SHERROD,  
*D.D.G.M., Fourth District*

### FIFTH MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

**MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER:**

I am inclosing reports from all the Lodges of the Fifth Masonic District.

Masonry has made some advances during the past year. Interest in the educational work is growing. This District is very conservative. But as the real purpose and significance of this educational work is understood, it is meeting with favor and a growing interest.

Most of our Masonic work is done between January and May of each year. During the other months, energy and time go to the making and the marketing of the tobacco crop.

I am now arranging for group meetings—consisting of two or three lodges—to promote fellowship, interest in Masonic study, and a revival of interest in real Masonry.

I am also working to organize Masonic study clubs in those lodges where I can find several interested in knowing more about Masonry. In most lodges are several who are asking for further light in Masonry. This is the nucleus that must be used to inoculate the lodge membership. If I cannot interest the lodge to purchase three or more books recommended by the Masonic Service Association for this purpose, I find several members who are willing to purchase one and after reading them pass it on to another.

In almost every lodge I find a growing laxity in the collection of dues.

There is also not enough care used in the admission of new material. This is one of the most deadening things in the lodge today. We also have too many members not under the tongue of good report and our lodges are too lax in dealing with such cases. Where unworthy material has been eliminated, it has resulted in quickening life in the lodge, awakening Masonic interest, and dignifying Masonry in that community.

I wish to thank you in behalf of the Masons in this District, for the personal interest and help you have always taken and rendered.

Fraternally,

H. E. AUSTIN,  
*D.D.G.M., Fifth District*

### SIXTH MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Master of The Grand Lodge  
of North Carolina:*

DEAR BROTHER POTEAT:

I beg herewith to submit my report as District Deputy for the Sixth District.

I think that I can say without boasting that this is one of the most progressive Districts in the State. The District is thoroughly organized: we have a live Finance Committee that has provided all the funds necessary for carrying on all the work of the District, and we have an Educational Committee composed of Bro. C. S. Chamberlain of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, as chairman, and Bro. J. W. P. Smithwick of Lenoir Lodge, No. 233, La Grange, and J. W. Patton of Mt. Olive Lodge, No. 208, who have been doing splendid work. Through their efforts this district has given a young lady, the daughter of an indigent Mason, a year in the Teachers' College at Greenville, and now has a young man, the son of a Mason's widow, at the State College.

I have made the following visitations:

Wayne, No. 112, and Goldsboro, No. 634, at Goldsboro. I visited both these Lodges on the occasion of our District Convention which we hold annually in this district, at which time the retiring District Deputy makes his report to the District and the new Deputy is inducted into office. These Lodges are in fine condition, and

while there are two Lodges in this city, they work in perfect harmony with each other. They employ a Lecturer each year. This convention was held on April the eleventh, at which time I took up the work of the District. Rev. C. K. Proctor, pastor of the Methodist Church in Kinston, and Rev. Lee McBride White, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Kinston, were the principal speakers at this meeting.

Lenoir Lodge, No. 233, La Grange. I have made two visits to this Lodge, one on April 19, at which time Bro. Proctor was principal speaker, and on the sixth of May I paid this Lodge a visit and conducted a Masonic funeral. This Lodge is in good condition and has many of its members who are well up on the authorized work.

Mt. Olive Lodge, No. 208, Mt. Olive. I visited this Lodge on the fifteenth of May and found the livest bunch of young Masons that it has been my pleasure to meet. They are brim full of the new spirit of service that we are trying so hard to emphasize.

Bros. A. W. and A. D. Byrd were the speakers at this meeting.

Pleasant Hill Lodge, No. 304, Deep Run. I visited this Lodge on May the twenty-fourth and talked to the Brethren there myself. This is a small country Lodge that is in danger of becoming defunct. It is situated away back from anywhere, and most of its members either live seven or eight miles to the South, or at Deep Run, which is four or five miles to the North. Most of the members want to split this Lodge and make two Lodges, one to be located at Deep Run and the other at Pleasant Hill, but a few members, just enough to prevent a two-thirds vote, do not want the Lodge moved because of the historic connection the Lodge has with its present location.

Victory Lodge, No. 64, Pink Hill. This is a small Lodge but very vigorous and alive. It is blessed with a Past Master who knows the work thoroughly and is a sticker for regularity. I paid this Lodge a visit on June the twelfth, Brother Proctor being the speaker.

Fremont Lodge, No. 613, Fremont. We had a great meeting at this Lodge on June the eighteenth, with Dr. Wicker as the speaker. This is a good Lodge in a live little town.



Jerusalem Lodge, No. 95, Hookerton. I have paid this Lodge several unofficial visits at the conferring of degrees, and I assisted in the funeral of one of its oldest members on July 1st. This is one of the old Lodges and while it has a few wideawake young fellows in it, yet it needs a little shaking up. They have had a Lecturer and are improving over what they have been.

There are three or four small Lodges in remote sections of the district that I have not been able to reach, and in fact have never been able to even get any one of these Lodges to answer a letter, therefore I cannot say as to their condition. I have greatly enjoyed the work this year and if I have said or done something that has put Masonry on a higher plane, I shall feel amply repaid for my efforts.

Most respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. WARD,  
*D.D.G.M., Sixth District*

#### EIGHTH MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of The Grand  
Lodge of North Carolina:*

**MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER:**

I am making herewith a brief report of my work as District Deputy for the 8th Masonic district.

I have made official visits to each Lodge in the district and have forwarded reports of same as directed.

Our District Meeting was held at Jacksonville, N. C., with Lafayette Lodge, No. 83, on the 24th day of May. The attendance was good and much interest taken in the work, educational addresses were made by a number of Brethren that were instructive and very helpful.

Three of the Lodges in the district are burdened with debt on their new homes. These are Zion, No. 81, Lafayette, No. 83, and Pollocksville, No. 175. Richlands and Maysville are renting, Seaside own their own home. So far as I am informed harmony prevails among the Craft. No irregularity has been reported during the year, they all need instruction in the ritualistic work. As a whole I would say there is increased interest in the

work all over the district. Some of the Lodges are planning to have lectures next year.

Fraternally submitted,

J. F. MARQUETTE,  
*D.D.G.M., Eight District*

### TENTH MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

I have the honor to transmit herewith the several reports of inspection made by me as District Deputy Grand Master in the Tenth District.

There are certain recommendations on each of these reports that are important, and I will not repeat them here. I have visited every chartered Lodge in my District this year, except one, and I have been unable to obtain a reply to my several requests for a date with that Lodge; it seems that the Lodge is dormant and I have submitted herewith a report containing my suggestions in that matter.

Several of the Lodges need the services of a Lecturer; quite a number have had the services of a Lecturer this year. I have noticed a number of trials during the year, for un-masonic conduct; this shows the intention of the Lodges to uphold the high standard of Masonic morality.

It has been my pleasure, during my visits, to call the attention of the Brethren to the several objects of charity supported by the Grand Lodge, and to a need for a closer co-operation and support of them.

Peace and harmony prevail in this district, and the interest shown by the young members of the Craft is particular pleasing, as a token of long active service in behalf of Masonry. We have felt the good effects of the educational work under the very able leadership of Brother Wicker, and a majority of the Lodges in this district are using his lecture service regularly.

In conclusion, I thank you for the confidence reposed in me, and with best wishes for your health and happiness, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. B. NEWCOMB,  
*D.D.G.M., Tenth District*

## ELEVENTH MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of The Grand  
Lodge of North Carolina:*

DEAR BROTHER POTEAT:

I am inclosing reports from Fairmont, Red Springs, and Scotland Neck Lodges, which finish the district. I have been in a meeting of each of the eleven Lodges at least once this year, and I find most of them improved some from last year, but we have a long way to go to get where we should be. I am making an effort to get the educational work going in the district by having the Lodges appoint educational secretaries and get in touch with Dr. Wicker.

Thanking you for the very active part you took in our district meeting, and for your visit to Fairmont Lodge, I am,

Fraternally,

ROBT. INMAN,  
*D.D.G.M., Eleventh District*

## TWELFTH MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of The Grand  
Lodge of North Carolina:*

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR:

In summing up the work of Masonry in this district I am glad to report that while we may not show a strong increase in numbers, I am confident we are stronger in spirit. This is due to Educational work supervised by the Field Secretary.

We held our District Meeting at Hamlet on July the 31st, and was well attended, and feel sure that much good has and will result from the meeting. Brother Wicker was with us and gave two addresses during the day and gave us some ideas of what a great work he is doing over the state.

Hamlet and Rockingham Lodges held a joint meeting in October and much interest was shown and we were entertained by some inspiring and educational talks by Brethren of both Lodges. At this meeting we had present a number of Brethren from other Lodges in the district and results of meeting were not confined to the two Lodges holding the meeting.

I have visited all the Lodges in the district except two, and some of them two or three times, and in each case I have been received with a spirit, giving evidence that all are interested and much good will be accomplished in the Educational work being carried on. I find however that there is need of a Lecturer in practically all the Lodges. I have tried to impress this matter on them. I find however that in some of the smaller Lodges they are not financially able to have one as often as they should. Some of this is due to insufficient dues. I have already called your attention to those in this shape, and I find you have written each one on this subject. I have made an urgent appeal in all Lodges visited for donations to George Washington Memorial Association, and hope the Lodges in the district will respond in the manner they should.

In conclusion, I will recommend two very important matters as I see it that would do Masonry much good in the state. First, that it be so arranged that every Lodge in the state could have a Lecturer once every two years at least. Second, that a compulsory law be enacted compelling each Lodge to collect sufficient dues to properly run their Lodges.

I wish to thank you for your personal visits to the different Lodges. I find that you have visited some four or five of them and am sure much good will result from same.

With every good wish for your health and happiness, I am,

Faternally yours,

H. S. AUSTIN,  
*D.D.G.M., Twelfth District*

### THIRTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

**MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER:**

Last January at your request, I assumed the work and responsibility of District Deputy for this the 13th Masonic District. I herewith submit my first annual report to the Grand Lodge as such. And I wish to say first of all that I greatly appreciate this honor conferred on me and also confess that because of so many other

pressing duties and work that I could not devote as much time to the Masonic work as I wanted to do.

There are fifteen Lodges in this District, and during the early spring and summer I visited all of them. The Brethren received me kindly and in almost every instance gave me full right away to speak or do as I thought best. In my address to them I especially emphasized four things, viz: the Washington Memorial, the Hicks Memorial Hospital at Oxford, the Masonic Service Association and Dr. Wicker's work and the Ritual work.

I found that very few of the Lodges knew the ritual work, and could not even open and close the Lodges in due form. Several are almost dormant and only have occasional meetings. Several have never had the service of a Lecturer.

According to reports from the Lodges, seven reported only one initiated during the year 1923 and four did not report any raised. The combined report of all is 51 initiated 48 passed and 42 raised. Four Lodges report that they have had the Educational talks and bulletins read. Two have had a Lecturer, namely, Sanford and Bonlee, and Raeford will have one in February.

I am glad to report that Sanford, No. 469, is making plans to build a Masonic Temple to cost about \$50,000, including the lot. Already about half of the required amount has been pledged in good subscriptions of \$100.00 per share. The other half has been provided for so they are getting ready to begin actual construction as soon as possible. The charter has been secured. This will mean so much to Masonry in this prosperous and growing town.

Another special feature of my report is that on June 15th, we held a Masonic picnic in the Lee County Court house. Every Lodge in the District was represented and there were more than 300 Masons registered as present. Bro. C. B. Newcomb of Wilmington delivered a stirring address full of facts and information for the Craft. Others made short addresses on various subjects that were helpful and timely. In all I consider that this picnic was a great success and those present voted unanimously to have one next year.

It was my great pleasure to make an official visit to our Masonic and Eastern Star Home December 1923. It was the first time I had been there and I was more than surprised yet agreeably so to see the elegant and comfortable home provided for our feeble and helpless brethren and sisters. Bro. C. L. Clymer has done a monumental and noble work there. Now it is up to the different Lodges in the State to rally to his help and support this great work. It is a great shame to know how little we have done.

In conclusion, I think the one great need here is a better knowledge and understanding of the meaning of Masonry. Half of our Lodges report that they are not able to employ a lecturer. What can we do in such cases? They cannot appreciate what it means to be a Mason until they have some knowledge of it, and they must also learn that we have duties to the schools, community and county outside of the Lodge room.

Masonry is more than ritualistic work.

Respectfully submitted,

B. E. STANFIELD,  
*D.D.G.M., Thirteenth District*

### SEVENTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of The Grand  
Lodge of North Carolina:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

As District Deputy Grand Master of the 17th District of North Carolina, I have the honor to submit to you my report for the year ending December 31st, 1923, which is as follows:

I have visited each Lodge in the district and helped them in every way that I could. I find that all the Lodges are slack in attendance at all communications and all of them need lecturing. While I lectured to six of the Lodges in this district, the other eight need it very badly, and I find the attendance at lectures very poor. We tried to have a District Meeting at Wilson, N. C., in May, and it was a failure, so on the 11th of September the District Meeting was held at Wilson, and while I could not be present owing to an engagement with Roman Eagle Lodge, No. 550, at Aberdeen, N. C., I am informed that



there was a good attendance and much interest shown.

I am proud to say that our Grand Master and Educational Field Secretary were present and all of the brethren enjoyed the meeting.

In visiting the several Lodges in this district, I desire to make special mention of Central Cross Lodge, No. 187, for best attendance at all meetings, best lecturing, and showing more proficiency in all of the work than any Lodge in the District.

I think that all of the Lodges in the district are in good financial condition and need a lot more of the right Masonic spirit.

In conclusion, I thank you for the confidence reposed in me, and with kind and sincere regards for you, always, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

K. W. WINSTEAD,  
*D.D.G.M., Seventeenth District*

#### EIGHTEENTH MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of The Grand  
Lodge of North Carolina:*

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR:

Please find herewith my report for the five months. Owing to press of business and other matters, very little has been accomplished.

Concord, No. 58, Tarboro. On September 17th, this Lodge was host to a District Meeting, at which every Lodge was represented, except David Bell, Whitakers. G. M. Poteat and Bro. W. C. Wicker, Field Secretary, delivered addresses, the address of G. M. Poteat was delivered in the Opera House, open to the public, and at the same place Brother Wicker gave an illustrated lecture, P. G. M. J. C. Braswell closing with timely remarks. The addresses were full of inspiration and were greatly enjoyed. As this is my home Lodge, I have had frequent occasion to observe the work. Some progress has been made in the Educational work and Past Master J. P. Keech has been appointed Educational Secretary.

Skewarkee, No. 90, Williamston. No educational work has been done, but Bro. W. C. Manning has been appointed Educational Secretary, and they promise to

accomplish something during the coming year. My plan to visit this Lodge fell through, but from information would suggest that a Lecturer be secured as early as possible.

Stonewall, No. 296, Robersonville. Have not visited this Lodge, but understand they are doing good work, and have made a start on the educational program, but not fully organized. Bro. W. H. Gray of Robersonville has been appointed Educational Secretary.

Conoho, No. 399, Hamilton. Have not visited this Lodge, they have done no educational work, and have had no speaker or lecturer in many years and therefore am satisfied that the work is not put on accurately. Bro. B. M. Worsley has been appointed Educational Secretary and is expected to attend this session of the Grand Lodge.

Macclesfield, No. 581. Have not visited this Lodge, they have not had a speaker or Lecturer in 1923. This Lodge has very small membership and attendance. No educational work has been done, and the bulletins have not been read. Have endeavored to interest individual members in the work and W. W. Eagles, Macclesfield, has been appointed Educational Secretary.

David Bell, No. 587. Visited this Lodge with W. M. and S. W. of Concord Lodge, No. 58, on Friday, January 4th, and made a short talk, 1st degree was exemplified in fair manner. P. M. D. B. Gaskill, Whitakers, was appointed Educational Secretary. This Lodge is in the home town of P. G. M. J. C. Braswell, and they have had Brother Wicker on Thanksgiving day, and Bro. J. W. Alford, Grand Lecturer last April. They have promised to take up the educational work without delay.

Queen City, No. 602. Have not visited this Lodge, the educational work has been started, bulletins read and local speakers have taken subjects for discussion. Brother Wicker suggested that this Lodge join Corinthian Lodge, No. 230, for this educational work, which I think is a fine suggestion and should work splendidly, if both Lodges will unite their forces. Both Lodges now meet in a hall used by every order in the city, so that it is difficult to arrange for special meetings. Bro. H. S. Corey has been acting as Educational Secretary, as no other member has consented to accept.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you and all those in my district for the many courtesies shown me during the year just ended.

Yours fraternally,

R. M. HALL,  
*D.D.G.M., Thirty-Eighth District.*

### THIRTY-NINTH MASONIC DISTRICT

BILTMORE, N. C., Jan. 10th, 1924.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand  
Lodge of North Carolina:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I am sending my report for the 39th Masonic District to the Grand Secretary today. I am very glad to have been able to visit all the Lodges in the district at least one time and some of them two and three times during the year. Some of the little Lodges in the district have not been as active as I would like, but with all things considered, I think they are coming along very nicely and are in better condition in every way than at any previous time, but I have made some suggestions in my Inspection Report which I believe will result in benefit to Masonry in this district. I have confined my work principally to the small Lodges in order to get them on the upbuild. I have had all of them to raise their dues to the minimum required by the Grand Lodge, also a majority of them have had the service of a Grand Lecturer in the past year and all have been lectured in the past two years except one. I have not been able to get a Lecturer for Barnardsville Lodge, No. 511, as the Lodge has no funds to pay one. I had them to raise their dues to the required amount, but the membership is badly scattered and some can't be located at all. Therefore, they have not been able to make much headway. I also ordered a general house-cleaning of this element but so far no action has been taken.

I think that the old way of making appeals for charity to all the Lodges of at least one dollar should be restored in so far as it would permit a Lodge to do so in case of necessity. The present form is all right for the large Lodges, but is not very good for the little fellows. The large Lodges can easily raise one hundred dollars or more while the small ones can hardly raise ten; so

some get a great deal of help while others get but very little. One dollar will not hurt any Lodge and with the number of Lodges in the state will go a long way, if even a third of them contribute. I noticed one case in this district where a very worthy case was being taken care of by small donations of the individual members as the Grand Lodge contributes an amount equal to that made by the Lodge making the appeal, and as they had practically no funds on hand at the time, they were simply up against it. So I think they should be permitted to make appeals, as were formerly done in case it is necessary. It has also been suggested to me that in worthy cases of some of our old brethren, who have have no means and cannot pay dues and are being carried along by their Lodges, they should be given life membership by the Grand Lodge. I am passing these ideas along as they were given to me.

I thank you very kindly indeed for my appointment as D.D.G.M., for the past year. It has been a real pleasure to serve under you.

With every good wish,

Fraternally,

G. C. WARD,  
D.D.G.M., *Thirty-Ninth District.*

#### FORTIETH MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand  
Lodge of North Carolina:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I beg to submit the following report in connection with my work as District Deputy, Fortieth District.

I have visited all the Lodges in the district except Bee Log and Eastern Star. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, and my inability to get away from my work, I have not been able to visit these two lodges.

I visited Bakersville Lodge, No. 357, September 22nd. The Lodge conferred the Third Degree, assisted by Brother Rowell, A.G.L., Brother Graham, from Tennessee and myself. Work well done. The Master and nearly all of the Brethren were absent. The few members were apparently live wires.

On my visit to Bald Creek Lodge, No. 397, the Second Degree was conferred. This Lodge puts on the work

in fairly good shape. Had a good representation out and the Brethren are enthusiastic in the work. There is some indication that they are not as careful in the selection of their material as they should be.

I visited Vesper Lodge, No. 554, Spruce Pine, but owing to a misunderstanding on my part the Lodge did not meet. Apparently this Lodge is very well up on the ritual and is doing a good work for the Fraternity.

I made an official visit to my home Lodge on October 12th. The Third Degree was conferred. The work was put on in good shape. On account of a small membership, and not much new material, this Lodge is up against it financially, but it has some live members.

I helped to confer the Third Degree when I visited Burnsville Lodge, No. 192. The Lodge was very much in need of a lecturer, at that time. However, they have since had a long series of lectures and should be in shape to do good work. They are moving into a beautiful new hall within the near future, and I predict a great revival of Masonic work in that Lodge.

All except three of the Lodges in this district have had the services of a Lecturer this year. Bee Log and Eastern Star Lodges claimed that they were not financially able to employ one. Bald Creek was not in position to work when a Lecturer was in this district.

Although the Lecturer labored faithfully with us while here, I am sorry to say that apparently very little was accomplished. The Lecturer just has too much ground to cover during the short period that the Lodges are able to employ him. He comes to a Lodge and finds them using an obsolete form that has been growing from bad to worse for the last twenty years. It is up to him, within the short time of one to two weeks, to beat this out of their heads and substitute a new form in almost every phase of the work, from opening the Lodge, through the several degrees on down to the closing. As a result they get only a slight smattering of the correct form, and being perfectly familiar with the old form, just as soon as he is gone they drop right back to the old way, and by the time he gets around again they have forgotten all he tried to teach them, and he has to start all over again. One of the Lodges in this district had a Lecturer for four weeks. I was there about half of this time myself, and the Brethren seemed to be very



much interested and doing fine work. I visited this Lodge a few weeks later and they were using the same old bogus stuff that they had used before he was with them. You could see no results, whatever, of this long series of lectures.

I do not wish to appear pessimistic, but I think the District Deputies should report the facts to the Grand Lodge as they find them. I do not think there could be any good results obtained by veiling a bad situation behind a silvery cloud of optimism.

The educational work, in its various forms, is certainly the most important feature of our organization. I would, therefore, like to suggest that a special committee be appointed with a view to working out some plan, whereby all Lodges will be in position to take up the work systematically, beginning with the opening of the Lodge, and getting each phase of the work absolutely perfect before taking up the next. I think it might be possible to localize this work to some extent, thereby eliminating some of the enormous traveling expenses of the Lecturers.

I suggest that the present Grand Master be re-elected, and that each Grand Master, if he demonstrates the proper ability, be asked to serve from two to four consecutive terms. No man can take hold of an entirely new situation, line it up in a systematic way and get any results, within the short period of one year. Just at a time when he is getting his work in shape to accomplish something and reap the fruits of his labor, he is down and out, and another inexperienced man steps in. So we have no experienced men in this, the most important and responsible office of our Fraternity.

Respectfully submitted,

B. HALE,

*D. D. G. M., Fortieth District.*

#### FORTY-FIRST MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of The Grand Lodge of North Carolina.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I beg to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Forty-First Masonic District. I have visited all the Lodges in this District and in some in-



stances have made three or four visits. With one exception, I have found an amazing lack of interest in the hospital at Oxford. However, I feel that the progress being made in the educational program of the Grand Lodge will soon change this. Nearly all the Lodges in this district have appointed a local Educational Secretary and in many cases regular programs are being rendered at each regular communication.

Three of the Lodges are in excellent shape as regards the ritualistic work. The others are badly in need of the services of a Lecturer and in the next three months all of these will have received instruction. Interest in the George Washington Memorial is a little better than in the hospital and I have requested the Master of each Lodge in this district to appoint a George Washington Memorial Committee, and to instruct the Orphanage Committees to do some hard work for the hospital. The district is almost solidly organized for the educational program and I expect a wonderful progress during the next year.

Assuring you that it has been a genuine pleasure to serve as District Deputy during your administration, and with every good wish, I am,

Courteously and Fraternally yours,

L. E. GREEN,

*D.D.G.M., Forty-First District.*

#### FORTY-SECOND MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina:*

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER:

The general condition of the Craft throughout the Forty-Second District is good. With one exception, the Lodges have employed the services of an Assistant Grand Lecturer, with much good resulting. Every Lodge has made substantial gains for the past year.

On the 24th of last August, a District Meeting was held in Sylva, with a goodly number of representative Masons in attendance. Brother Wicker, our Educational Field Secretary, was with us and delivered an excellent address, which was greatly enjoyed by every one present.

With the Season's greetings, I am,  
Fraternally yours,  
C. Z. CHANDLER,  
*D.D.G.M., Forty-Second District.*

#### FORTY-THIRD MASONIC DISTRICT

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand  
Lodge of North Carolina:*

**MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER:**

Enclosed herewith is Inspection Report of Andrews Lodge, No. 529. Heretofore, I have sent reports for most of the Lodges in this district, all of which have been visited by me this year with the exception of Shoal Creek, No. 644. This Lodge I was unable to visit on account of bad road conditions due to the fact that I failed to make my visit earlier in the year.

During the past year it was necessary that I make more than one visit to most of the Lodges; and by your order the charter of Lone Oak, No. 449 and Notla, No. 312, were arrested, which action has benefited Masonry in this part of the State. All the Lodges heretofore which have failed to have the services of a Grand Lodge Lecturer once every two years have done so, or have arranged to do so as soon as possible. They are all now charging the amount prescribed by the Code for dues and Degrees, and none are carrying delinquent members on their rolls.

The visit by you as well as our Educational Field Secretary to our District Educational Meeting held in Murphy this past year meant much to Masonry in this district. Some of the Lodges are making an effort to carry out an Educational program, and I have urged the cooperation of the Lodges with the Educational Field Secretary to all the Lodges in the district. I have made an earnest appeal in behalf of our most worthy Institutions, the Oxford Orphanage and the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, and I feel that I can see some good results.

With nothing but praise for the good work you have accomplished as Grand Master, with kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,  
J. W. S. DAVIS,  
*D.D.G.M., Forty-Third District.*



# In Memoriam



**M. W.: Richard N. Gackett**

Fifty-eighth Grand Master of North  
Carolina

Born Dec. 4, 1866.

Died Nov. 23, 1923.

As Hiram slept, the widows son  
So does our brother take his rest,  
Life's battles fought, Life's duties done,  
His faults forgot, his worth confessed,  
So let him sleep that dreamless sleep,  
Our sorrows clustering round his head.





# In Memoriam



**Alexander Stephens Holden**

Chairman Credential Committee

Born Nov 2, 1861.

Died Oct. 17, 1923.

We shall miss the hearty hand shake  
And the greeting loved so well,  
But will strive to meet him yonder  
Where all Masons hope to dwell.  
And I know he'll come to meet us,  
He whom all have learned to love  
When we receive our final summons  
From the Grand Lodge above.





# In Memoriam



## The Distinguished Dead of Other Grand Jurisdiction



'Tis immortality,, 'tis that alone,  
Amid life's pains, abasements, emptiness,  
The soul can comfort, elevate and fill;  
That only, and that amply, this performs.





# In Memoriam



Master Masons of this  
Jurisdiction  
who passed away during  
the Masonic year, 1923



Let us drape the altar gently  
For the loved ones gone before;  
They have crossed the silent river;  
We shall see them here no more.





**Deaths Reported to the Grand Lodge for the Year 1923**

P. A. Bounds, St. John's, No. 1	Nov. 3, 1922
Dr. John B. LeGwin, St. John's, No. 1	Feb. 3, 1923
Sion P. McNair, St. John's, No. 1	July 14, 1922
H. J. Southwell, St. John's, No. 3	July 19, 1922
E. B. Hackburn, St. John's, No. 3	Sept. 25, 1922
P. M. Pearsall, St. John's, No. 3	Feb. 20, 1923
W. G. Taylor, St. John's, No. 4	Oct. 7, 1922
Chas. F. Harvey, St. John's, No. 4	Aug. 28, 1922
C. J. Pittman, St. John's, No. 4	Sept. 16, 1922
L. Schults, Unanimity, No. 7	
Jas. A. Barnes, Phoenix, No. 8	Nov. 17, 1922
Wm. H. Franck, Phoenix, No. 8	Nov. 16, 1922
Harry Kramer, Phoenix, No. 8	March 16, 1923
Marvin L. Smoot, Phoenix, No. 8	Feb. 5, 1923
J. W. Cuthbertson, Phalanx, No. 31	Oct. 24, 1922
G. D. Boyd, Phalanx, No. 31	
C. M. Davidson, Phalanx, No. 31	Jan. 22, 1923
A. DeR. Myers, Phalanx, No. 31	Aug. 27, 1922
T. R. Robertson, Phalanx, No. 31	July —, 1922
R. G. Hayes, Phalanx, No. 31	Oct. 26, 1922
S. A. Perkins, Stokes, No. 32	July 1, 1922
Rev. W. S. Hales, Stokes, No. 32	Jan. —, 1923
J. M. Flowe, Stokes, No. 32	July 16, 1922
W. L. Watson, Stokes, No. 32	May 28, 1923
F. A. Money, Hiram, No. 40	Jan. 8, 1923
W. W. Newman, Hiram, No. 40	Feb. 7, 1923
T. P. Hall, Hall, No. 53	May 10, 1923
J. C. Deloatch, King Solomon, No. 56	Sept. 6, 1922
R. T. Stephenson, King Solomon, No. 56	Oct. 1, 1922
Jno. W. Cotten, P. G. P., Concord, No. 58	Oct. 1, 1922
Thos. J. Feltzer, Kilwinning, No. 64	Dec. 31, 1922
G. Samuel Bradshaw, Greensboro, No. 76	May 18, 1923
J. W. Causey, Greensboro, No. 76	May 9, 1923
Hyatt Albert Grissom, Greensboro	Jan. 18, 1923
D. J. Whichard, Sharon, No. 78	July 25, 1922
W. H. Hammond, Zion, No. 81	April 8, 1923
J. M. Beaty, Fellowship, No. 84	Oct. 9, 1922
W. S. Stevens, Fellowship, No. 84	Nov. 1, 1922
Henderson Cole, Fellowship, No. 84	Dec. 14, 1922
T. C. Davis, Fellowship, No. 84	May 15, 1920
T. P. Alford, Fellowship, No. 84	Dec. —, 1922
A. R. Yelton, Western Star, No. 91	Jan. 9, 1923
O. L. Crawford, Western Star, No. 91	June 8, 1923
R. L. Taylor, Western Star, No. 91	March —, 1923
Chas. Stewart, Western Star, No. 91	June —, 1923
Matt McBrayer, Western Star, No. 91	Nov. —, 1922
S. B. Grant, Western Star, No. 91	
W. H. Johnson, Jerusalem, No. 95	June 30, 1923
Walter W. Brinkley, Neuse, No. 97	April 19, 1923
H. B. Giddens, Hiram, No. 98	Oct. 12, 1922
J. H. Register, Hiram, No. 98	Feb. 18, 1923
W. S. Blackmer, Fulton, No. 99	Oct. 28, 1922
J. F. McCubbens, Fulton, No. 99	Jan. 14, 1923

Alex Parker, Fulton, No. 99	Sept. 1, 1922
E. A. Wilson, Fulton, No. 99	Aug. 16, 1923
Chas. Edwin Leans, Orr, No. 104	May 22, 1923
R. B. Cox, Perquimans, No. 106	Aug. 1, 1922
C. L. Walker, Perquimans, No. 106	March 29, 1923
A. White, Perquimans, No. 106	April 8, 1923
Thos. Perrett, Jr., Belmont, No. 108	Aug. —, 1922
Thos. Perrett, Sr., Belmont, No. 108	April —, 1923
D. H. McCullen, Belmont, No. 108	Dec. —, 1922
C. E. Weatherly, Belmont, No. 108	April 19, 1923
J. D. Gaskill, Franklin, No. 109	April 7, 1923
F. S. Becton, Franklin, No. 109	May 21, 1922
J. C. Wren, Person, No. 113	Feb. 3, 1923
Dr. J. D. Regan, St. Albans, No. 114	Aug. 14, 1922
Dr. N. A. Thompson, St. Albans, No. 114	Sept. 28, 1922
A. P. Caldwell, St. Albans, No. 114	Nov. 21, 1922
J. F. Ray, St. Albans, No. 114	Feb. 24, 1923
Frank Rountree, Mt. Lebanon, No. 117	Nov. 9, 1922
David Woodard, Mt. Lebanon, No. 117	Dec. 6, 1922
J. M. Davis, Mt. Lebanon, No. 117	Feb. 23, 1923
E. H. Adams, Mt. Lebanon, No. 117	April 30, 1923
Geo. R. Calvert, Mt. Herman, No. 118	July 18, 1922
J. Frank Wells, Mt. Herman, No. 118	Aug. 10, 1922
A. A. Hamlet, Mt. Herman, No. 118	Oct. 15, 1922
R. F. Haskell, Mt. Herman, No. 118	Dec. 15, 1922
Geo. H. Bell, Mt. Herman, No. 118	Jan. 24, 1923
Tracy A. Vincent, Mt. Herman, No. 118	May 17, 1923
J. H. McGhee, Franklinton, No. 123	July 14, 1923
R. R. Holmes, Franklinton, No. 123	April 15, 1923
W. H. Riddick, Gatesville, No. 126	March 5, 1923
W. T. Cross, Gatesville, No. 126	Jan. 7, 1923
D. E. Riddick, Gatesville, No. 126	May 23, 1923
W. H. Parker, Blackmer, No. 127	April 25, 1923
G. W. Martin, Dan River, No. 129	May 16, 1923
J. H. Freeman, Mocksville, No. 134	Nov. 27, 1922
Oscar B. Poindexter, Mocksville, No. 134	March 16, 1923
M. M. Moore, King Solomon, No. 138	April 16, 1923
J. T. Gaddy, Carolina, No. 141	
T. N. Tysor, Mt. Vernon, No. 143	June 16, 1923
C. C. Cunningham, Junaluska, No. 145	Jan. 14, 1923
T. Baxter White, Junaluska, No. 145	July 14, 1922
McD. Holliday, Palmyra, No. 147	Sept. 27, 1922
G. R. Hodges, Palmyra, No. 147	March 23, 1923
G. T. Callahan, Adoniram, No. 149	Nov. 15, 1922
J. L. Coggins, Chalmers, No. 151	July 30, 1922
E. H. Kemp, White Stone, No. 155	April 27, 1923
W. E. Redford, Rolesville, No. 156	May 2, 1923
E. E. Seamore, Rolesville, No. 156	June —, 1922
C. T. Colslough, Mt. Pleasant, No. 157	Jan. —, 1923
J. C. Russel, Yadkin, No. 162	June 10, 1923
W. Y. Wood, Archer, No. 165	
W. W. Briggs, Winston, No. 167	July 8, 1922
R. E. Johnson, Winston, No. 167	March 12, 1923
F. G. Dunklee, Winston, No. 167	April 26, 1923
W. H. Miller, Winston, No. 167	May 2, 1923

C. P. Weaver, Blackmer, No. 170	July 5, 1922
J. A. Harris, Blackmer, No. 170	Dec. 29, 1922
C. A. McHone, Blackmer, No. 170	Jan. 8, 1923
H. B. Miles, Blackmer, No. 170	Feb. 22, 1923
H. M. Boyd, Blackmer, No. 170	April 18, 1923
J. W. Thomason, Blackmer, No. 170	
J. T. Jenkins, Coleraine, No. 171	Jan. 1, 1923
R. M. McGee, Geo. Washington, No. 174	April 3, 1923
I. H. Barrus, Polloksville, No. 175	July 28, 1921
S. R. Brady, Mecklenburg, No. 176	June 29, 1923
James Brewer, Sandy Creek, No. 185	Jan. 20, 1922
D. A. Buie, Pine Forest, No. 186	1923
J. H. Griffin, Central Cross, No. 187	Oct. —, 1922
G. J. Hammond, Fair Bluff, No. 190	April 12, 1923
R. I. Gupton, Granite, No. 191	1923
J. L. Ray, Burnsville, No. 192	Oct. 18, 1922
S. P. Ray, Burnsville, No. 192	Feb. 3, 1923
J. M. Ray, Burnsville, No. 192	March 7, 1923
W. C. McCourry, Burnsville, No. 192	1923
J. W. Higgins, Burnsville, No. 192	April 2, 1923
S. H. Perrott, Burnsville, No. 192	May 2, 1923
A. T. Hoed, Cary, No. 198	Nov. —, 1922
M. W. Grigg, Cleveland, No. 202	May 23, 1923
T. D. Mullinox, Cleveland, No. 202	1923
W. A. Wray, Cleveland, No. 202	1923
C. A. Champion, Cleveland, No. 202	1922
R. P. Morehead, Roanoke, No. 203	Aug. 15, 1922
A. B. Stainback, Roanoke, No. 203	Feb. 23, 1923
P. G. Sheffield, Roanoke, No. 203	May 14, 1923
John E. Jackson, Mingo, No. 206	April 10, 1923
George E. Burton, Lebanon, No. 207	Sept. 4, 1922
E. M. Hinson, Lebanon, No. 207	Jan. 25, 1923
J. C. D. Stroud, Lebanon, No. 207	Oct. —, 1922
M. T. Brezele, Mount Olive, No. 208	Aug. 1, 1922
Geo. H. Yow, Thomasville, No. 214	Jan. 13, 1923
Max Wagoner, Thomasville, No. 214	Feb. 27, 1923
John W. Lee, Thomasville, No. 214	Nov. 27, 1922
R. B. Brestoe, Catawba Valley, No. 217	April 15, 1923
Vermont C. Royster, Wm. G. Hill, No. 218	Aug. 7, 1922
Ernest Cruikshank, Wm. G. Hill, No. 218	Oct. 3, 1922
Lee Williams, Wm. G. Hill, No. 218	Nov. 12, 1922
Alfred W. Biggerstaff, Wm. G. Hill, No. 218	Feb. 4, 1923
Paul S. Garnes, Wm. G. Hill, No. 218	Feb. 14, 1923
Oscar C. Currin, Wm. G. Hill, No. 218	March 10, 1923
J. R. Elam, County Line, No. 224	Sept. 30, 1922
T. P. Gillespie, County Line, No. 224	March 23, 1923
M. E. Williams, Wilson, No. 226	Feb. 28, 1923
Samuel Adams, Jonesville, No. 227	July 12, 1922
D. W. Hardee, Henderson, No. 229	Nov. 12, 1922
J. J. Horton, Henderson, No. 229	Oct. 10, 1922
K. R. Satterwhite, Henderson, No. 229	May 11, 1923
J. C. Wynne, Corinthian, No. 230	Oct. 9, 1922
David T. Bryan, Wm. T. Bain, No. 231	July 3, 1922
W. H. Burke, Lenoir, No. 233	May 5, 1923

J. L. Padgett, Mystic Tie, No. 237	Oct. 20, 1922
Thos. Morris, Mystic Tie, No. 237	March 21, 1923
Geo. W. Conley, Mystic Tie, No. 237	July 3, 1922
W. H. Pinland, Wiccacon, No. 240	Jan. 2, 1923
J. F. Smyre, Catawba, No. 248	Dec. 9, 1922
J. M. Brown, Catawba, No. 248	March 2, 1923
T. B. Rhoney, Catawba, No. 248	Dec. 18, 1922
O. D. Burris, Pythagoras, No. 249	July 31, 1922
J. T. Spicer, Shiloh, No. 250	Oct. 8, 1922
J. R. Perkinson, Shiloh, No. 250	Jan. 2, 1923
J. J. Stone, Rockford, No. 251	Oct. 8, 1922
A. L. Adams, Lee, No. 253	July 28, 1922
W. H. Woodfin, Lee, No. 253	April 19, 1923
T. J. Oldham, Oaks, No. 255	July 10, 1922
C. W. Stanford, Oaks, No. 255	July 21, 1922
W. R. Overman, Kenly, No. 257	June 26, 1923
J. H. Stancill, Kenly, No. 257	Nov. 5, 1922
J. J. Grooms, Waynesville, No. 259	Feb. 2, 1923
W. W. Stringfield, Waynesville, No. 259	March 6, 1923
B. J. Sloan, Waynesville, No. 259	Nov. 23, 1923
W. E. Miller, Waynesville, No. 259	Sept. 19, 1922
W. F. Buchanan, Excelsior, No. 261	April 17, 1923
J. H. Cross, Excelsior, No. 261	May 21, 1923
B. S. Look, Excelsior, No. 261	March 1, 1923
A. S. Reid, Excelsior, No. 261	Feb. 4, 1923
J. B. Yongue, Excelsior, No. 261	April 9, 1923
I. W. Thomas, Hibriten, No. 262	Aug. 28, 1922
Jas. S. Squires, Hibriten, No. 262	Oct. 30, 1922
J. A. Kelly, Hibriten, No. 262	Feb. 16, 1923
C. C. Cornwell, Gaston, No. 263	July 7, 1922
A. W. Ellis, Farmington, No. 265	May 10, 1923
J. T. Long, Farmington, No. 265	1923
R. C. Purlear, Farmington, No. 265	Jan. 7, 1923
D. W. Carter, Durbin, No. 266	Aug. 31, 1923
W. H. Allison, Dunn's Rock, No. 267	Oct. 2, 1922
J. J. Miner, Dunn's Rock, No. 267	Jan. 1, 1923
E. Allison, Dunn's Rock, No. 267	Jan. 26, 1923
J. M. Zachery, Dunn's Rock, No. 267	April 25, 1923
D. G. Bigham, Unaka, No. 268	July 11, 1922
H. E. Jones, Tobasco, No. 271	Sept. 7, 1922
J. N. Rabey, Tobasco, No. 271	Nov. 29, 1922
J. W. Farthing, Watauga, No. 273	Oct. 12, 1922
I. W. Cross, Watauga, No. 273	Dec. 12, 1922
D. C. Williams, Watauga, No. 273	May 4, 1923
C. E. Beavers, Green Level, No. 277	Dec. 1, 1922
S. B. Newton, Rehobeth, No. 279	March 13, 1923
W. B. Hawes, Rehoboth, No. 279	May 14, 1923
G. P. Davis, Wake Forest, No. 282	Feb. 6, 1923
W. P. Edwards, Wake Forest, No. 282	Aug. 23, 1923
T. M. Winecoff, Eureka Lodge, No. 283	March 16, 1923
Rev. S. E. Richardson, Eureka Lodge, No. 283	June 12, 1923
A. A. Forbes, Greenville, No. 284	Oct. 8, 1922
Chas. H. Harris, Greenville, No. 284	Dec. 9, 1922
J. A. Briley, Greenville, No. 284	April 21, 1923
B. B. Shocks, Greenville, No. 284	May 30, 1923

B. F. Gardner, Cedar Rock, No. 286	-----	1923
Jno. W. Bennett, Salem, No. 289	-----	Feb. 21, 1923
J. B. Hensley, French Broad, No. 292	-----	May 26, 1923
J. H. Lunsford, French Broad, No. 292	-----	Dec. 30, 1922
J. W. Nelson, French Broad, No. 292	-----	May 1, 1923
Alex Plumons, French Broad, No. 292	-----	May 5, 1923
A. W. Howard, Atlantic, No. 294	-----	June 9, 1923
J. H. Taylor, Stonewall, No. 296	-----	Feb. 5, 1923
L. B. Wynn, Stonewall, No. 296	-----	March 24, 1923
Z. A. Denton, Evergreen, No. 303	-----	Nov. 7, 1921
Ivy B. Smith, Pleasant Hill, No. 304	-----	Sept. 6, 1922
E. V. Stroud, Pleasant Hill, No. 304	-----	Nov. 19, 1922
J. T. Potter, Pleasant Hill, No. 304	-----	Jan. 7, 1923
J. T. Bostick, Laurinburg, No. 305	-----	Oct. 2, 1922
W. T. Gibson, Laurinburg, No. 305	-----	Jan. 8, 1923
J. T. Sinclair, Raeford, No. 306	-----	Sept. 14, 1923
I. S. Fike, Montgomery, No. 309	-----	Dec. 28, 1922
I. E. Saunders, Montgomery, No. 309	-----	Oct. 19, 1922
E. M. Davis, King Solomon, No. 313	-----	July 8, 1922
D. M. Hall, King Solomon, No. 313	-----	Sept. 7, 1922
J. W. Cobb, King Solomon, No. 313	-----	Jan. 2, 1923
D. Z. McGoughan, King Solomon, No. 313	-----	Jan. 23, 1923
Ephraim Overman, New Lebanon, No. 314	-----	Aug. — 1922
Geo. H. Reggs, New Lebanon, No. 314	-----	Sept. 6, 1921
M. M. Forbes, Sr., Eureka, No. 317	-----	Dec. 6, 1922
C. W. Grier, Eureka, No. 317	-----	Jan. 3, 1923
W. C. Gloover, Eureka, No. 317	-----	Jan. 27, 1923
John W. Evans, Eureka, No. 317	-----	Feb. 27, 1923
A. W. Gard, Eureka, No. 317	-----	May 19, 1923
Wm. F. Temz, Wilmington, No. 319	-----	Oct. 31, 1922
L. R. Castoon, Wilmington, No. 319	-----	Nov. 13, 1922
Hugh Jackson, White Hill, No. 321	-----	Oct. 28, 1922
J. McCoffer, White Hill, No. 321	-----	Dec. 11, 1922
J. Edwin Carter, Granite, No. 322	-----	May 11, 1923
R. H. Braswell, Rowland, No. 335	-----	Aug. 8, 1922
W. H. Best, Harmony, No. 340	-----	Oct. 3, 1922
J. H. Forehand, Harmony, No. 340	-----	April 3, 1923
Dr. Chas. L. McCaul, Rock Springs, No. 341	-----	Dec. 12, 1922
H. F. Elliott, Hickory, No. 343	-----	Oct. 19, 1922
A. A. Yoder, Hickory, No. 343	-----	May 8, 1923
J. R. Barton, Numa F. Reid, No. 344	-----	Nov. 6, 1922
H. W. McCain, Numa F. Reid, No. 344	-----	Oct. 3, 1922
S. F. Wall, Numa F. Reid, No. 344	-----	Sept. 28, 1922
J. R. Williams, Numa F. Reid, No. 344	-----	Jan. 1, 1923
Nathan Poplin, Stanly, No. 348	-----	Jan. 25, 1923
L. B. Hartsell, Stanly, No. 348	-----	March 20, 1923
F. M. Wilhout, Stanly, No. 348	-----	May 19, 1923
J. A. Phelps, Stanly, No. 348	-----	May 20, 1923
J. W. Hutchins, Durham, No. 352	-----	July 4, 1922
J. M. Graves, Durham, No. 352	-----	Dec. 15, 1922
G. D. Langston, Durham, No. 352	-----	April 27, 1923
C. A. Timberlake, Durham, No. 352	-----	July 26, 1921
C. R. Canipe, Durham, No. 352	-----	1919
L. P. Phillips, Moravian, No. 353	-----	July 8, 1922
Arthur Greene, Bakersville, No. 357	-----	June 1, 1923



C. L. Hooper, East La Porte, No. 358	Sept. 28, 1922
W. H. Powers, Mt. Vernon, No. 359	Feb. 20, 1923
J. B. Phillips, Snow, No. 363	Jan. 21, 1923
S. P. Shull, Snow, No. 363	May 17, 1923
R. W. Edwards, Gastonia, No. 369	Oct. 15, 1922
J. B. Beal, Gastonia, No. 369	May 6, 1923
W. M. Jarvis, Mars Hill, No. 370	April 25, 1923
J. R. Sprinkle, Mars Hill, No. 370	Nov. 30, 1922
Rev. T. B. Justice, Bethel, No. 372	Jan. 9, 1923
G. D. Neill, Campbell, No. 374	June 21, 1923
Wiley J. Frazer, Youngsville, No. 377	Nov. — 1922
C. B. Vick, Seaboard, No. 378	Dec. 4, 1922
Theopetis Underwood, Coharie, No. 379	April 6, 1923
C. S. Humphries, Forest City, No. 381	July 5, 1922
I. N. Biggerstaff, Forest City, No. 381	June 20, 1923
J. W. Pillow, Reidsville, No. 384	June 1, 1923
W. C. Swan, Reidsville, No. 384	June 4, 1923
John Grubb, Scottsville, No. 385	Aug. 20, 1922
R. H. Sorrells, Pigeon River, No. 386	Jan. 1, 1923
Bruce Carr, Pigeon River, No. 386	April 26, 1923
Robert M. Oates, Kedron, No. 387	Dec. 20, 1922
W. A. Smith, Kedron, No. 387	Oct. 20, 1922
S. W. Burney, Temperance, No. 389	Oct. 12, 1922
Syon Wood, Copeland Lodge, No. 390	June 7, 1923
J. W. Butcher, Copeland, No. 390	Dec. 12, 1922
Ed. Tyson, Lebanon, No. 391	Oct. 17, 1922
J. W. Crow, White Rock, No. 392	Jan. —, 1923
J. W. Southerland, White Rock, No. 392	Jan. — 1923
L. W. Williams, Cape Fear, No. 394	Dec. 21, 1922
Cuthbert Martin, Orient, No. 395	July 6, 1922
Jas. F. Woolvin, Sr., Orient, No. 395	Nov. 30, 1922
D. T. Hughes, Oxford, No. 396	Sept. 22, 1922
T. H. Jones, Oxford, No. 396	Feb. 3, 1923
J. M. Rice, Bald Creek, No. 397	April 6, 1923
T. A. Hensley, Bald Creek, No. 397	Jan. 8, 1923
Joseph T. Waldo, Conoho, No. 399	Dec. 24, 1922
J. E. Burke, Siler City, No. 403	June 30, 1923
Nelson Morris, Farmer, No. 404	June 6, 1923
S. H. Scoggins, Ocean, No. 405	Feb. — 1923
W. D. Wade, Ocean, No. 405	May — 1923
W. B. Holcombe, Ivy, No. 406	Dec. 30, 1922
M. D. Anderson, Ivy, No. 406	March 10, 1923
A. J. Penley, Liberty Grove, No. 407	Feb. 22, 1923
N. G. B. Stansell, Bula, No. 409	June 16, 1923
W. W. Rippy, Bula, No. 409	March 31, 1923
R. L. Sutphin, Bula, No. 409	March 25, 1923
T. J. Teer, Bula, No. 409	Jan. 15, 1923
Lewie Hester, Henry F. Grainger	June 20, 1920
R. F. Fuller, Louisburg, No. 413	Jan. 23, 1923
Alex J. McKinnon, Maxton, No. 417	July 4, 1922
John T. Leslie, Maxton, No. 417	Dec. 18, 1922
Jesse M. Jones, Greenwood, No. 420	Nov. 8, 1922
J. E. Marr, Oconee, No. 427	May 21, 1923
C. W. Taylor, Stokesdale, No. 428	March 11, 1923
J. D. Sanders, Sr., Sea Side, No. 429	Nov. 4, 1922



M. E. Bloodgood, Sea Side, No. 429	June 12, 1923
Geo. F. Moore, Relief, No. 431	Oct. 31, 1922
Dr. Glenn Weiss, Piney Creek, No. 432	Nov. — 1922
R. B. Cox, Piney Creek, No. 432	Dec. — 1922
J. A. Williams, Piney Creek, No. 432	Dec. 25, 1922
A. J. Gattin, Vanceboro, No. 433	1923
W. F. Lancaster, Vanceboro, No. 433	1923
C. A. Stewart, West Bend, No. 434	Nov. 12, 1922
R. P. McCall, Blue Ridge, No. 435	June 22, 1923
A. C. Barton, Marble Spring, No. 439	June 5, 1923
T. V. Welborn, Clingman, No. 440	July 4, 1924
W. C. Thompson, Roper, No. 443	Nov. 28, 1922
A. C. Lentz, Roper, No. 443	Oct. 22, 1922
W. T. Foushee, Marietta, No. 444	Jan. 4, 1923
Edward L. Kegley, Biltmore, No. 446	June 10, 1923
W. L. White, Biltmore, No. 446	1923
A. C. Neathery, Biltmore, No. 446	March 25, 1923
J. A. Winson, Polenta, No. 450	May 19, 1923
W. S. Corroll, Ashler, No. 451	Aug. 17, 1922
E. E. Harris, Elkin, No. 454	Oct. 26, 1922
R. P. Carter, Elkin, No. 454	Dec. 17, 1922
J. M. Reece, Elkin, No. 454	June 1, 1923
J. F. Leatherwood, Dillsboro, No. 459	
R. G. James, Henrietta, No. 460	Feb. 7, 1923
S. R. Moore, South Fork, No. 462	July 13, 1922
E. E. Piggott, Currituck, No. 463	Dec. 5, 1922
D. P. Hamrick, Boiling Springs, No. 464	March 23, 1923
Robert Bumgarner, Crumpler, No. 467	
Claude Kitchen, Scotland Neck, No. 470	May 31, 1923
A. Paul Kitchen, Scotland Neck, No. 470	June 28, 1923
T. Cheatham, Grassy Knob, No. 471	July 3, 1922
M. O. Williams, Grassy Knob, No. 471	Aug. 2, 1922
S. S. Goforth, Grassy Knob, No. 471	Dec. 28, 1922
J. W. Cathy, Sonoma, No. 472	Oct. 23, 1922
F. M. Freeman, Lexington, No. 473	Jan. 14, 1923
H. G. Hunter, Lexington, No. 473	April 9, 1923
C. M. Owen, Lexington, No. 473	Aug. 4, 1922
T. N. Burton, Lexington, No. 473	March 27, 1923
J. H. Honeycutt, St. Paul's, No. 474	April —, 1923
J. Bryan Grimes, Grimesland, No. 475	Jan. 11, 1923
D. A. Jenkins, Big Lick, No. 476	April 18, 1923
George Wesley Starley, Four Oaks, No. 478	Feb. 10, 1923
A. I. Roach, Rainbow, No. 479	Feb. 15, 1923
V. F. Cone, Spring Hope, No. 481	Dec. 24, 1922
W. J. May, Spring Hope, No. 481	Dec. 28, 1922
J. R. Wheelless, Spring Hope, No. 481	Dec. 5, 1922
Ben. D. Pace, Saluda, No. 482	Dec. 22, 1922
Smith S. Thomas, Southern Pines, No. 484	Oct. 10, 1922
R. E. Martin, Brasstown, No. 485	Feb. 5, 1923
T. A. Carpenter, Statesville, No. 487	Dec. 2, 1922
M. P. Allen, Rich Square, No. 488	Nov. 5, 1922
H. T. Wade, Rich Square, No. 488	Sept. 28, 1922
Albert Vann, Rich Square, No. 488	Dec. 10, 1922
Edgar Tuftes, Linville, No. 489	
D. F. Tharpe, Bugaboo, No. 490	Aug. 11, 1922

J. R. Chilton, Pilot, No. 493	Sept. 2, 1923
D. Marion, Pilot, No. 493	Sept. 10, 1922
T. T. Harris, Pilot, No. 493	Nov. 19, 1922
W. Hill, Pilot, No. 493	April 16, 1923
Simon Weill, Rockingham, No. 495	Oct. 12, 1922
A. B. Nicholson, Rockingham, No. 495	Aug. 20, 1922
S. S. Wilson, Ayden, No. 498	Dec. 28, 1923
C. S. Smith, Ayden, No. 498	May 2, 1923
J. A. Davis, Ayden, No. 498	May 22, 1923
W. A. Beck, Creedmoor, No. 499	Sept. 8, 1922
E. M. Perry, Creedmoor, No. 499	June 19, 1923
Daniel Campbell, Red Springs, No. 501	Feb. 7, 1923
C. C. Beam, Cherryville, No. 505	May 10, 1923
J. B. Evans, Unaka, No. 506	Nov. 20, 1922
W. M. Marrow, Unaka, No. 506	Nov. 15, 1922
W. J. Jones, Lattimore, No. 508	Aug. 18, 1922
C. C. Clarke, Whetstone, No. 515	Nov. 9, 1923
B. G. Crisp, Wanchese, No. 521	Aug. 28, 1922
H. S. Boyette, Sr., Warsaw, No. 522	June 10, 1923
M. G. Moye, Winterville, No. 523	March 21, 1923
C. W. Knight, Rodger, No. 525	Feb. 26, 1923
J. W. Sykes, Fairmont, No. 528	Nov. 19, 1922
E. Fisher, Fairmont, No. 528	Oct. 11, 1922
J. F. Parker, Fairmont, No. 528	
A. L. Coxy, Andrews, No. 529	Feb. 10, 1923
M. C. Thompson, Joppa, No. 530	May 13, 1923
R. L. Curenton, Hamlet, No. 532	April 4, 1923
H. D. Hatch, Hamlet, No. 532	May 17, 1923
J. R. Garren, Ottolay, No. 533	March 7, 1923
M. B. Smith, Sharon, No. 537	March 21, 1923
Dr. W. E. Murphy, Caswell, No. 539	Dec. 11, 1923
Z. T. McMillan, Parkton, No. 541	Nov. 12, 1922
R. M. Middleton, Corinthian, No. 542	July 18, 1922
E. P. McBane, Corinthian, No. 542	Feb. 3, 1923
E. T. Murphy, Corinthian, No. 542	April 13, 1923
J. R. Prettyman, Spencer, No. 543	Jan. 7, 1923
R. K. Davenport, Mount Holly, No. 544	May 15, 1923
J. A. Williams, Shelmerdine, No. 545	March 2, 1923
B. L. Humphry, Maysville, No. 547	Dec. 9, 1922
T. A. Campbell, Roman Eagle, No. 550	March 31, 1923
T. L. Jamison, Glennville, No. 551	Feb. 26, 1923
S. R. Hunter, Revolution, No. 552	Aug. 29, 1922
Rev. E. S. Ivery, Revolution, No. 552	July 19, 1922
H. N. Stiles, Vesper, No. 554	Feb. 6, 1923
W. J. Johnson, Vesper, No. 554	May 27, 1923
R. B. Harrison, Vesper, No. 554	May 21, 1923
J. M. Swan, Vesper, No. 554	Aug. 14, 1923
D. J. Parker, Neil S. Stewart	Feb. 26, 1923
G. H. Bryant, Ararat, No. 558	Jan. 28, 1923
R. C. Pridgen, Tabor, No. 563	June 10, 1923
J. M. Pearson, Ronda, No. 556	1923
A. J. Desosway, Doric, No. 568	Sept. 14, 1922
E. W. Dunn, Doric, No. 568	Dec. 8, 1922
C. M. Heath, Doric, No. 568	Feb. 19, 1923
Ezekiel F. Cass, Snow Creek, No. 571	Jan. 12, 1923

J. Nelson McLelland, Snow Creek, No. 571	Feb. 7, 1923
S. R. Robertson, Andrew Jackson, No. 576	Oct. 19, 1922
E. F. Adams, Ionic, No. 583	Jan. 1, 1923
J. F. Heath, Ionic, No. 583	Aug. 23, 1922
I. E. Goodwin, Apex, No. 584	April 2, 1923
G. T. Simpson, Roseboro, No. 585	Jan. 13, 1923
B. R. Butler, Roseboro, No. 585	Feb. 27, 1922
A. L. Taylor, David Bell, No. 587	Oct. 27, 1922
G. L. Moore, Bethel, No. 589	March 11, 1923
R. A. Peel, Bethel, No. 589	Jan. 4, 1923
J. H. Whitehurst, Bethel, No. 589	Nov. 6, 1922
F. D. Phillips, Lowell, No. 590	April 6, 1923
B. E. Wallace, Lowell, No. 590	Sept. 11, 1922
Dr. Frank Robinson, Lowell, No. 590	June 14, 1923
James Love, Maiden, No. 592	Jan. 9, 1923
A. N. Setzer, Maiden, No. 592	Nov. 22, 1922
J. W. Heffner, Maiden, No. 592	March 1, 1923
W. J. Roberts, Helton, No. 594	June 30, 1923
F. C. Wheelless, Queen City, No. 602	July 30, 1922
W. C. Mason, Queen City, No. 602	Dec. 10, 1922
W. C. Proctor, Sr., Queen City, No. 602	May 26, 1923
C. B. Riddick, Chadbourn, No. 607	Nov. —, 1922
S. F. Durant, Chadbourn, No. 607	Dec. 24, 1922
J. H. Phillips, Glendon, No. 610	Sept. 12, 1922
A. F. Smith, Fuquay Springs, No. 614	Feb. 28, 1923
W. F. Edwards, St. Patrick's, No. 617	May 3, 1923
I. M. Green, J. H. Mills, No. 624	March 18, 1923
G. W. Rumfelt, Belmont, No. 627	Feb. 19, 1923
W. T. Bailey, Perfection, No. 628	Oct. 14, 1922
W. B. Vaughn, Walnut Cove, No. 629	Feb. 22, 1923
William Issett, Bailey, No. 633	March 16, 1923
P. R. King, Goldsboro, No. 634	Aug. 27, 1922
L. D. Gidden, Goldsboro, No. 634	June 17, 1923
D. T. Swagerty, Yadkin Falls, No. 637	July 6, 1922
N. E. Funk, Yadkin Falls, No. 637	Jan. 25, 1923
R. H. Hardin, Ashe, No. 640	Sept. 4, 1922
C. M. Graybeal, Ashe, No. 640	Sept. 15, 1922
W. W. Barr, Ashe, No. 640	Jan. 20, 1923
E. D. Westbrook, Victory, No. 642	Jan. 25, 1923
Don Maxwell, Victory, No. 642	April 21, 1923
W. H. Williams, Shoal Creek, No. 644	1923
F. W. Jones, Beulaville, No. 658	May 6, 1923

# STATISTICS



# GRAND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM ORGANIZATION IN 1787 TO 1923

Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Junior Grand Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1787 Samuel Johnston	Richard Caswell	Richard Ellis	Michael Payne	Abner Neale	James Glasgow
1788 Richard Caswell	Michael Payne	James Glasgow	Silas White Arnett	Stephen Cabarrus	William J. Dawson
1789 Samuel Johnston	James Glasgow	Silas White Arnett	Lunsford Long	Stephen Cabarrus	William J. Dawson
1790 Samuel Johnston	James Glasgow	Stephen Cabarrus	Isaac Guion	Frederick Hargett	Matthias Handy
1791 Samuel Johnston	James Glasgow	Stephen Cabarrus	Lunsford Long	Frederick Hargett	Matthias Handy
1792 William Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	Lunsford Long	John Macon	Frederick Hargett	James Ellis
1793 William Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Macon	John Louis Taylor	Frederick Hargett	Richard W. Freear
1794 William Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Louis Taylor	John Ingles	Walter Alvis	Robert Williams
1795 William Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Louis Taylor	Henry Hill	John Macon	Robert Williams
1796 William Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	Richard W. Freear	Robert Williams
1797 William Richardson Davie	James Glasgow	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	Henry Potter	Robert Williams
1798 William Richardson Davie	John Haywood	Montfort Stokes	David Caldwell	Henry Potter	Robert Williams
1799 William Polk	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	Walghstall Avery	Henry Potter	Robert Williams
1800 William Polk	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	John Winslow	Henry Potter	Robert Williams
1801 William Polk	John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	William Duffy	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1802 John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	John Hall	Nathaniel Alexander	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1803 John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	John Hall	William Duffy	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1804 John Louis Taylor	Montfort Stokes	John Hall	Robert Cochran	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1805 John Hall	Montfort Stokes	Robert Cochran	William Duffy	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1806 John Hall	Montfort Stokes	Robert Cochran	William Duffy	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1807 John Hall	Montfort Stokes	Benjamin Smith	George Lee Davidson	William Boylan	Robert Williams
1808 Benjamin Smith	Robert Williams	George Lee Davidson	Andrew Caldwell	William Boylan	Thomas L. Williams
1809 Benjamin Smith	Robert Williams	Montfort Stokes	Calvin Jones	William Boylan	Thomas L. Williams
1810 Benjamin Smith	Robert Williams	Calvin Jones	George Lee Davidson	William Boylan	Thomas L. Williams
1811 Robert Williams	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	George Lee Davidson	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1812 Robert Williams	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1813 Robert Williams	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1814 John Louis Taylor	Jeremiah Slade	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1815 John Louis Taylor	-----	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas

1816	John Louis Taylor	Kemp Plummer	Calvin Jones	William Miller	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1817	Calvin Jones	John Winslow	James Iredell	Simmons Jones Baker	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1818	Calvin Jones	John Winslow	Louis Dicken Wilson	Leonard Henderson	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1819	Calvin Jones	James Iredell	Louis Dicken Wilson	Leonard Henderson	William Boylan	Alexander Lucas
1820	John Adams Cameron	Frederick Nash	Louis Dicken Wilson	John C. Ehringhaus	William Boylan	Bazaleel Gillett
1821	John Adams Cameron		James Strudwick Smith	Joseph H. Bryan	William Boylan	Benjamin A. Barham
1822	James Strudwick Smith	James Iredell	Joseph H. Bryan	Richard Dobbs Spaight	William Boylan	Benjamin A. Barham
1823	Robert Strange	Francis Lister Hawks	Thomas Clancy	Bazaleel Gillett	William Boylan	Alexander J. Lawrence
1824	Robert Strange	Francis Lister Hawks	Thomas A. Pasteur	Bazaleel Gillett	Benjamin A. Barham	Alexander J. Lawrence
1825	Hutchins Gordon Burton	Francis Lister Hawks	George E. Spruill	Louis Dicken Wilson	Benjamin A. Barham	Alexander J. Lawrence
1826	Hutchins Gordon Burton	Francis Lister Hawks	George E. Spruill	Louis Dicken Wilson	Benjamin A. Barham	Alexander J. Lawrence
1827	Louis Dicken Wilson	John E. Lewis	George E. Spruill	Jesse Speight	Benjamin A. Barham	Alexander J. Lawrence
1828	Louis Dicken Wilson	John Owen	James Grant	Samuel F. Patterson	Benjamin A. Barham	John C. Stedman
1829	Louis Dicken Wilson	John Owen	James Grant	Samuel F. Patterson	Benjamin A. Barham	John C. Stedman
1830	Richard Dobbs Spaight	Samuel F. Patterson	George Blair	John Hill Wheeler	Benjamin A. Barham	John C. Stedman
1831	Richard Dobbs Spaight	Samuel F. Patterson	Rufus Haywood	Daniel Coleman	Dirk Lindeman	Charles D. Lehman
1832	Simmons Jones Baker	William Davidson	Gray Little	John G. Marshall	Dirk Lindeman	Thomas J. Lemay
1833	Samuel F. Patterson	David W. Stone	Daniel Coleman	Edmun B. Freeman	Dirk Lindeman	John J. Christophers
1834	Samuel F. Patterson	David W. Stone	Daniel Coleman	John G. Marshall	Dirk Lindeman	John J. Christophers
1835	Lewis H. Martseller	David W. Stone	Daniel Coleman	Edmun B. Freeman	Green W. Ligon	John J. Christophers
1836	Lewis H. Martseller	David W. Stone	Henry Blount	James Maclin	Green W. Ligon	William T. Bain
1837	David W. Stone	Thomas L. B. Gregory	William W. Cherry	William B. Dunn	Celadon W.D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1838	David W. Stone	Kenneth Rayner	William W. Cherry	Duncan G. McRae	Celadon W.D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1839	David W. Stone	William B. Dunn	John G. Marshall	Daniel S. Crenshaw	Celadon W.D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1840	Simmons Jones Baker	William S. Baker	Daniel S. Crenshaw	Kader Biggs	Celadon W.D. Hutchings	William A. Harrison
1841	Daniel Sanford Crenshaw	Thomas Loring	Thomas E. Pender	Davis Young	Celadon W.D. Hutchings	William A. Harrison
1842	John Hill Wheeler	Jonathan H. Jacobs	Thomas E. Pender	Davis Young	Celadon W.D. Hutchings	William A. Harrison
1843	John Hill Wheeler	David Lowry Swain	Phineas W. Fanning	William P. Taylor	Celadon W.D. Hutchings	William A. Harrison
1844	Phineas W. Fanning	David W. Stone	Thomas S. Clark	Arthur S. Mooring	Celadon W.D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1845	Phineas W. Fanning	Thomas Loring	Wiley W. Johnson	Talcott Burr	Celadon W.D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1846	Phineas W. Fanning	William Gott	John H. Drake	Peter Adams	Celadon W.D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1847	William F. Collins	Clement H. Jordan	Talcott Burr	William H. Mead	Celadon W.D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1848	William F. Collins	Clement H. Jordan	John H. Drake	Job Hiatt	Celadon W.D. Hutchings	William T. Bain



# GRAND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM ORGANIZATION IN 1787 TO 1923

Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Junior Grand Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1849 William F. Collins	Clement H. Jordan	William G. Hill	Job Hiatt	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1850 Alonzo T. Jenkins	Cyrus P. Mendenhall	Luke Blackmer	James E. Allen	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1851 Alonzo T. Jenkins	Cyrus P. Mendenhall	Luke Blackmer	James E. Allen	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1852 Alonzo T. Jenkins	Cyrus P. Mendenhall	Luke Blackmer	William P. Taylor	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1853 Clement H. Jordan	William P. Taylor	Peter Adams	James H. Moore	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1854 Clement H. Jordan	William P. Taylor	William K. Blake	Joseph Green	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1855 Pleasant A. Holt	William P. Taylor	William K. Blake	Joseph Green	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1856 Pleasant A. Holt	Alfred Martin	James T. Alexander	F. M. Cox	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1857 Alfred Martin	Lewis S. Williams	James T. Alexander	F. M. Cox	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1858 Alfred Martin	Lewis S. Williams	Henry C. Lucas	Daniel Coleman	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1859 Lewis S. Williams	Eli W. Ward	Henry C. Lucas	Eli F. Watson	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1860 Lewis S. Williams	Eli W. Ward	James E. Allen	Charles C. Clark	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1861 William G. Hill	Eli Watson	Daniel Coleman	Rufus K. Speed	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1862 Eli F. Watson	Edwin Godwin Reade	John McCormick	Rufus K. Speed	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1863 Eli F. Watson	Edwin Godwin Reade	John McCormick	Robert W. Best	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1864 John McCormick	Eugene Grissom	Robert W. Best	David H. Stephenson	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1865 Edwin Godwin Reade	John M. Happoldt	Robert W. Best	John Nichols	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1866 Edwin Godwin Reade	Robert W. Best	William Lander	John Nichols	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	William T. Bain
1867 Robert W. Best	James G. Ramsey	Robert B. Vance	Thomas M. Gardner	Celadon W. D. Hutchings	Donald W. Bain
1868 Robert B. Vance	Ellis Malone	Joseph B. Batchelor	Samuel H. Rountree	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1869 Robert B. Vance	Ellis Malone	John Nichols	Samuel H. Rountree	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1870 Charles C. Clark	Joseph B. Batchelor	John Nichols	Samuel H. Rountree	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1871 Charles C. Clark	Joseph B. Batchelor	John Nichols	Clinton A. Cilley	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1872 John Nichols	Thomas M. Gardner	Clinton A. Cilley	Robert W. Hardie	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1873 John Nichols	Thomas M. Gardner	Clinton A. Cilley	Robert W. Hardie	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1874 George W. Blount	Clinton A. Cilley	Samuel C. Shelton	Horace H. Munson	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1875 George W. Blount	Eugene Grissom	Horace H. Munson	Robert V. Blackstock	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1876 Horace H. Munson	Clinton A. Cilley	Robert W. Hardie	James C. L. Gudger	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1877 Horace H. Munson	Thomas S. Kenan	Robert W. Hardie	James C. L. Gudger	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain

1879	William R. Cox	James C. L. Gudger	Charles W. Alexander	Henry F. Grainger	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1880	William R. Cox	James C. L. Gudger	Charles W. Alexander	Henry F. Grainger	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1881	Henry F. Grainger	James W. Reid	Robert Bingham	Charles H. Robinson	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1882	Robert Bingham	Fabius H. Busbee	Charles H. Robinson	William T. Kennedy	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1884	Robert Bingham	Fabius H. Busbee	Charles H. Robinson	Samuel H. Smith	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1885	Fabius H. Busbee	Charles H. Robinson	Samuel H. Smith	Hezekiah A. Gudger	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1886	Fabius H. Busbee	Charles H. Robinson	Samuel H. Smith	Hezekiah A. Gudger	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1887	Charles H. Robinson	Samuel H. Smith	Hezekiah A. Gudger	John W. Cotten	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1888	Charles H. Robinson	Samuel H. Smith	Hezekiah A. Gudger	John W. Cotten	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1889	Samuel H. Smith	Hezekiah A. Gudger	John W. Cotten	Francis M. Moye	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1890	Samuel H. Smith	Hezekiah A. Gudger	John W. Cotten	Francis M. Moye	William E. Anderson	Donald W. Bain
1891	Hezekiah A. Gudger	John W. Cotten	Francis M. Moye	Richard J. Noble	Darius S. Waitt	Donald W. Bain
1892	Hezekiah A. Gudger	John W. Cotten	Francis M. Moye	Richard J. Noble	William Simpson	Donald W. Bain
1893	John W. Cotten	Francis M. Moye	Richard J. Noble	Walter E. Moore	William Simpson	William H. Bain
1894	John W. Cotten	Francis M. Moye	Richard J. Noble	Walter E. Moore	William Simpson	William H. Bain
1895	Francis M. Moye	Richard J. Noble	Walter E. Moore	James A. Leach	William Simpson	John C. Drewry
1896	Francis M. Moye	William H. Summerell	Walter E. Moore	Beverly S. Royster	William Simpson	John C. Drewry
1897	Walter E. Moore	Richard J. Noble	Beverly S. Royster	Henry Irwin Clark	William Simpson	John C. Drewry
1898	Walter E. Moore	Richard J. Noble	Beverly S. Royster	Henry Irwin Clark	William Simpson	John C. Drewry
1899	Richard J. Noble	Beverly S. Royster	Henry Irwin Clark	Walter S. Liddell	William Simpson	John C. Drewry
1900	Beverly S. Royster	Henry Irwin Clark	Walter S. Liddell	Francis D. Winston	William Simpson	John C. Drewry
1901	Beverly S. Royster	Henry Irwin Clark	Walter S. Liddell	Francis D. Winston	William Simpson	John C. Drewry
1902	Henry Irwin Clark	Walter S. Liddell	Francis D. Winston	Samuel M. Gattis	William Simpson	John C. Drewry
1903	Henry Irwin Clark	Walter S. Liddell	Francis D. Winston	Samuel M. Gattis	William Simpson	John C. Drewry
1904	Walter S. Liddell	Francis D. Winston	Samuel M. Gattis	Richard N. Hackett	William Simpson	John C. Drewry
1905	Walter S. Liddell	Francis D. Winston	Samuel M. Gattis	Richard N. Hackett	Leo. D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1906	Francis D. Winston	Samuel M. Gattis	Richard N. Hackett	William B. McKoy	Leo. D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1907	Francis D. Winston	Samuel M. Gattis	Richard N. Hackett	William B. McKoy	Leo. D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1908	Samuel M. Gattis	Richard N. Hackett	William B. McKoy	Francis M. Winchester	Leo. D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1909	Samuel M. Gattis	Richard N. Hackett	William B. McKoy	Francis M. Winchester	Leo. D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1910	Richard N. Hackett	William B. McKoy	Francis M. Winchester	John T. Alderman	Leo. D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1911	Richard N. Hackett	William B. McKoy	Francis M. Winchester	John T. Alderman	Leo. D. Heartt	John C. Drewry

# GRAND OFFICERS (ELECTIVE) OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM ORGANIZATION IN 1787 TO 1923

Grand Master	Deputy Grand Master	Senior Grand Warden	Junior Grand Warden	Grand Treasurer	Grand Secretary
1912 William B. McKoy	Francis M. Winchester	John T. Alderman	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.	Leo. D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1913 Francis M. Winchester	John T. Alderman	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.	A. B. Andrews, Jr.	Leo. D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1914 John T. Alderman	Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.	A. B. Andrews, Jr.	Claude L. Pridgen	Leo. D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1915 Frank P. Hobgood, Jr.	A. B. Andrews, Jr.	Claude L. Pridgen	Geo. S. Norfleet	Leo. D. Heartt	John C. Drewry
1916 A. B. Andrews, Jr.	Claude L. Pridgen	Geo. S. Norfleet	Henry A. Grady	Leo. D. Heartt	William W. Willson
1917 Claude L. Pridgen	Geo. S. Norfleet	Henry A. Grady	James C. Braswell	Leo. D. Heartt	William W. Willson
1918 George S. Norfleet	Henry A. Grady	James C. Braswell	J. Bailey Owen	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1919 Henry A. Grady	James C. Braswell	J. Bailey Owen	James H. Webb	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1920 James C. Braswell	J. Bailey Owen	James H. Webb	Hubert M. Poteat	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1921 J. Bailey Owen	James H. Webb	Hubert M. Poteat	J. LeGrand Everett	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1922 James H. Webb	Hubert M. Poteat	J. LeGrand Everett	Leon Cash	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1923 Hubert M. Poteat	J. LeGrand Everett	Leon Cash	John E. Cameron	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson
1924 J. LeGrand Everett	Leon Cash	John E. Cameron	J. H. Anderson	Benjamin R. Lacy	William W. Willson

Grand Lodge	Month	Grand Master	Address	Grand Secretary	Address
Alabama	December	D. C. Carmichael	Dothan	George A. Beauchamp	Montgomery
Arizona	February	Otie J. Baughn	Phoenix	George J. Roskrug	Tucson
Arkansas	November	F. W. Harris	Mammoth Spring	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock
California	October	Arthur S. Crites	Bakersfield	John Whicher	San Francisco
Colorado	September	Jesse C. Wiley	Del Norte	Wm. W. Cooper	Denver
Connecticut	February	Winthrop Buck	Wethersfield	George A. Kies	Hartford
Delaware	October	Edward W. Cooch	Wilmington	John F. Robinson	Wilmington
Dis. of Columbia	December	Chas. F. Roberts	Washington	Arvine W. Johnson	Washington
Florida	April	T. T. Todd	Pensacola	Wilber P. Webster	Jacksonville
Georgia	October	Joe P. Bowdoin	Atlanta	Frank F. Baker	Macon
Idaho	September	Victor Peterson	Grangeville	Curtis F. Pike	Boise
Illinois	October	Arthur E. Wood	Chicago	Owen Scott	Decatur
Indiana	May	Chas. A. Lippincott	South Bend	William H. Swintz	Indianapolis
Iowa	June	Milo J. Gabriel	Clinton	Newton Ray Parvin	Cedar Rapids
Kansas	February	John McCullagh	Galena	Albert K. Wilson	Topeka
Kentucky	October	A. E. Orton	Dawson Springs	Fred W. Hardwick	Louisville
Louisiana	February	Prentiss B. Carter	Franklinton	John A. Davilla	New Orleans
Maine	May	Albert M. Spear	Augusta	Chas. B. Davis	Portland
Maryland	November	Warren S. Seipp	Baltimore	George Cook	Baltimore
Massachusetts	December	Dudley H. Ferrell	Lynn	F. W. Hamilton	Boston
Michigan	May	Chas. A. Durand	Flint	Lon B. Windsor	Grand Rapids
Minnesota	January	Jas. D. Markham	Rush City	John Fishel	St. Paul
Mississippi	February	Geo. D. Riley	Jackson	E. L. Faucette	Meridian
Missouri	October	Jos. S. McIntyre	St. Louis	Frank R. Jesse	St. Louis
Montana	August	C. S. Bell	Billings	Cornelius Hedges, Jr.	Helena
Nebraska	June	Chas. A. Chappell	Minden	Francis E. White	Omaha
Nevada	June	Stas E. Ross	Carson City	Edward D. Vanderlieth	Reno
New Hampshire	May	F. E. Everett	Concord	Harry M. Cheney	Concord
New Jersey	April	Frank C. Sayrs	Camden	Isaac Cherry	Trenton
New Mexico	February	Jno. W. Turner	Silver City	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque
New York	May	Arthur T. Tomkins	New York	Robt. J. Kenworthy	New York City
NORTH CAROLINA	JANUARY	J. LeGrand EVERETT	ROCKINGHAM	WM. W. WILLSON	RALEIGH
North Dakota	June	Ralph L. Miller	Fargo	Walter L. Stockwell	Fargo
Ohio	October	Campbell M. Voorhees	Columbus	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati
Oklahoma	February	Henry S. Johnston	Perry	Wm. N. Anderson	Guthrie
Oregon	June	Geo. T. Cochran	LaGrande	D. R. Cheney	Portland
Pennsylvania	December	Samuel M. Goodyear	Philadelphia	John A. Perry	Philadelphia
Rhode Island	May	Arthur G. Newell	Pawtucket	S. Peurose Williams	Providence
South Carolina	March	Chas. K. Chreitzberg	Rock Hill	O. Frank Hart	Columbia
South Dakota	June	Robt. S. Lockhart	Watertown	Geo. A. Pettigrew	Sioux Falls

GRAND LODGES—MONTHS OF MEETINGS, ADDRESSES OF GRAND MASTERS AND GRAND SECRETARIES

Grand Lodge	Month	Grand Master	Address	Grand Secretary	Address
Tennessee	January	Howell E. Jackson	Nashville	Jos. M. Lowndes	Nashville
Texas	December	Jus. A. Brandt	Houston	Stith M. Cain	Waco
Utah	January	Jas. Wm. Collins	Salt Lake City	W. B. Pearson	Salt Lake City
Vermont	June	Geo. I. Whitney	Bellows Falls	Sam H. Goodwin	Burlington
Virginia	February	Jas. H. Price	Richmond	Henry H. Ross	Richmond
Washington	June	Tom W. Holman	Olympia	Chas. A. Nesbitt	Tacoma
West Virginia	November	F. C. Steinbicker	Wheeling	Horace W. Tyler	Charleston
Wisconsin	June	Jno. E. Langdon	LaCrosse	John M. Collins	Milwaukee
Wyoming	August	Jas. W. Stuchell	Shoshoni	Wm. W. Perry	Casper

BRITISH COLONIES

Alberta	June	Geo. Murray	Whitla	S. Y. Taylor	Calgary
British Columbia	June	A. McC. Creery	Vancouver	British Columbia	New Westminster
Canada	July	W. J. Drope	Grimsby	W. A. De Wolf-Smith	Hamilton
Manitoba	June	Wm. J. Major	Winnipeg	James A. Ovas	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	August	LeBaron Wilson	St. John	J. Twining Hart	Saint John
Nova Scotia	June	J. Henry Winfield	Halifax	James C. Jones	Halifax
Prince Edward Is.	June	Edward W. Mackey	Charlottetown	Ernest Kemp	Charlottetown
Quebec	February	A. P. Shatford	Montreal	W. W. Williamson	Montreal
Queensland	December	C. Stumm, K.C.	Brisbane	Chas. H. Harley	Brisbane
Saskatchewan	June	J. W. McNeill	Battleford	W. B. Tate	Regina

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

Belgium	June	Enrique Llanos Simoni	Habana	F. V. Preval	Habana
Costa Rica	June	Duke of Connaught, K.C.	London	P. Colville Smith	London, W. C. 2
Cuba	June	Earl of Donoughmore	Dublin	Henry C. Shellard	Dublin
England	December	Wm. Thompson	Sydney	Arthur H. Bray	Sydney
Ireland	June	H. L. Michel, M.L.C.	Hokitika	George Barclay	Christchurch
New S. Wales	November	Wenceslao Trinidad	Manila, P. I.	Newton C. Comfort	Manila
New Zealand	January	The Earl of Elgin	Broomhall	David Reid	Edinburg
Philippine Is.	April	Arthur Wm. Piper	Adelaide	Chas. R. J. Glover	Adelaide
Portugal	April	Luis J. Zalce	City of Mexico	Juan L. Paliza	City of Mexico
Scotland	April	Earl of Stradbroke	Melbourne	W. Stewart	Melbourne
South Australia	April	C. O. L. Riley	Perth	J. D. Stevenson	Perth
Sweden	April				
Valle de Mexico	April				
Victoria	April				
West Australia	April				



The Grand Lodge of North Carolina at its Annual Communication held January 15-17, 1924, recognized and extended fraternal relations to the following Grand Lodges:

Grand Lodge of Panama; Grand Lodge of the United States of Venezuela; Grand Lodge of Columbia at Barronquilla; Grand Lodge of the Republic of Columbia at Bogota; National Grand Lodge of Columbia at Cartagena; Grand Lodge of the Republic of Guatemala; Grand Lodge of Peru; The Grand Lodge of Edwards; Grand Lodge of Cuscatlan of Salvador; Grand Lodge of Honduras; Grand Lodge of Porto Rico; Grand Orient of the Netherlands; Grand Lodge of Alpina, Switzerland; Grand Lodge of Vienna, Austria; Grand Lodge of Norway; Grand Lodge of Denmark; Grand Lodge of Egypt at Cairo; Grand Lodge of Tasmania and the Grand Lodge of Queensland.



## GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

OF NORTH CAROLINA IN OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS	P. O. ADDRESS	GRAND LODGE	OF OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA	P. O. ADDRESS
William R. McClusky	Albany	Alabama	S. M. Gattis	Hillsboro
F. T. Patterson	Safford	Arizona	D. P. Dellinger	Cherryville
J. B. Baker	Melbourne	Arkansas	J. S. McEachern	Wilmington
		*California		
Joseph M. Milsom	Denver	Colorado	J. S. Spurgeon	Hillsboro
N. Warren Brown	Meriden	Connecticut	George P. Burgwyn	Jackson
William L. Crossan	Wilmington	Delaware	W. A. Withers	Raleigh
Arthur C. Shaw	Washington	Dist. of Columbia	E. W. Timberlake	Wake Forest
Jesse J. Combs	Apoka	Florida		
Thomas H. Jeffries	Atlanta	Georgia	C. D. Bradham	New Bern
F. G. Mock	Nampa	Idaho		
Robert C. Fletcher	LaGrange	Illinois	P. T. Wilson	Winston-Salem
Mark Storen	Scottsburg	Indiana	W. B. McKoy	Wilmington
		*Iowa		
Alex. A. Sharp	Topeka	Kansas	M. C. S. Noble	Chapel Hill
		*Kentucky		
R. W. Allen	Franklin	Louisiana	J. W. Winborn	Marion
Chas. F. Johnson	Waterville	Maine		
Henry W. Rossing	Baltimore	Maryland	M. Delancey Haywood	Raleigh
		*Massachusetts		
John Rowson	Grand Rapids	Michigan	Robert Bingham	Asheville
Alex. Fiddes	Jackson	Minnesota	F. D. Winston	Windsor
Edgar Webster	Oxford	Mississippi	F. P. Hobgood, Sr.	Oxford
Geo. W. Walker	Cape Girardeau	Missouri	W. E. Moore	Webster
Dr. L. F. Tidyman		Montana	C. Z. Candler	Sylva
Walter M. Hopewell	Tekamah	Nebraska	Joshua P. Pillsbury	Raleigh
A. L. McGinty	Carson City	Nevada	R. L. Brown	Oxford

Edward O. Fifield	Nashua	New Hampshire	George S. Norfleet	Winston-Salem
Philip F. Botzong	Jersey City	New Jersey	A. R. Morgan	Goldsboro
		*New Mexico		
William T. Greselberg	New York	New York	B. C. Dunn	Enfield
James McDonald	Grafton	North Dakota	J. C. Braswell	Whitakers
Robert I. Clegg	Cleveland	Ohio	Leon Cash	Winston-Salem
Gustavas A. Gurneson		Oklahoma	U. L. Spence	Carthage
W. T. Williamson	Portland	Oregon	Geo. C. Cox	W. Raleigh
		*Pennsylvania		
John P. Sanborn	Newport	Rhode Island	C. M. Griggs	Elizabeth City
Van Smith	Whitire	South Carolina	C. M. Richards	Davidson
J. E. Brocklesly	Kadoka	South Dakota	A. B. Andrews	Raleigh
Charles Barham	Nashville	Tennessee	H. E. Austin	Greenville
W. S. Fly	San Antonio	Texas	J. E. Cameron	Kinston
Leroy McGee	Price	Utah	J. T. Alderman	Henderson
Archie S. Harriman	Middleburg	*Wyoming	C. T. McClenaghan	Raleigh
William F. Bagby	Stevensville	Vermont	W. W. Willson	Raleigh
Henry L. Kennan	Spokane	Virginia	J. LeGrand Everett	Rockingham
Ellsworth F. Schofield	Wheeling	Washington	B. S. Royster	Oxford
C. Loyd Haught		West Virginia	R. J. Noble	Selma
		Wisconsin		

\*Do not exchange representatives.

## BRITISH COLONIES

W. F. Puffer	Lacombe	Alberta	G. C. Ward	Biltmore
S. J. Willis	Vancouver	British Columbia	H. I. Clark	Scotland Neck
W. S. Herrington	Napanee, Ont.	Canada	H. M. Poteat	Wake Forest
Fred L. Newman	Portage la Prairie	Manitoba	R. M. Hall	Saluda
Archibald Bauer	St. John	New Brunswick	W. S. Reich	Elkin
Rev. William Driffeld	Digby	Nova Scotia	J. Bailey Owen	Henderson
Dr. Alexander MacNeill	Summerside	Prince Edward I.	Sol Gallert	Rutherfordton
A. N. Thompson	Stanstead	Quebec	W. S. Creighton	Charlotte
George Robertson	Brisbane	Queensland	J. W. Payne	Spencer
A. L. McClatchie	Regina	Saskatchewan	H. A. Newell	Henderson

## GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

## FOREIGN GRAND LODGES

OF NORTH CAROLINA IN OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS	P. O. ADDRESS	GRAND LODGE	OF OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA	P. O. ADDRESS
George Braddock	San Jose	Belgium	C. M. Vanstory	Greensboro
Gerarde L. Betancourt		Costa Rica	H. E. Thompson	Stantonsburg
		Cuba	F. W. Kenny	Biltmore
J. B. McCutcheon		England	J. G. Allen	Raleigh
E. A. H. Stephen		Ireland	W. Y. Warren	Gastonia
William Neilson Ewing	Blenheim	New Zealand	F. P. Hobgood, Jr.	Greensboro
William Wiley Larkin	Manila	Philippine Islands	S. L. Boyd	Wilmington
Feliciano Da Silva Lopes		Portugal	E. E. Griffin	Goldsboro
Frederick Walter Fell Clark		Scotland	William R. Smith	Raleigh
Chas. Tregear		South Australia	C. B. Newcomb	Wilmington
William G. Gibson	Stockholm	Sweden	Eric Norden	Wilmington
A. Thompson	Middle Crescent	Victoria	James H. Webb	Hillsboro
Charles Glazebrook Morris		West Australia	John J. Phoenix	Greensboro

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE  
GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA



LOGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WITH NAMES OF SECRETARIES AND MASTERS, AND THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES, THE MASONIC DISTRICT IN WHICH LODGES ARE SITUATED BEING INDICATED BY NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS

No., Name and District	Post Office	Secretary and Address	Master and Address
1 St. John's (10)	Wilmingon	J. Weller Hale, Wilmingon	David C. King, Wilmingon
2 Royal White Hart (4)	Halifax	W. F. Coppedge, Halifax	R. L. Applewhite, Halifax
3 St. John's (7)	New Bern	F. M. Habee, New Bern	A. L. Hibbard, New Bern
4 St. John's (6)	Kinston	W. B. Ward, Kinston	Geo. L. Jordan, Kinston
5 Charity (2)	Windsor	W. Geo. Mizzell, Windsor	I. M. Mizzell, Windsor
7 Unanimity (1)	Edenton	R. E. Leary, Edenton	F. F. Muth, Edenton
8 Phoenix (14)	Fayetteville	R. B. Case, Fayetteville	A. S. Lawhon, Fayetteville
10 Johnston-Caswell (19)	Warrenton	C. F. Moseley, Warrenton	J. C. Moore, Warrenton
17 American George (2)	Murfreesboro	E. N. Evans, Murfreesboro	Geo. T. Underwood, Murfreesboro
31 Phalanx (27)	Charlotte	F. Wm. E. Cullingford, Charlotte	H. L. Davenport, Charlotte
32 Stokes (25)	Concord	G. W. Creech, Concord	G. H. Hendrix, Concord
39 Davie (2)	Roxobel	R. W. Jilcott, Roxobel	S. J. Gillikin, Roxobel
40 Hiram (15)	Raleigh	A. B. Goetze, Raleigh	Harrison Kaufman, Raleigh
45 Liberty (33)	Wilkesboro	Asa Green, Wilkesboro, R.F.D. 2	H. A. Cranor, Wilkesboro
53 Hall (1)	Indiantown	B. D. Forbes, Riddle	E. D. Forbes, Riddle
56 King Solomon (4)	Jackson	Gilmer Hughes, Jackson	Dr. J. L. Lister, Jackson
58 Concord (18)	Tarboro	J. H. Jacobs, Tarboro	M. L. Laughlin, Tarboro
59 Perseverance (3)	Plymouth	D. A. Hurley, Plymouth	J. R. Campbell, Plymouth
64 Kilwinning (26)	Wadesboro	Harvey H. Leavitt, Wadesboro	John Bennett Allen, Wadesboro
71 Eagle (21)	Hillsboro	T. E. Sparrow, Hillsboro	Allen Whitacker, Hillsboro
75 Widow's Son (1)	Camden	W. T. Etheridge, Camden	C. T. McPherson, Camden
76 Greensboro (23)	Greensboro	B. G. Gilmer, Greensboro	D. G. Whitfield, Greensboro
78 Sharon (5)	Greenville	N. W. Jackson, Greenville	H. E. Austin, Greenville
81 Zion (8)	Trenton	R. D. Dixon, Trenton	J. R. Lowery, Trenton, R.F.D.
83 LaFayette (8)	Jacksonville	Geo. H. Bender, Jacksonville	Solomon B. Gornito, Jacksonville
84 Fellowship (16)	Smithfield	Robt. W. Sanders, Smithfield	T. A. Martin, Smithfield
85 Morning Star (17)	Nashville	D. W. Perry, Nashville	F. L. Greathouse, Nashville
90 Skewakee (18)	Williamston	C. B. Clark, Williamston	F. W. Thomas, Williamston
91 Western Star (44)	Rutherfordton	J. L. Robinson, Rutherfordton	G. E. Hill, Rutherfordton
92 Joseph Warren (17)	Stantonsburg	J. H. Best, Jr., Stantonsburg	O. G. Spell, Stantonsburg
95 Jerusalem (6)	Hookerton	S. C. Suggs, Hookerton	H. L. Vanse, Hookerton
97 Neuse (15)	Millbrook	E. C. Beddingfield, Raleigh, Rt. 1	J. B. Bullock, Raleigh, Rt. 5
94 Hiram (9)	Clinton	E. T. Hollingsworth, Clinton	J. A. Stewart, Clinton

99	Fulton (25)	Salisbury	H. P. Brandis, Salisbury	O. C. Herrington, Salisbury
102	Columbus (13)	Pittsboro	Geo. H. Brooks, Pittsboro	V. R. Johnson, Pittsboro
104	Orr (3)	Washington	W. H. McDewitt, Washington	M. F. McKeel, Jr., Washington
106	Perquimans (1)	Hertford	J. S. Vick, Hertford	T. E. Kaper, Hertford
108	Belmont (9)	Faison	J. J. Gibbons, Faison	T. W. Smith, Faison
109	Franklin (7)	Beaufort	O. B. Moore, Beaufort	John C. Rice, Beaufort
112	Wayne (6)	Goldsboro	N. D. Gwatney, Goldsboro	Dr. F. L. Wephey, Goldsboro
113	Person (21)	Roxboro	Thomas B. Woody, Roxboro	C. H. Hunter, Roxboro
114	St. Alban's (11)	Lumberton	R. T. Allen, Lumberton	T. W. Bullock, Lumberton
115	Holly Springs (15)	Holly Springs	T. B. Johnson, Holly Springs	C. M. Page, Holly Springs
117	Mount Lebanon (17)	Wilson	O. A. Glover, Wilson	S. G. Mewborn, Wilson
118	Mt. Hermon (39)	Asheville	W. F. Randolph, Asheville	J. Walter McEary, Asheville
123	Franklinton (19)	Franklinton	G. R. Moye, Franklinton	P. P. Purnell, Franklinton
125	Mill Creek (9)	Newton Grove	A. M. Tart, Newton Grove	R. R. West, Dunn
126	Gatesville (2)	Gatesville	N. J. Riddick, Gatesville	I. A. Eason, Gatesville
127	Blackmer (24)	Mt. Gilead	W. R. Harris, Mt. Gilead	J. B. Gordon, Mt. Gilead
128	Hanks (24)	Franklinville	W. I. Jones, Franklinville	W. C. Jones, Franklinville
129	Dan River (22)	Madison	J. P. Johnson, Madison	J. S. Wall, Madison
132	Radiance (6)	Snow Hill	I. O. Sugg, Snow Hill	W. B. Murphy, Snow Hill
134	Mocksville (30)	Mocksville	Z. N. Anderson, Mocksville	E. P. Crawford, Mocksville
136	Leaksville (22)	Leaksville	John F. Kemp, Leaksville	I. C. Eggleston, Spray
137	Lincoln (28)	Lincolnton	S. Alexander, Sr., Lincolnton	D. A. Yoder, Lincolnton
138	King Solomon (10)	Burgaw	T. T. Murphy, Burgaw	T. J. Betts, Burgaw
141	Carolina (26)	Ansonville	I. H. Sullivan, Ansonville	B. D. Nelms, Wadesboro, Rt. 1
143	Mt. Vernon (13)	Ore Hill	L. F. Gorrell, Ore Hill	John C. White, Ore Hill, Rt. 1
145	Junaluska (42)	Franklin	H. W. Caba, Franklin	T. J. Johnston, Franklin
146	Cherokee (43)	Murphy	W. S. Green, Murphy	W. E. Studstill, Murphy
147	Palmyra (14)	Dunn	R. L. Denning, Dunn	J. L. Wade, Dunn
149	Adoniram (20)	Cornwall	R. T. Eakes, Oxford, R.F.D. 7	G. W. Harte, Virgilina, Va., R.F.D.
150	Pee Dee (25)	Norwood	G. W. Stinson, Norwood	Martin McKenzie, Norwood
151	Chalmers (13)	Carbonton	G. R. Paschal, Sanford, R.F.D. 3	E. L. Cole, Carbonton
154	Scotch-Ireland (25)	Cleveland	W. R. Little, Cleveland	W. F. Thompson, Cleveland
155	White Stone (15)	Wakefield	H. K. Baker, Wakefield	Hubert Eddins, Wakefield
156	Rolesville (15)	Rolesville	W. D. O'Neal, Neuse, R.F.D. 2	O. T. Barham, Wake Forest
157	Mt. Pleasant (15)	Rogers' Store	S. B. Ray, Neuse, R.F.D. 3	R. I. Brogden, Neuse, Rt. 3
158	Knap of Reeds (20)	Bahama	Pervis Tilley, Bahama	E. T. Mangum, Rangement
162	Yadkin (32)	Yadkinville	C. N. Dobbins, Yadkinville	T. R. Harding, Yadkinville
164	Deep River (24)	Coleridge	F. C. Caveness, Coleridge	C. C. Bray, Ramseur, R.F.D.
165	Archer (16)	Clayton, R. F. D.	R. E. Barham, Wendell	J. T. Barnes, Clayton, Rt. 2
167	Winston (30)	Winston-Salem	Leon Cash, Winston-Salem	Chauncy Hills, Winston-Salem
170	Blackmer (39)	Weaverville	T. H. Weaver, Weaverville	J. S. Coleman, Weaverville
171	Coleraine (2)	Coleraine	E. L. Stokes, Coleraine	W. R. Montague, Coleraine



LOGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

No., Name and District	Post Office	Secretary and Address	Master and Address
172 Buffalo (13)	Jonesboro	A. C. Harris, Jonesboro	Rev. B. E. Stanfield, Jonesboro
174 George Washington (13)	Bells Baptist Church	R. W. Seymour, Apex, R.F.D. 4	A. J. Horton, Apex, Rt. 4
175 Pollockville	Pollockville	J. H. Henderson, Pollockville	T. J. Harrison, Pollockville
176 Mecklenburg (27)	Davidson	M. A. Abernathy, Davidson	W. S. Henderson, Davidson
178 Siloam (9)	Kerr	C. J. Marshburn, Kerr	B. H. Hall, Kerr
181 Carthage (12)	Carthage	T. A. Cole, Carthage	R. G. Wallace, Carthage
185 Sandy Creek (19)	Laurel	Geo. P. Foster, Louisville, Rt. 6	A. S. Gupton, Gupton
186 Pine Forest (14)	Broadway, R 1	W. M. Patterson, Broadway, Rt. 2	E. L. Hawley, Broadway, Rt. 2
187 Central Cross (17)	Hunts	A. H. Edwards, Spring Hope	R. L. Harris, Spring Hope
188 Balfour (24)	Asheboro	James B. Neely, Sr., Asheboro	Jno. Swain, Asheboro
190 Fair Bluff (10)	Fair Bluff	J. P. Waddell, Sr., Fair Bluff	J. F. Waddell, Fair Bluff
191 Granite (16)	Clayton	N. Clyde Wall, Clayton	W. S. Penn, Clayton
192 Burnsville (40)	Burnsville	J. L. Hyatt, Burnsville	A. J. Bennett, Burnsville
195 Mt. Olivet (24)	Erect	W. S. Richardson, Seagrove	S. G. Richardson, Seagrove
198 Cary (15)	Cary	J. T. Maynard, Cary	R. O. Heater, Cary
202 Cleveland (37)	Shelby	R. G. Laughridge, Shelby	C. S. Young, Shelby
203 Roanoke (4)	Weldon	J. T. D. Rawling, Weldon	D. W. Seifert, Weldon
204 Berea (20)	Oxford, R 6	C. W. Knott, Oxford, R.F.D. 1	L. H. Knott, Oxford, Rt. 1
205 Long Creek (27)	Long Creek	Jno. O. Glugas, Charlotte, Box 317	R. T. Vance, Huntersville, Rt. 20
206 Mingo (9)	Mingo Muster Gr.	Fred L. Williford, Dunn	D. M. Williford, Dunn
207 Lebanon (10)	Whiteville	H. C. Moffitt, Whiteville	W. W. Schulken, Vineland
208 Mount Olive (6)	Mount Olive	B. C. Jurney, Mt. Olive	Wm. Baker, Mt. Olive
209 Randleman (24)	Randleman	P. S. Kirkman, Randleman	C. E. Everhart, Randleman
210 Eno (21)	Durham	Marcus W. Boyles, Durham	Paul D. Separk, Durham, 1402 E.
214 Thomasville (23)	Thomasville	Coy L. Kerns, Thomasville	R. L. Pope, Thomasville [Main St.
217 Catawba Valley (36)	Morganton	E. M. Hairfield, Morganton	W. I. Davis, Morganton
218 Wm. G. Hill (15)	Raleigh	C. T. McClenaghan, Raleigh	Chas. D. Farmer, Raleigh
219 Jefferson (34)	Jefferson	T. K. Luther, Jefferson	C. S. Neal, Jefferson
224 County Line (29)	Cool Spring	D. A. Guffy, Cleveland	C. H. Knox, Statesville
226 Wilson (29)	Olin	W. L. Holland, Olin	W. R. Holmes, Olin
227 Jonesville (32)	Jonesville	Wm. I. Shugart, Jonesville	L. W. Witherman, Jonesville
228 McCormick (13)	Broadway	C. E. Thomas, Broadway	D. E. Shaw, Broadway
229 Henderson (19)	Henderson	L. C. Kinsey, Henderson	W. H. Flemming, Henderson
230 Corinthian (17)	Rocky Mount	T. J. W. Crowder, Rocky Mount	John Benton, Rocky Mount
231 Wm. T. Balm (15)	Holland's Church	A. Myatt Smith, Raleigh, Rt. 3	R. V. Hawks, Willow Springs, Rt.
233 Lenoir (6)	LaGrange	J. W. Graham, LaGrange	Dr. J. W. P. Smithwick, LaGrange
234 Anchor (15)	Auburn	J. M. Britt, Auburn	Needam L. Broughton, Garner

237	Mystic Tile (44)	Marion	W. K. Keeter, Marion	H. H. Tate, Marion
238	Atlantic (1)	Moyock	C. L. Mackey, Moyock	W. W. Jarvis, Moyock
240	Wiccacon (2)	Harrellsville	B. Scull, Harrellsville	R. C. Mason, Harrellsville
243	Rountree (6)	near Grifton	T. A. Abbott, Grifton, R.F.D.	J. W. Gilbert, Grifton, R.F.D.
244	Monroe (26)	Monroe	G. M. Beasley, Monroe	Cyrus Smith, Monroe
248	Catawba (36)	Newton	Ele Warlick, Newton	J. A. Warlick, Jr., Newton
249	Pythagoras (10)	Southport	J. D. Sutton, Southport	C. Ed. Taylor, Southport
250	Shiloh (20)	Stovall	D. M. Fullerton, Stovall	J. W. Dean, Stovall
251	Rockford (31)	Rockford	W. Y. Davenport, Rockford	J. B. Davis, Rockford
252	Lily Valley (2)	Sunbury	M. H. Hobbs, Hobbsville	Dr. E. F. Corbell, Sunbury
253	Lee (29)	Taylorsville	G. F. Ingram, Taylorsville	M. C. Campbell, Taylorsville
255	Oaks (21)	Saxapahaw	W. O. Hackney, Saxapahaw	R. L. Smith, Chapel Hill, Rt. 3
257	Kenly (16)	Kenly	R. E. Holland, Kenly	J. E. Howell, Kenly, Rt. 1
258	Harnett (14)	Chalybeate Springs	T. H. Gardner, Fuquay Springs	A. L. Baucum, Fuquay Spring Rt.
259	Waynesville (41)	Waynesville	Lawrence E. Green, Waynesville	Floyd G. Rippetoe, Waynesville [1
261	Excelsior (27)	Charlotte	B. W. Barnett, Charlotte	Howard Morrison, Charlotte
262	Hibriten (36)	Lenoir	C. H. Heffner, Lenoir	L. H. Wall, Lenoir
263	Gaston (28)	Dallas	J. P. Hoffman, Dallas	J. C. Craig, Gastonia
265	Farmington (30)	Farmington	R. C. Brown, Farmington	C. H. Nicholson, Farmington
266	Durbin (14)	Stedman	J. F. Vinson, Stedman	H. A. Williams, Stedman
267	Dunn's Rock (38)	Brevard	F. D. Clement, Brevard	E. P. McCoy, Pisgah Forest
268	Unaka (42)	Webster	J. L. Broyles, Webster	B. M. Brown, Webster
271	Tobasco (23)	Hibsonville	C. B. Thomasson, Hibsonville	C. T. Alfred, Hibsonville
272	Bingham (21)	Mebane	A. C. Thompson, Mebane	W. L. Mason, Mebane
273	Watauga (35)	Boone	R. D. Hodges, Boone	W. R. Gragg, Boone
276	Beaver Dam (26)	Marshville	B. H. Griffin, Marshville	T. O. Tucker, Marshville
277	Green Level (15)	Apex, R 1	J. R. Mills, Apex, Rt. 1	J. M. Sears, Apex, Rt. 1
279	Rehoboth (9)	Rose Hill	L. J. Teachy, Rose Hill	Jesse Fussell, Rose Hill
282	Wake Forest (15)	Wake Forest	F. W. Dickson, Wake Forest	T. M. Arrington, Wake Forest
283	Eureka (25)	China Grove	J. E. Correll, China Grove	T. C. Beaver, China Grove
284	Greenville (5)	Greenville	J. O. Trotman, Greenville	J. J. Gilbert, Greenville
285	Flat Creek (13)	Fall Creek Church	S. G. Brady, Bear Creek	K. H. Powers, Bear Creek
286	Cedar Rock (19)	Cedar Rock	T. H. Sledge, Louisburg, Rt. 4	K. J. Hawkins, Castalia
289	Salem (30)	Winston-Salem	F. L. Reed, Winston-Salem	R. B. Walker, Winston-Salem
292	French Broad (41)	Marshall	W. A. West, Marshall	W. A. Lewis, Hot Springs
293	Vance (39)	Stocksville	J. J. Ammons, Stocksville	C. B. McElroy, Stocksville
294	Atlantic (3)	Swanquarter	L. H. Swindell, Swan Quarter	H. C. Boomer, Swan Quarter
296	Stonewall (18)	Robersonville	R. L. Cochran, Robersonville	H. H. Pope, Robersonville
298	Toisnot (17)	Elm City	G. H. Winstead, Elm City	O. J. Winstead, Elm City
299	Hunting Creek (29)	Jennings	G. B. Hemric, Jennings	E. A. Windsor, Hamptonville
301	Clay (43)	Hayesville	W. T. Bumgarner, Hayesville	P. C. Scroggs, Hayesville
302	Lillington (14)	Lillington	A. N. Waddell, Lillington	John D. Johnson, Lillington

LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

No., Name and District	Post Office	Secretary and Address	Master and Address
303 Evergreen (14)	Johnsonville	R. J. Gurganious, Overhills	W. C. Marks, Manchester
304 Pleasant Hill (6)	Pink Hill	Geo. G. Noble, Kinston, Rt. 7	John Small, Kinston, Rt. 7
305 Laurinburg (11)	Laurinburg	C. E. Muse, Laurinburg	H. W. Malloy, Laurinburg
306 Raeford (13)	Raeford	T. B. Lester, Raeford	L. F. Clark, Raeford
307 Patterson (25)	Mt. Pleasant	G. F. McAllister, Mt. Pleasant	J. B. McAllister, Mt. Pleasant
309 Montgomery (24)	Troy	A. W. Arrington, Troy	J. T. Norris, Troy
310 Hatcher (17)	Sims, R 1	Geo. A. Short, Wilson, Rt. 2	J. T. Eatman, Sims
313 King Solomon (11)	Lumber Bridge	W. G. Marley, Lumber Bridge	W. E. Graham, Lumber Bridge
314 New Lebanon (1)	South Mills	W. I. Halstead, South Mills	J. M. Whison, South Mills
317 Eureka (1)	Elizabeth City	C. V. Ballard, Elizabeth City	M. M. Harris, Elizabeth City
319 Wilmington (10)	Wilmington	Herbert W. Hewlett, Wilmington	D. J. Padrick, Wilmington, Box 541
320 Selma (16)	Selma	W. T. Woodard, Selma	G. H. Wilkerson, Selma
321 White Hill (13)	Sanford, R 1	W. G. Wicker, Sanford, Rt. 1	D. McDonald, Cameron
322 Granite (31)	Mount Airy	Christopher Binder, Mt. Airy, Box [224	Millard F. Patterson, Mt. Airy
325 Falling Creek (6)	Grantham's Store	M. E. Cox, Princeton	L. R. Britt, Mt. Olive
327 Winton (2)	Winton	J. A. Northcott, Winton	W. L. Daniel, Winton
328 Mattamuskeet (3)	Lake Landing	J. H. Jarvis, Englehard	W. J. Spencer, Englehard
331 Bayboro (7)	Bayboro	U. C. Holton, Vandemere	C. S. Weskett, Bayboro
335 Rowland (11)	Rowland	J. F. Sinclair, Rowland	J. Mac Bracy, Rowland
337 Ionic (19)	Kittrell	G. G. Cooper, Kittrell	J. B. Allen, Kittrell, Rt. 1
339 Fair View (37)	King's Mountain	L. M. Logan, Kings Mountain	H. Fulton, Kings Mountain
340 Harmony (6)	Pikeville	N. B. Berger, Pikeville	C. S. Hinnant, Pikeville
341 Rock Spring (28)	Denver	C. B. Armstrong, Denver	J. W. Little, Denver
343 Hickory (36)	Hickory	W. L. Boatright, Hickory	D. L. Miller, Hickory
344 Numa F. Reid (23)	High Point	W. E. Herndon, High Point	R. K. Stewart, High Point
348 Stanly (25)	Albemarle	L. H. Underwood, Albemarle	S. L. Gullledge, Albemarle
352 Durham (21)	Durham	W. W. Happer, Durham	H. M. Brown, Durham
353 Moravian (33)	Moravian Falls	B. G. Meadows, Pores Knob	J. L. Pearson, N. Wilkesboro
355 Dellaplane (33)	Call	B. Benton, Purluar	Eli Johnson, Roaring River
356 Fallston (37)	Fallston	W. A. Gantt, Fallston	J. J. Blanton, Fallston
357 Bakersville (40)	Bakersville	C. A. Ramsay, Bakersville	Chas. E. Greene, Bakersville
358 East La Porte (42)	East La Porte	D. McKinley Hooper, Tuckasegee	A. E. Brown, Cowarts
359 Mount Vernon (7)	Oriental	E. R. Goodwin, Oriental	C. P. Goodwin, Oriental
363 Snow (35)	Sugar Grove	J. B. Horton, Vilas	Wm. J. Farthing, Watauga Falls
366 Craighhead (27)	Huntersville	J. M. Alexander, Huntersville	A. G. Phifer, Huntersville
369 Gastonia (28)	Gastonia	M. O. Thornburg, Gastonia	F. C. Abernethy, Gastonia
870 Mars Hill (41)	Mars Hill	A. H. Sams, Mars Hill	O. J. Anderson, Mars Hill

372 Bethel (26)	Morven	John A. Liles, Morven	J. F. Lawrence, Morven
373 Elk (35)	Todd	Ralph G. Greer, Todd	Will A. McGulire, Todd
374 Campbell (29)	Troutman	G. M. Young, Troutman	J. F. Owen, Troutman
375 State Line (37)	Grover	J. G. White, Grover	Dr. Geo. Oates, Grover
376 Life Boat (13)	Moncure	C. C. Thomas, Moncure	J. K. Barnes, Moncure
377 Youngsville (19)	Youngsville	S. E. Winston, Youngsville	W. P. Faucett, Youngsville
378 Seaboard (4)	Seaboard	Elmo Crocker, Seaboard	J. A. Pruden, Margarettsville
379 Coharie (9)	Salemberg	P. H. Owen, Clinton	J. S. Howard, Salemberg
380 Granville (20)	near Youngsville	E. P. Davis, Youngsville, Rt. 3	N. H. Welch, Forest City, Rt. 5
381 Forest City (44)	Forest City	Dr. Chas. S. McCall, Forest City	J. R. Davis, Wake Forest, Rt. 5
382 Shawnee (36)	Long Island	Cullen Moss, Long Island	Geo. A. Fisher, Sherrills Ford
384 Reidsville (22)	Reidsville	E. B. Ware, Reidsville	R. R. Saunders, Reidsville
385 Scottsville (34)	Canton	J. M. Tucker, Laurel Springs	J. K. Taylor, Furches
386 Pigeon River (41)	Hendersonville	G. C. Pegram, Canton	N. Brenner, Hendersonville
387 Kedron (38)	Mooresboro	J. P. McSwain, Mooresboro	W. B. Martin, Mooresboro
388 Mooresboro (37)	Coxville	J. E. Burney, Grifton	J. W. Burney, Jr., Grifton
389 Temperance (5)	Copeland	S. E. Banner, Rockford	J. G. Wood, Oxford
390 Copeland (31)	Hope Mills	J. I. Hair, Hope Mills	W. W. Bishop, Hope Mills
391 Lebanon (14)	Capelhill	B. T. Hensley, Carmen	Dolph Buckner, Big Laurel
392 White Rock (41)	Stem	O. S. Allen, Stem, Rt. 3	W. S. Gooch, Stem
393 Tally Ho (20)	Linden	R. Dan Collier, Linden	N. Ledwell, Linden
394 Cape Fear (14)	Wilmington	C. G. Parker, Wilmington	J. Henry Gerdes, Wilmington
395 Orient (10)	Oxford	C. G. Credle, Oxford	C. G. Powell, Oxford
396 Oxford (20)	Swiss	S. P. Randolph, Swiss	S. J. Angle, Swiss
397 Bald Creek (40)	Alexander, R 2	R. C. Eller, Marshall	E. S. Debruhl, Alexander
398 Center (39)	Hamilton	B. L. Long, Hamilton	J. W. Crisp, Oak City
399 Conoho (18)	Old Fort	J. H. Duncan, Old Fort	W. L. Grant, Old Fort
401 Joppa (44)	Dobson	A. L. Nance, Dobson	W. C. Smith, Round Peak
402 Dobson (31)	Siler City	Earl R. Wrenn, Siler City	C. B. Thomas, Siler City
403 Siler City (13)	Denton	O. L. Gallimore, Denton	C. A. Hoover, Denton
404 Farmer (23)	Morehead City	N. R. Webb, Morehead City	James L. Guthrie, Morehead City
405 Ocean (7)	Paint Fork	R. L. Brigham, Ivy	Natt Blankenship, Just
406 Ivy (41)	North Wilkesboro	A. P. Gould, N. Wilkesboro	J. H. Rector, N. Wilkesboro
407 Liberty Grove (38)	Chapel Hill	D. T. Neville, Chapel Hill	N. H. Merritt, Carrboro
408 University (21)	Burlington	R. A. Maynard, Burlington	Adrian M. Carroll, Burlington
409 Bula (21)	Stanhope	G. W. Dickinson, Spring Hope	C. H. Whitley, Spring Hope
411 Rockville (17)	Dabney	James B. Glover, Stovall, Rt. 1	E. C. Parrott, Oxford, Rt. 5
412 Henry F. Grainger (19)	Louisburg	B. C. Fau, Millers Creek	W. B. Barrow, Louisburg
413 Louisburg (19)	Miller's Creek	C. C. Fau, Millers Creek	J. C. Whittington, Millers Creek
415 Miller's Creek (33)	Murphy, R 2	S. A. Hughes, Murphy, Rt. 2	J. L. King, Murphy, Rt. 2
416 Bellview (43)	Maxton	Eugene L. McCormac, Maxton	W. Howard Hasty, Maxton
417 Maxton (11)			

# LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

No., Name and District	Post Office	Secretary and Address	Master and Address
418 Potecasi (4)	Potecasi	H. T. Vann, Woodland	C. G. Brown, Potecasi
419 Greenwood (14)	Godwin	Hector McIntyre, Godwin	Daniel F. Graham, Godwin
420 Harmon (32)	Courtney	J. W. Cooley, Yadkinville, Rt. 1	S. D. Shore, Yadkinville, Rt. 2
421 Boonville (32)	Boonville	M. V. Flemming, Boonville	J. R. Finney, Boonville
422 Sparta (34)	Sparta	W. F. Rector, Sparta	D. R. Gilham, Sparta
424 Baltimore (32)	East Bend, R. 3	J. R. Spillman, Yadkinville	Dr. S. L. Russell, Yadkinville
425 Eastern Star (40)	Green Mountain	D. C. Bailey, Toledo	Thomas Laws, Green Mountain
426 Montgomery (43)	Ranger	W. A. Evans, Bryson City	B. L. Fox, Ranger
427 Oconee (42)	Bryson City	H. H. Welch, Bryson City	B. C. Thomason, Bryson City
428 Stokesdale (23)	Stokesdale	S. A. Pegram, Stokesdale	A. B. Bray, Stokesdale
429 Sea Side (8)	Swansboro	H. B. Moore, Swansboro	I. E. Rogers, Swansboro
430 Rockyford (31)	Kapps Mill	C. S. Nixon, State Road	A. H. Wolfe, Thurmond
431 Relief (16)	Benson	J. R. Barbour, Benson	A. S. Oliver, Benson
432 Piney Creek (34)	Piney Creek	W. R. Pugh, Piney Creek	T. C. Black, Mo. of Willson, Va.
433 Vanceboro (7)	Vanceboro	R. B. Turner, Vanceboro	F. S. Jackson, Vanceboro
434 West Bend (32)	Lewisville, R. 1	J. R. Hauser, Lewisville, Rt. 1	J. N. Black, Lewisville
435 Blue Ridge (42)	Highlands	R. H. Munger, Highlands	C. N. Wright, Highlands
437 Star (24)	Star	W. H. James, Star	N. W. Freeman, Star
439 Marble Spring (43)	Marble	W. A. Puett, Marble	I. M. Livingood, Marble
440 Clingman (33)	Ronda, R. 2	J. G. Adams, Ronda	I. C. Calaway, Ronda
441 Pleasant Mount (33)	Abshers	Geo. E. Blivins, Springfield	F. F. Adams, Springfield
443 Roper (3)	Roper	Geo. W. Dixon, Roper	J. L. Bailey, Roper
444 Marietta (24)	Ramseur	W. O. York, Ramseur	F. C. Craven, Ramseur
446 Biltmore (39)	Biltmore	John L. Miller, Biltmore	Geo. P. Hamrick, Biltmore
447 Enfield (4)	Enfield	Geo. R. Bennett, Enfield	S. W. Dickens, Enfield
450 Polenta (16)	Clayton, R. 1	A. M. Johnson, Clayton	J. T. Ellington, Clayton
451 Ashler (35)	Stony Fork	Sherman Welborne, Stony Fork	B. T. Taylor, Stony Fork
452 Grifton (5)	Grifton	Jacob McCotter, Grifton	J. T. Gardner, Grifton
453 Clyde (41)	Clyde	Dewitt West, Clyde	Edwin Fincher, Clyde
454 Elkin (31)	Elkin	M. R. Bailey, Elkin	R. J. Barker, Elkin
455 Pineville (27)	Pineville	G. S. Dudley, Pineville	J. N. Nivins, Pineville
456 Rusk (31)	Rusk	E. B. Draughan, Rush	C. W. Dockery, Rush
458 Blowing Rock (35)	Blowing Rock	S. T. Icenhour, Blowing Rock	R. R. Hartley, Blowing Rock
459 Dillsboro (42)	Dillsboro	L. H. Cannon, Dillsboro	C. C. Mason, Dillsboro
460 Henrietta (44)	Henrietta	G. O. Wall, Henrietta	W. R. Piercy, Henrietta
461 Matthews (27)	Matthews	J. W. Russell, Matthews	J. M. McGinnis, Matthews, R.F.D.



462 South Fork (28)	McAdenville	G. L. Wright, McAdenville	Geo. H. Cavin, McAdenville
463 Currutuck (1)	Coinjock	D. S. Wright, Jarvisburg	A. W. Hampton, Coinjock
464 Boiling Springs (37)	Boiling Springs	W. C. Hamrick, Boiling Springs	C. E. Bridges, Boiling Springs
465 Gulf (13)	Gulf	Fred W. Knight, Gulf	W. H. Hill, Gulf
466 King Hiram (14)	King Hiram	M. W. McArthur, Parkton, Rt. 1	W. C. Riddle, St. Pauls, Rt. 4
467 Crumpler (34)	Crumpler	C. L. Blevins, Crumpler	A. J. Blevins, Grassy, Creek
469 Sanford (13)	Sanford	W. A. Whitaker, Sanford	W. H. White, Sanford
470 Scotland Neck (4)	Scotland Neck	J. Guthrie Madry, Scotland Neck	Henry T. Clark, Scotland Neck
471 Grassy Knob (29)	Jennings	S. T. Goforth, Olin	S. M. Madison, Olin
472 Sonoma (41)	Canton, R 2	T. R. Moore, Waynesville, Rt. 3	W. A. Moore, Waynesville, Rt. 3
473 Lexington (23)	Lexington	Lindsay M. Weaver, Lexington	Jas. E. Williams, Lexington
474 St. Paul's (11)	St. Paul's	W. J. Butler, St. Pauls	Dr. J. F. Nash, St. Pauls
475 Grimesland (5)	Grimesland	V. A. Jackson, Grimsland	J. L. Williams, Grimesland
476 Big Lick (25)	Oakboro, R. 1	Paul L. Smith, Oakboro, Rt. 2	S. G. Smith, Oakboro
477 Eagle Springs (12)	Eagle Springs	Fuller Monroe, Eagle Spring	Hal A. McKinnon, Biscoe, Rt. 1
478 Four Oaks (16)	Four Oaks	E. M. Denning, Four Oaks	C. P. Cole, Four Oaks
479 Rainbow (7)	Arapahoe	G. T. Bennett, Arapahoe	O. A. Keel, Arapahoe
480 Mill Creek (16)	Mill Creek	L. G. Westbrook, Bentonville, Rt. 2	W. R. Weaver, Bentonville, Rt. 2
481 Spring Hope (17)	Spring Hope	J. J. Proctor, Spring Hope	Dr. F. G. Chamblee, Spring Hope
482 Saluda (38)	Saluda	H. L. Capps, Saluda	J. B. Cullipher, Saluda
483 Traphill (33)	Traphill	Charlie Miles, Trap Hill	I. S. Bryan, Trap Hill
484 Southern Pines (12)	Southern Pines	Elmer E. Davis, Southern Pines	Ernest W. Bush, Southern Pines
485 Brassstown (43)	Brasstown, R 1	L. L. Mason, Brasstown	J. L. Martin, Brasstown
486 Lawndale (37)	Lawndale	W. B. Denton, Lawndale	J. W. Lee, Lawndale
487 Statesville (29)	Statesville	W. F. Hall, Jr., Statesville	J. D. Cockran, Jr., Statesville
488 Rich Square (4)	Rich Square	E. C. Jernigan, Rich Square	Dr. J. H. Brown, Rich Square
489 Linville (35)	Montezuma	J. L. Banner, Montezuma	H. S. Calvert, Linville
490 Buggaboo (33)	Ronda, R 1	C. E. Walls, Ronda, Rt. 1	J. F. Burchette, Ronda, Rt. 1
491 Hominy (39)	Candler	T. A. Holcombe, Candler	W. T. Chapman, Candler
492 Thos. M. Holt (21)	Graham	R. E. Hunter, Graham	Jas. S. Cook, Graham
493 Pilot (31)	Pilot Mountain	C. W. Patterson, Pilot Mountain	D. R. Fulk, Pilot Mountain
494 John A. Graves (22)	Yanceyville	E. W. Hatchette, Yanceyville	J. O. Gunn, Yanceyville
495 Rockingham (12)	Rockingham	J. B. Williams, Rockingham	H. J. Rollins, Rockingham
496 Mooresville (29)	Mooresville	M. L. Sloop, Mooresville	F. H. Brown, Mooresville
497 Royal Hart (4)	Littleton	C. L. Cole, Littleton	C. S. Tate, Littleton
498 Ayden (5)	Ayden	S. A. Jenkins, Ayden	R. W. Smith, Ayden
499 Creedmoor (20)	Creedmoor	T. W. Allen, Creedmoor	J. F. Fuller, Creedmoor
500 Raleigh (15)	Raleigh	J. W. Kellogg, Raleigh, Box 464	John H. Tolar, Raleigh
501 Red Springs (11)	Red Springs	Dr. W. L. McRae, Red Springs	L. M. Cook, Red Spring
502 Cookville (36)	near Henry	James E. Sain, Henry	E. E. Chopman, Lillington
503 Buies Creek (14)	Buies Creek	F. G. Eaton, Buies Creek	J. F. Menus, Buies Creek
504 Luke McLaughan (2)	Ahoskie	A. T. Willoughby, Ahoskie	J. H. Copeland, Ahoskie



# LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

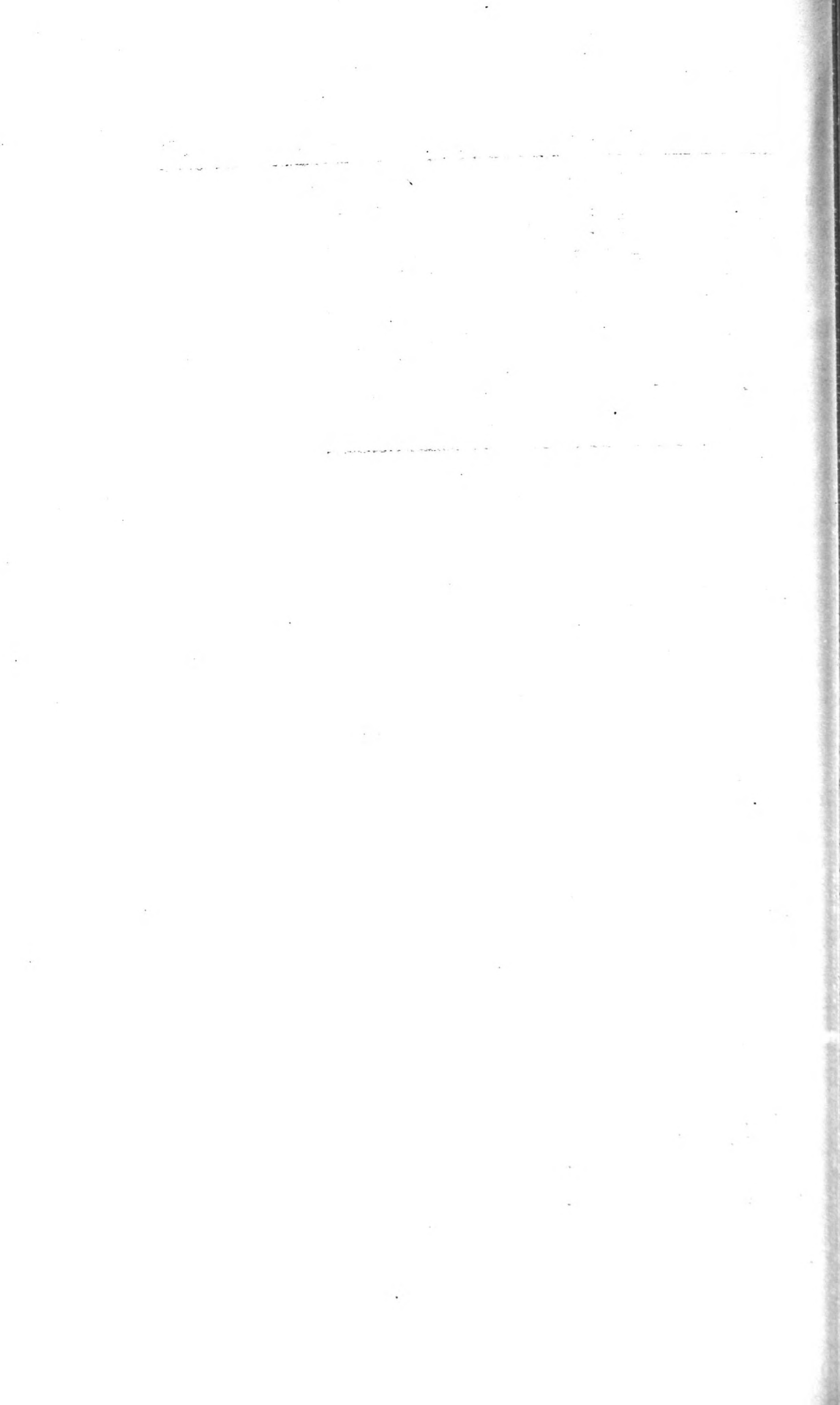
No., Name and District	Post Office	Secretary and Address	Master and Address
505 Cherryville (28) -----	Cherryville -----	W. J. T. Styers, Cherryville -----	D. P. Dellinger, Cherryville -----
506 Unaka (43) -----	Unaka -----	L. McNabb, Unaka -----	H. E. Barton, Unaka -----
507 Roberdel (12) -----	Roberdel -----	H. R. Bolton, Roberdel -----	J. A. Goodman, Roberdel -----
508 Lattimore (37) -----	Lattimore -----	R. R. Hewitt, Lattimore -----	R. L. Hunt, Lattimore -----
509 Belhaven (3) -----	Belhaven -----	L. R. Smith, Belhaven -----	Geo. E. Ricks, Pantego -----
510 Caroleen (44) -----	Caroleen -----	Paul C. Stevenson, Caroleen -----	D. C. Calvin, Caroleen -----
511 Barnardville (39) -----	Barnardville -----	Welch McKenney, Barnardville -----	D. H. Harris, Barnardville -----
512 Lone Hickory (32) -----	Yadkinville, R. F. D. -----	Jon C. Fleming, Hamptonville -----	I. S. Maberry, Elkin, N. C. -----
513 Sylva (42) -----	Sylva -----	R. U. Sutton, Sylva -----	W. D. Warren, Sylva -----
514 Scotland (11) -----	Gibson -----	Douglas Sizemore, Gibson -----	L. T. Gibson, Gibson -----
515 Whetstone (28) -----	Bessemer City -----	John J. Ormond, Bessemer City -----	J. W. Harmon, Bessemer City -----
516 Aulander (2) -----	Aulander -----	C. R. Hinshaw, Aulander -----	B. H. Hoggard, Aulander -----
517 Farmville (5) -----	Farmville -----	R. R. Bailly, Walstonburg -----	J. M. Cox, Farmville -----
519 Widow's Son (4) -----	Roanoke Rapids -----	D. P. Wike, Rosemary -----	K. C. Towe, Roanoke Rapids -----
520 Fairfield (3) -----	Fairfield -----	P. E. Swindell, Fairfield -----	D. H. Carter, Fairfield -----
521 Wanchese (1) -----	Wanchese -----	P. W. Pugh, Wanchese -----	Geo. Midgett, Manteo -----
522 Warsaw (9) -----	Warsaw -----	P. P. Davis, Warsaw -----	E. E. Wall, Warsaw -----
523 Winterville (5) -----	Winterville -----	L. Rouse, Winterville -----	H. J. Jolly, Winterville -----
524 Pendleton (4) -----	Pendleton -----	W. H. Stephenson, Rendleton -----	L. B. Stephenson, Severn -----
525 Rodgers (17) -----	Middlesex -----	J. J. Kemp, Middlesex -----	W. L. Estridge, Middlesex -----
527 Lucama (17) -----	Lucama -----	F. T. Barnes, Lucama -----	B. H. Hackney, Lucama -----
528 Fairmont (11) -----	Fairmont -----	E. W. Floyd, Fairmont -----	Robt. Inman, Fairmont -----
529 Andrews (43) -----	Andrews -----	Lyde H. Jarrett, Andrews -----	I. W. S. Davis, Andrews -----
530 Joppa (27) -----	Charlotte -----	A. B. Taylor, Charlotte, P. O. Box -----	W. L. Hogan, Charlotte -----
531 Ellenboro (44) -----	Ellenboro -----	J. A. Padgett, Ellenboro ----- [1134	M. M. Brooks, Ellenboro -----
532 Hamlet (12) -----	Hamlet -----	B. Terry, Hamlet -----	L. Glenn, Hamlet -----
533 Ottolay (39) -----	Fairview -----	C. A. Morgan, Fairview -----	L. L. Clay, Fletcher -----
534 Camp Call (37) -----	Shelby, R 5 -----	E. M. Eaker, Lawndale -----	Geo. M. Gold, Shelby, Rt. 5 -----
535 Hollis (44) -----	Hollis -----	B. Blanton, Ellenboro, Rt. 3 -----	J. C. Price, Hollis -----
537 Sharon (37) -----	Shelby, R 2 -----	E. L. Holland, Shelby, Rt. 3 -----	J. A. Smith, Shelby, Rt. 2 -----
538 Williams (27) -----	Jornellus -----	F. E. Washam, Cornelius -----	A. D. Cashion, Cornelius -----
539 Caswell (22) -----	Corbett -----	Thos. E. Smith, Corbett -----	J. R. McCauley, Burlington, Rt. 3 -----
540 State Road (31) -----	State Road -----	G. W. Hanes, State Road -----	J. F. Burcham, State Road, Rt. -----
541 Parkton (11) -----	Parkton -----	D. A. Sikes, Parkton -----	M. A. McMillan, Parkton -----
542 Corinthian (23) -----	Greensboro -----	C. F. Southerland, Greensboro -----	E. Paschal, Greensboro -----
543 Spencer (25) -----	Spencer -----	J. E. Connell, Spencer -----	W. P. Neister, Spencer -----
544 Mount Holly (28) -----	Mount Holly -----	C. S. Stroup, Mt. Holly -----	W. J. Springs, Mount Holly -----

545	Shelmerdine (5)	Shelmerdine	H. E. Smith, Chicod	M. W. Smith, Chicod
546	Carolina (24)	Liberty	J. S. Deviney, Julian	Cyrus Shoffner, Liberty
547	Maysville (8)	Maysville	E. H. Bell, Maysville	A. C. Foscue, Maysville
548	Bee Log (40)	Bee Log	K. M. Hensley, Ramsaytown	Adler Phillips, Ramsaytown
549	Elon (21)	Elon College	B. W. Everett, Elon College	F. E. Powell, Jr., Elon College
550	Roman Eagle (12)	Aberdeen	Jas. A. Lineberry, Aberdeen	J. A. Charles, Aberdeen
551	Glenville (42)	Glenville	Lewis Norton, Norton	Lawrence McGuire, Norton
552	Revolution (23)	Greensboro	G. L. Gauden, Revolution	M. W. Heiss, Revolution
553	Zephyr (31)	Zephyr	J. W. Mounce, Rusk	W. H. Wall, Rusk
554	Vesper (40)	Spruce Pine	A. D. McCullough, Spruce Pine	W. B. Kester, Spruce Pine
555	Elise (12)	Hemp	W. L. Wilson, Hemp	W. G. Carter, Carters Mills
556	Neil S. Stewart (14)	Duke	C. H. Miller, Duke	J. F. Lynch, Duke
557	Oak Grove (32)	Cycle	B. C. Shore, Cycle	W. V. Brown, Cycle
558	Ararat (31)	Ararat	G. W. Mills, Ararat	J. C. Wall, Ararat
559	Grassy Branch (36)	Terrell	R. E. Gabnel, Terrell	J. D. Fisher, Sherrills Ford
560	Sulphur Springs (33)	Mulberry	T. M. Brown N. Wilkesboro	A. N. Hamby, North Wilkesboro
561	Swannanoa (39)	Swannanoa	David W. Harrison, Swannanoa	A. N. Patton, Swannanoa
562	Waxhaw (26)	Waxhaw	W. J. Hardage, Waxhaw	Olin Niven, Waxhaw
563	Tabor (10)	Tabor	J. M. Dorman, Tabor	W. C. Graham, Tabor
564	Richlands (8)	Richlands	A. F. Barbee, Richlands	W. J. Marshburn, Comfort
565	Wendell (15)	Wendell	J. T. Allen, Wendell	P. C. Stott, Wendell
566	Ronda (33)	Ronda	G. C. Poplin, Ronda	R. J. Hickerson, Ronda
567	Wentworth (22)	Wentworth	Bethel Withers, Wentworth	Jno. W. Irving, Wentworth
568	Doric (7)	New Bern	Albert D. Brooks, New Bern, Box [508]	Jno. W. Overman, Bridgetown
569	Mount Pleasant (17)	Mount Pleasant	T. A. Griffin, Bailey	R. L. Glover, Bailey
570	Roaring River (33)	Roaring River	H. E. Parks, Roaring River	J. B. Church, Roaring River
571	Snow Creek (29)	Statesville, R 5	W. A. Campbell, New Hope, Rt. 1	J. T. McLellan, Statesville, Rt. 5
572	Cliffside (44)	Cliffside	J. H. Hill, Cliffside	John L. Scruggs, Cliffside
573	Mount Pleasant (33)	Champion	J. C. McNeil, Champion	R. L. Profit, Goshen
575	St. Timothy (26)	Marshville, R 5	D. Nance, Marshville, Rt. 5	W. M. Steward, Marshville, Rt. 5
576	Andrew Jackson (25)	Salisbury	W. L. Palmer, Salisbury	J. G. Hudson, Salisbury
577	Biscoe (24)	Biscoe	D. M. Hunsucker, Biscoe	W. A. Lewis, Biscoe
578	Meadow Branch (26)	Wingate	W. V. Williams, Wingate, Rt. 1	J. W. Rowell, Wingate
579	Casar (37)	Casar	P. A. Hoyle, Casar	Miller Newton, Casar
580	Summit (33)	Summit	O. M. Watson, Summit	J. H. Wilcoxon, Summit
581	Macclesfield (18)	Macclesfield	W. E. Crist, Pine Tops	J. E. W. Glover, Macclesfield
582	Lilesville (26)	Lilesville	J. L. Wyatt, Lilesville	B. K. Jones, Pee Dee
583	Ionic (7)	Cove City	H. G. White, Cove City	U. W. Daughtery, Cove City
584	Apex (15)	Apex	E. E. Holeman, Apex	T. F. Womble, Apex
585	Roseboro (9)	Roseboro	P. B. Burks, Roseboro	J. H. Harris, Roseboro
587	David Bell (18)	Whitakers	B. A. Strickland, Whitakers	J. E. Cutchin, Whitakers
588	Evening Star (19)	Bunn	E. P. Carneal, Bunn	B. C. Johnson, Bunn

# LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

No., Name and District	Post Office	Secretary and Address	Master and Address
589 Bethel (5)	Bethel	J. D. Hemmingway, Bethel	E. O. Burroughs, Bethel
590 Lowell (28)	Lowell	J. C. Carpenter, Lowell	W. H. Holmes, Lowell
592 Maiden (36)	Maiden	A. C. Black, Maiden	W. S. Bandy, Maiden
593 Stony Point (29)	Stony Point	J. A. Hedrick, Stony Point	D. L. Hines, Stony Point
594 Helton (34)	Sturgills	Bryan Pennington, Sturgills	R. V. Pennington, Sturgills
595 Wallace (9)	Wallace	R. L. Fields, Wallace	R. H. Melvin, Wallace
596 Waccamaw (10)	Bolton	C. A. Lewis, Bolton	G. F. Ellis, Bolton
597 Gullidge Memorial (26)	Deep Creek	M. E. Lowry, Peachland, Rt. 3	E. G. Jones, Wadesboro
598 Cranberry (35)	Cranberry	T. E. Allen, Cranberry	S. D. Nester, Cranberry
599 Roaring Gap (33)	Thurmond	G. A. Norman, Thurmond	W. W. Callaway, Thurmond
600 Rockwell (22)	Ruffin	E. L. Wright, Ruffin	C. R. Wharton, Ruffin
602 Queen City (18)	Rocky Mount	H. S. Corey, Rocky Mt.	Geo. C. Winstead, Rocky Mount
603 Laurelbranch (34)	Doughton	R. V. Smith, Doughton	F. W. Royal, Elk Spur
604 Vaughan (19)	Vaughan	C. M. Haithcock, Macon	R. L. Pope, Macon, Rt. 3
605 Skyuka (38)	Tryon	E. E. Missildine, Tryon	R. S. Jackson, Tryon
606 River Side (36)	Catawba	Oscar Sherrill, Catawba	W. B. Walker, Catawba
607 Chadbourne (10)	Chadbourne	A. W. Lewis, Chadbourne	J. H. Land, Chadbourne
608 Grandview (43)	Grandview	W. O. Adams, Grandview	H. L. Mulkey, Grandview
609 Zebulon (15)	Zebulon	C. T. Harper, Zebulon	Chas. E. Flowers, Zebulon
610 Glendon (12)	Glendon	J. W. Gaines, Glendon	Paul H. Phillips, Bear Creek
611 South River (9)	Autryville	K. L. Davis, Autryville	J. L. Autry, Autryville
612 Atkinson (10)	Atkinson	J. W. Flynn, St., Atkinson	W. T. Lyrely, Ivanhoe
613 Home (6)	Fremont	F. M. Watson, Fremont	O. M. Davis, Fremont
614 Fuquay (15)	Fuquay Springs	W. J. Ballentine, Fuquay Springs	P. T. Farabow, Fuquay Spring
615 Sunrise (15)	Sunrise School House	S. G. Mangum, Wake Forest, Rt. 5	J. G. Powell, Wake Forest, Rt. 1
616 Round Peak (31)	Round Peak	T. D. Golding, Round Peak	A. B. McKinney, Round Peak
617 St. Patrick's (16)	Princeton	M. B. Raines, Princeton	B. L. Aycock, Princeton
618 Midland (25)	Midland	A. P. Widenhouse, Midland	G. A. Long, Unionville
619 Castalia (17)	Castalia	J. B. Smith, Castalia	W. B. Williams, Castalia
620 Little River (16)	Atkinson Mill	D. W. Glover, Middlesex, Rt. 3	B. B. Creech, Kenly, Rt. 1
621 Bonlee (13)	Bonlee	J. W. Gilbert, Sr., Bonlee	J. H. Waddell, Bonlee
622 Coats (14)	Coats	S. M. Wheless, Jr., Coats	L. L. Levinson, Coats
623 Mount Pisgah (33)	Dockery	C. A. Asher, Dockery	J. G. Billings, Offen
624 John H. Mills (19)	Epsom	C. G. Stokes, Henderson, Rt. 6	J. H. Eaves, Henderson
625 Woodsdale (21)	Woodsdale	J. W. Montague, Woodsdale	A. C. Gentry, Woodsdale
626 Cannon Memorial (25)	Kannapolis	J. P. Hardister, Kannapolis	T. I. Graham, Kannapolis
627 Belmont (28)	Belmont	W. H. Horsley, Belmont	G. G. Dixon, Belmont

628	Perfection (16)	Kenly	Claud T. Edgerton, Kenly	R. T. Fulghum, Kenly
629	Walnut Cove (30)	Walnut Cove	I. S. Voit, Walnut Cove	W. P. Wheeler, Walnut Cove
630	Norlina (19)	Norlina	R. D. Hardy, Norlina	F. S. Packard, Norlina
632	Unionville (26)	Unionville	T. L. Price, Unionville, Rt. 1	W. B. Long, Unionville, Rt. 1
633	Bailey (17)	Bailey	Lee R. Finch, Bailey	G. V. Eatmon, Bailey
634	Goldsboro (6)	Goldsboro	J. E. F. Hicks, Goldsboro	E. F. Taylor, Goldsboro
636	Mill Springs (38)	Mill Springs	N. G. Walker, Mill Spring	C. G. Walker, Mill Spring
637	Yadkin Falls (25)	Badin	D. H. Tilson, Badin	F. E. Street, Gastonia
638	Richland (3)	near Aurora	Paul T. Sparrow, Aurora	W. T. Edwards, Edwards
639	Warren (9)	Kenansville	H. D. Williams, Kenansville	D. M. Jolly, Kenansville
640	Ashe (34)	West Jefferson	W. C. Johnston, W. Jefferson	T. Brackett Gryason, W. Jefferson
641	Ellerbe (12)	Ellerbe	E. E. Vuncannon, Ellerbe	Dr. W. L. Howell, Ellerbe
642	Victory (6)	Pink Hill	John A. Worly, Pink Hill	Jno. F. Southerland, Pink Hill
643	Proctorville (11)	Proctorville	I. P. Graham, Proctorville	W. R. Surles, Proctorville
644	Shoal Creek (43)	Postell	J. H. Sult, Postell	J. W. Stiles, Letitia
645	Lewiston (2)	Lewiston	T. S. Cobb, Lewiston	Dr. F. H. Harris, Lewiston
646	Bladen (10)	Elizabethtown	R. S. White, Jr., Elizabethtown	W. D. Bizzell, Elizabethtown
647	Pensacola (40)	Pensacola	W. H. Hensley, Murchison	B. Hale, Pensacola
648	Plumtree (35)	Plumtree	F. L. Burlison, Spear	W. B. Burlison, Plumtree
649	Goldston (13)	Goldston	Jas. H. Alexander, Cummock, Rt. 1	Van Oldham, Goldston
650	John A. Nichols (39)	Asheville	Guy H. Morris, Asheville	J. W. Hunnicut, Asheville
651	Harmony (29)	Harmony	J. E. Michael, Harmony	J. B. Parks, Elkin
652	Black River (14)	Angier	C. R. Carroll, Angier	A. D. Wilson, Angier
653	John C. Britton (2)	Powellsville	L. F. Evans, Powellsville	J. J. Taylor, Powellsville
654	Elberta (12)	West End	D. H. Wilson, West End	R. B. Donaldson, West End
655	Banners Elk (35)	Banners Elk	W. L. Norman, Banners Elk	Fulton Deny, Banners Elk
656	Guilford (23)	Greensboro	M. B. Tutt, Greensboro	R. E. Weaver, Greensboro
657	Keller Memorial (25)	Rockwell	Clarence E. Brown, Salisbury, Rt.	R. N. Honeycutt, Rockwell
658	Beulaville (9)	Beulaville	L. A. Brown, Beulaville	W. M. Wilkins, Beulaville
659	Paw Creek (27)	Paw Creek	W. P. Whitesides, Paw Creek	Jas. F. Alexander, Paw Creek
660	Bladenboro (10)	Bladenboro	S. N. Watson, Bladenboro	W. D. Pridgen, Bladenboro



**ABSTRACT  
OF RETURNS**





**ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES FOR THE MASONIC YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923**

**FIRST DISTRICT—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties**

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Unanimity, Chowan	7	Sept. 7, '23	3	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	80	81	1	3	\$ 121.50	\$ 124.50	\$ 124.50	
Hall, Currituck	53	July 18, '23	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	85	84	1	2	126.00	128.00	128.00	
Widow's Son, Camden	75	Jan. 9, '24	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	47	49	2	2	73.50	75.50	75.50	
Perquimans, Perquimans	106	Nov. 30, '23	4	4	5	2	—	—	7	3	3	—	101	95	6	4	142.50	146.50	146.50	
Atlantic, Currituck	238	Oct. 16, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	29	28	1	—	42.00	42.00	42.00	
New Lebanon, Camden	314	Jan. 2, '24	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	46	48	2	3	72.00	75.00	75.00	
Eureka, Pasquotank	317	Oct. 15, '23	2	2	3	—	—	—	4	—	5	5	211	206	5	2	309.00	311.00	311.00	
Currituck, Currituck	463	Nov. 30, '23	5	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	77	80	3	5	120.00	125.00	125.00	
Wanchese, Dare	521	Oct. 2, '23	10	9	9	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	119	128	9	10	192.00	202.00	202.00	
<b>Total</b>			31	32	30	4	2	—	12	6	14	12	795	799	13	17	\$ 1198.50	\$ 1229.50	\$ 1229.50	

**SECOND DISTRICT—Bertie, Gates and Hertford Counties**

Charity, Bertie	5	Nov. 30, '23	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	107	109	2	3	\$ 163.50	\$ 166.50	\$ 166.50	
American Geo., Hertford	17	July 18, '23	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	43	43	—	3	64.50	65.50	65.50	
Davie, Bertie	39	Nov. 28, '23	3	2	2	—	—	—	7	2	—	1	39	32	7	—	48.00	51.00	51.00	
Gatesville, Gates	126	Dec. 31, '23	7	4	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	60	55	5	7	82.50	89.50	89.50	
Coleraine, Bertie	171	Sept. 10, '23	2	2	3	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	55	51	4	2	76.50	78.50	78.50	
Wiccacon, Hertford	240	Nov. 30, '23	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	36	35	1	—	52.50	52.50	52.50	
Lily Valley, Gates	252	Dec. 27, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	31.50	31.50	31.50	
Winton, Hertford	327	Nov. 30, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	36	35	1	—	52.50	52.50	52.50	
Luke M'Glaughan, H't'd	504	Nov. 30, '23	3	2	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	64	64	—	3	96.00	99.00	99.00	
Aulander, Bertie	516	Dec. 18, '23	5	4	4	1	2	—	—	—	11	30	37	37	7	5	55.50	60.50	60.50	
Lewiston, Bertie	645	Oct. 24, '23	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	31	35	4	1	52.50	53.50	53.50	
Jno. C. Britton, Bertie	653	Oct. 11, '23	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	3	1	27.00	28.00	28.00	
<b>Total</b>			26	18	24	8	2	—	23	8	5	15	537	535	18	16	\$ 802.50	\$ 828.50	\$ 828.50	

THIRD DISTRICT—Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington Counties

Perseverance, Washington	59	Jan. 10,	'24	4	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	81	125.50	\$	125.50	\$	125.50	\$	125.50
Orr, Beaufort	104	July 23,	'23	5	4	4	1	1	1	3	5	169	258.50	\$	258.50	\$	258.50	\$	258.50
Atlantic, Hyde	294	Oct. 16,	'23	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	2	44	75.50	\$	75.50	\$	75.50	\$	75.50
Mattamuskeet, Hyde	328	Nov. 30,	'23	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	32	51.00	\$	51.00	\$	51.00	\$	51.00
Roper, Washington	443	Oct. 24,	'23	5	7	1	2	3	2	3	2	44	78.50	\$	78.50	\$	78.50	\$	78.50
Belhaven, Beaufort	509	Nov. 2,	'23	9	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	83	135.00	\$	135.00	\$	135.00	\$	135.00
Fairfield, Hyde	520	Oct. 17,	'23	11	10	9	2	1	1	1	2	22	33.00	\$	33.00	\$	33.00	\$	33.00
Richland, Beaufort	638	Oct. 16,	'23	11	10	9	2	1	1	1	2	35	69.00	\$	69.00	\$	69.00	\$	69.00
Total				41	37	36	5	3	4	7	4	509	848.00	\$	848.00	\$	848.00	\$	848.00

FOURTH DISTRICT—Halifax and Northampton Counties

Royal W. Hart, Halifax	2	Nov. 30,	'23	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	55	85.50	\$	85.50	\$	85.50	\$	85.50
King Sol'n, N'hampton	56	Nov. 23,	'23	6	2	1	4	1	1	2	4	90	139.50	\$	139.50	\$	139.50	\$	139.50
Roanoke, Halifax	203	Aug. 24,	'23	5	5	5	1	1	1	3	1	51	84.50	\$	84.50	\$	84.50	\$	84.50
Seaboard, Northampton	378	Oct. 24,	'23	7	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	104	169.00	\$	169.00	\$	169.00	\$	169.00
Potecasi, Northampton	418	Oct. 24,	'23	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	127	207.50	\$	207.50	\$	207.50	\$	207.50
Enfield, Halifax	447	June 26,	'23	5	5	8	3	1	1	1	1	100	156.50	\$	156.50	\$	156.50	\$	156.50
Scotland Neck, Halifax	470	Oct. 13,	'23	5	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	67	97.00	\$	97.00	\$	97.00	\$	97.00
Rich Square, N'hampton	488	Nov. 17,	'23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	89	143.50	\$	143.50	\$	143.50	\$	143.50
Royal Hart, Halifax	497	Nov. 30,	'23	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	2	122	192.00	\$	192.00	\$	192.00	\$	192.00
Widow's Son, Halifax	519	Nov. 30,	'23	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	9	54	81.00	\$	81.00	\$	81.00	\$	81.00
Pendleton, N'hampton	524	Oct. 13,	'23	37	32	36	13	2	1	2	1	949	\$1496.50	\$	\$1496.50	\$	\$1496.50	\$	\$1496.50
Total				37	32	36	13	2	1	2	1	949	\$1496.50	\$	\$1496.50	\$	\$1496.50	\$	\$1496.50

FIFTH DISTRICT—Pitt County

Sharon, Pitt	78	Nov. 30,	'23	3	5	6	1	1	1	2	1	87	136.50	\$	136.50	\$	136.50	\$	136.50
Greenville, Pitt	284	Dec. 28,	'23	4	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	125	188.50	\$	188.50	\$	188.50	\$	188.50
Temperance, Pitt	389	Nov. 30,	'23	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	38	57.00	\$	57.00	\$	58.00	\$	58.00
Grifton, Pitt	452	Oct. 16,	'23	5	4	5	1	1	1	2	5	53	84.00	\$	84.00	\$	89.00	\$	89.00
Grimesland, Pitt	475	Nov. 30,	'23	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	88	132.00	\$	132.00	\$	134.00	\$	134.00
Ayden, Pitt	498	Nov. 23,	'23	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	75	106.50	\$	106.50	\$	107.50	\$	107.50	
Farmville, Pitt	517	Nov. 26,	'23	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	113	113	169.50	\$	169.50	\$	172.50	\$	172.50
Winterville, Pitt	523	Sept. 24,	'23	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	80	179	118.50	\$	118.50	\$	118.50	\$	118.50
Shelburne, Pitt	545	Nov. 8,	'23	9	6	6	2	2	2	1	30	29	43.50	\$	43.50	\$	43.50	\$	43.50
Bethel, Pitt	589	Nov. 7,	'23	28	22	24	4	2	1	1	64	66	99.00	\$	99.00	\$	108.00	\$	108.00
Total				28	22	24	4	2	1	5	7	753	\$1131.00	\$	\$1131.00	\$	\$59.00	\$	\$1159.00

**ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued**  
**SIXTH DISTRICT—Greene, Lenoir and Wayne Counties**

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
St. John's, Lenoir	40	Oct. 3, '23	13	12	9	1	3	—	7	2	3	—	217	218	—	1	327.00	340.00	340.00	340.00
Jerusalem, Greene	95	Nov. 27, '23	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	49	—	—	73.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Wayne, Wayne	112	Sept. 7, '23	7	8	7	4	—	—	2	1	3	—	118	126	—	8	189.00	196.00	196.00	196.00
Radiance, Greene	132	Dec. 18, '23	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	42	—	3	63.00	64.00	64.00	64.00
Mount Olive, Wayne	208	Sept. 25, '23	5	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	85	—	6	127.50	132.50	132.50	132.50
Lenoir, Lenoir	233	Oct. 30, '23	7	9	9	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	59	62	—	3	93.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Kountree, Lenoir	243	Nov. 12, '23	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	46	—	2	69.00	71.00	71.00	71.00
Pleasant Hill, Lenoir	304	Nov. 2, '23	5	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	69	69	—	—	103.50	108.50	108.50	108.50
Falling Creek, Wayne	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	43	—	—	64.50	64.50	58.50	58.50
Harmony, Wayne	340	Nov. 16, '23	4	5	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	85	90	—	5	135.00	139.00	139.00	139.00
Home, Wayne	613	Nov. 21, '23	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	43	45	—	2	67.50	69.50	69.50	69.50
Goldboro, Wayne	634	Oct. 12, '23	18	17	15	7	—	—	—	1	2	—	105	124	—	19	186.00	204.00	204.00	204.00
Victory, Lenoir	642	Oct. 17, '23	1	2	2	2	2	—	—	8	2	1	45	41	—	—	61.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Total	—	—	71	69	67	19	6	13	19	16	10	996	1040	5	49	71	\$1560.00	\$1631.00	\$1625.10	\$ 5.90

**SEVENTH DISTRICT—Carteret, Craven and Pamlico Counties**

St. John's, Craven	3	Nov. 26, '23	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	147	146	1	2	219.00	221.00	221.00	221.00
Franklin, Carteret	109	Nov. 30, '23	4	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	131	134	—	3	201.00	205.00	205.00	205.00
Bayboro, Pamlico	331	Oct. 16, '23	6	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	60	—	5	90.00	96.00	96.00	96.00
Mount Vernon, Pamlico	359	Oct. 23, '23	4	4	4	—	—	—	2	3	1	4	69	67	2	—	100.50	104.50	104.50	104.50
Ocean, Carteret	405	Dec. 15, '23	4	3	3	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	94	93	—	—	139.50	143.50	143.50	143.50
Vanceboro, Craven	433	Nov. 30, '23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	58	2	—	87.00	89.00	89.00	89.00
Rainbow, Pamlico	479	Oct. 12, '23	12	11	11	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	24	23	—	—	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50
Doric, Craven	568	Oct. 12, '23	12	11	11	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	266	278	12	12	417.00	429.00	429.00	429.00
Ionic, Craven	583	Jan. 9, '24	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	35	33	2	1	49.50	50.50	50.50	50.50
Total	—	—	35	29	29	8	1	3	8	16	17	881	892	9	20	35	\$1338.00	\$1373.00	\$1373.00	\$1373.00

### EIGHT DISTRICT—Jones and Onslow Counties

[illegible]

**NINTH DISTRICT—Duplin and Sampson Counties**

	98		8	7	6	3	4	2	3	170	171	1	8	256.50	\$ 264.50	\$ 257.00	\$ 7.50
Hiram, Sampson	98																
Belmont, Duplin	108	Sept. 6,								51	45	6		67.50	67.50	67.50	
125 Mill Creek, Sampson	125	Sept. 7,	4	3	2			2	4	1	59		4	88.50	92.50	92.50	
Siloam, Sampson	178	Jan. 9,				1				31	32	1		48.00	48.00	48.00	
Mingo, Sampson	206	Nov. 30,	2	2				1		59	59		2	88.50	90.50	90.50	
Rehoboth, Duplin	279	Oct. 16,	2	1	1			1	2	50	48	2	2	72.00	74.00	74.00	
Coharie, Sampson	379	Nov. 23,	2			1		1	1	49	48	1		72.00	72.00	72.00	
Warsaw, Duplin	522	Nov. 8,	2	3	2	1			1	78	80	2	2	120.00	122.00	122.00	
Roseboro, Sampson	585	Oct. 12,	6	6	6	2		3		76	79	3	6	118.50	124.50	124.50	
Wallace, Duplin	595	Nov. 26,	6	3	3	2		1		83	87	4	6	130.50	136.50	136.50	
South River, Sampson	611	Dec. 29,								17	17			25.50	25.50	25.50	
Warren, Duplin	639	Feb. 16,	8	8	7					25	32	7	8	48.00	56.00	56.00	
Beulaville, Duplin	658	Oct. 12,	4	3	3	1			1	14	17	3	4	25.50	29.50	29.50	
Total			42	35	32	10	1	10	7	14	11	762	774	9	21	\$42	\$1195.50
														\$1203.00	\$1195.50	\$ 7.50	

**TENTH DISTRICT—Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Pender Counties**

St. John's, New Hanover	1	July 18,	'23	26	27	28	6	—	—	—	4	2	3	7	507	532	—	25	26	\$	798.00	\$	824.00	\$	824.00
King Solomon, Pender	138	Nov. 30,	'23	7	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	70	75	—	5	7	—	119.50	119.50	119.50	119.50	119.50	
Fair Bluff, Columbus	190	Sept. 4,	'23	7	7	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	81	88	—	7	7	—	132.00	139.00	139.00	139.00	139.00	
Lebanon, Columbus	207	Nov. 16,	'23	4	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	101	100	1	—	—	154.00	154.00	154.00	154.00	154.00	
Pythagoras, Brunswick	249	Dec. 28,	'23	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	143	143	—	—	—	214.50	214.50	217.50	217.50	217.50	
Willington, N. Hanover	319	Nov. 30,	'23	17	19	19	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	5	186	199	13	17	—	298.50	315.50	315.50	315.50	315.50	
Orient, New Hanover	395	Oct. 11,	'23	13	14	14	5	1	—	—	4	5	2	3	206	215	9	13	—	322.50	335.50	335.50	335.50	335.50	
Boardman, Columbus	536	Oct. 23,	'23	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	38	—	1	—	—	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	
Tabor, Columbus	563	Oct. 22,	'23	2	1	2	4	—	—	—	3	1	1	59	60	1	2	—	—	90.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	
Waccamaw, Columbus	596	Oct. 22,	'23	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	59	62	3	4	—	—	93.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	
Chadbourne, Columbus	607	Oct. 23,	'23	4	4	4	2	—	—	—	3	2	1	69	68	1	—	—	—	102.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	106.00	
Atkinson, Pender	612	Dec. 10,	'23	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	61	61	—	—	—	—	91.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	94.50	
Bladen, Bladen	646	Dec. 11,	'23	7	7	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	33	37	—	4	—	—	55.50	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50	
Bladenboro, Bladen	660	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	—	97	98	99	41	3	1	15	31	16	27	1612	1692	2	82	\$	97	\$2517.00	\$2614.00	\$2615.00	\$2615.00	\$2615.00	

**\$1.00 overpaid on Initiates.**

**ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued**  
**ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Robeson and Scotland Counties**

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Decrease	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
St. Albans, Robeson	114	Nov. 16, '23	13	12	15	1	1	—	—	11	4	4	163	164	1	—	13	\$246.00	\$259.00	\$259.00	
Laurinburg, Scotland	305	Oct. 12, '23	1	2	4	2	4	2	—	2	2	2	106	108	2	—	1	162.00	163.00	163.00	
King Solomon, Robeson	313	Nov. 1, '23	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	38	38	—	—	5	57.00	62.00	62.00	
Rowland, Robeson	335	Nov. 26, '23	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	86	85	1	—	1	127.50	128.50	128.50	
Maxton, Robeson	417	Dec. 11, '23	4	5	5	2	—	—	—	3	2	—	78	80	2	—	4	120.00	124.00	124.00	
St. Paul's, Robeson	474	Dec. 14, '23	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	101	99	2	—	2	148.50	150.50	150.00	
Red Spring, Robeson	501	Nov. 30, '23	9	6	5	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	94	99	5	—	9	148.50	157.50	157.50	
Scotland, Scotland	514	Nov. 21, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	56	56	—	—	—	84.00	84.00	84.00	
Ashpole, Robeson	528	Nov. 30, '23	7	6	5	1	—	—	4	6	3	—	109	102	7	—	7	153.00	160.00	160.00	
Parkton, Robeson	541	Jan. 5, '24	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	65	56	9	—	1	84.00	85.00	85.00	
Proctorville, Robeson	643	Nov. 20, '23	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	27	28	1	—	2	42.00	44.00	44.00	
Total			45	42	50	9	1	1	1	41	19	14	923	915	19	11	45	\$1372.50	\$1417.50	\$1417.50	

**TWELFTH DISTRICT—Moore and Richmond Counties**

Carthage, Moore	181	Nov. 12, '23	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	67	68	1	—	3	\$102.00	\$105.00	\$105.00	
Eagle Springs, Moore	477	Jan. 5, '24	6	6	7	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	72	75	3	—	6	112.50	118.50	118.50	
Southern Pines, Moore	484	Nov. 30, '23	5	3	5	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	107	112	5	—	5	168.00	173.00	173.00	
Rockingham, Richmond	495	Oct. 31, '23	10	7	8	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	113	119	6	—	10	178.50	188.50	188.50	
Roberdel, Richmond	507	Oct. 22, '23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	32	—	—	1	48.00	49.00	49.00	
Hamlet, Richmond	532	Nov. 23, '23	21	19	24	5	—	—	3	3	2	3	166	190	24	—	21	285.00	306.00	306.00	
Roman, Eagle, Moore	550	Oct. 22, '23	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	43	42	1	—	1	63.00	64.00	64.00	
Elsie, Moore	555	Sept. 21, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	37.50	37.50	37.50	
Glendon, Moore	610	Nov. 12, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	35	34	1	—	—	51.00	51.00	51.00	
Ellerbe, Richmond	641	Oct. 12, '23	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	20	22	2	—	2	33.00	33.00	33.00	
Elberta, Moore	654	Nov. 23, '23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	2	30.00	32.00	32.00	
Total			49	40	50	13	2	—	7	12	7	3	700	739	2	41	49	\$1108.50	\$1157.50	\$1157.50	

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Chatham, Hoke and Lee Counties

Columbus, Chatham	102 Nov. '23	5	6	5	1	1	1	1	2	4	50	54	4	5	5	81.00	\$	86.00	\$	86.00
Mount Vernon, Chatham	143 Sept. 13, '23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	34	1	1	1	51.00	\$	51.00	\$	51.00
Chalmers, Lee	151 Nov. 30, '23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	20	1	1	1	30.00	\$	30.00	\$	30.00
Buffalo, Lee	172 Oct. 12, '23	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	46	55	9	5	5	82.50	\$	87.50	\$	87.50
Geo. Washington, Cha'am	174 Nov. 30, '23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	87	3	1	1	130.50	\$	130.50	\$	130.50
McCormick, Lee	228 Sept. 17, '23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	61	62	2	1	1	38.50	\$	38.50	\$	38.50
Fiat Creek, Chatham	285 Dec. 18, '23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62	62	1	1	1	93.00	\$	94.00	\$	94.00
Raeford, Hoke	306 Dec. 19, '23	11	7	7	4	19	2	1	2	1	89	97	8	11	1	145.50	\$	156.50	\$	156.50
White Hill, Lee	321 Sept. 26, '23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	18	1	1	1	27.00	\$	28.00	\$	28.00
Life Boat, Chatham	376	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	35	1	1	1	52.50	\$	52.50	\$	52.50
Siler City, Chatham	403 Nov. 8, '23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	73	73	1	1	1	109.50	\$	110.50	\$	110.50
Gulf, Chatham	465 Oct. 30, '23	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	27	31	4	5	4	46.50	\$	51.50	\$	51.50
Sanford, Lee	469 Nov. 7, '23	9	10	10	4	10	4	10	3	3	130	141	11	9	9	211.50	\$	220.50	\$	220.50
Bonlee, Chatham	621 Sept. 26, '23	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	39	42	3	3	3	63.00	\$	66.00	\$	66.00
Goldston, Chatham	649 Dec. 21, '23	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	22	5	5	5	33.00	\$	38.00	\$	38.00
Total		46	40	45	18	1	1	1	3	16	6	4	772	810	7	45	\$	\$1195.00	\$	\$1241.00
																		\$1239.50	\$	\$ 1.50

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Cumberland and Harnett Counties

Phoenix, Cumberland	8	July 17, '23	18	16	20	6	1	1	1	4	10	177	199	22	18	\$	298.50	\$	316.50	\$	316.50	
Palmyra, Harnett	147	Nov. 30, '23	6	6	6	2	2	2	1	5	2	198	198	2	6	\$	297.00	\$	303.00	\$	303.00	
Pine Forest, Harnett	186			1	3							23	25				37.50		25.00	\$	\$12.50	
Harnett, Harnett	258	Nov. 30, '23										21	21				31.50		31.50		31.50	
Durbin, Cumberland	266	Nov. 23, '23	1								1	32	30	2	1		45.00		46.00		46.00	
Lillington, Harnett	302	Dec. 10, '23		1							1	37	36	1			54.00		54.00		54.00	
Evergreen, Harnett	303	Nov. 1, '23			1					1	1	25	24	1			36.00		37.00		37.00	
Lebanon, Cumberland	391	Oct. 11, '23		5	5				3	1	1	62	62		5		93.00		98.00		98.00	
Cape Fear, Cumberland	394	Nov. 23, '23		4	4	1			1	1	1	31	34	3	4		51.00		55.00		55.00	
Greenwood, Cumberland	419								1	1	1	54	52	2			78.00		78.00		47.00	
King Hiram, Cumberland	466	Oct. 15, '23							2			38	36	2			54.00		54.00		54.00	
Buies Creek, Harnett	503	No Returns for 1923										26	26									
N. S. Stewart, Harnett	556	Dec. 18, '23	10	11	8	1				1	2	56	64	8	10		96.00		106.00		106.00	
Coats, Harnett	622	Nov. 30, '23	2	3	3						2	45	48	3	2		72.00		74.00		74.00	
Black River, Harnett	652	Dec. 17, '23	7	8	7							15	22	7	7		33.00		40.00	*	41.50	
Total			54	55	57	10	1		5	13	13	16	840	877	8	45	\$	\$1276.50	\$	\$1330.50	\$	\$1288.50
																		*	\$1.50		Overpaid	



**ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued**  
**FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Wake County**

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Decrease	Amount Due From Initiations	Amt of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Hiram, Wake	40	July 17, '23	22	22	23	8	-	-	-	4	3	7	220	244	24	-	24	\$366.00	\$388.00	\$388.00	
Neuse, Wake	97	July 31, '23	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	47	47	-	-	-	70.50	70.50	70.50	
Holly Springs, Wake	115	Dec. 18, '23	7	5	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	25	30	5	-	7	45.00	52.00	52.00	
White Stone, Wake	155	Jan. 11, '24	5	7	9	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	52	61	9	-	5	91.50	96.50	96.50	
Rolesville, Wake	156	Nov. 24, '23	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	32	33	1	-	2	49.50	51.50	51.50	
Mount Pleasant, Wake	157	Nov. 30, '23	3	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	42	45	3	-	3	67.50	70.50	70.50	
Cary, Wake	198	Nov. 16, '23	11	10	8	3	-	-	-	2	1	2	38	46	8	-	11	69.00	80.00	80.00	
Wm. G. Hill, Wake	218	Nov. 3, '23	30	28	26	11	1	-	-	12	6	12	502	522	20	-	30	783.00	813.00	813.00	
Wm. T. Bain, Wake	231	Oct. 23, '23	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	30	30	-	-	4	45.00	49.00	49.00	
Anchor, Wake	234	Dec. 17, '23	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	26	1	-	2	39.00	41.00	41.00	
Green Level, Wake	277	Nov. 30, '23	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	63	63	-	-	1	94.50	95.50	95.50	
Wake Forest, Wake	282	Nov. 30, '23	8	10	10	3	-	-	-	4	2	-	107	114	7	-	8	171.00	179.00	179.00	
Raleigh, Wake	500	Nov. 28, '23	16	14	12	5	2	-	-	4	2	2	149	164	15	-	16	246.00	262.00	262.00	
Wendell, Wake	565	Nov. 30, '23	6	5	6	3	1	-	-	2	2	5	71	77	6	-	6	115.50	121.50	121.50	
Apex, Wake	584	Oct. 12, '23	7	4	6	3	-	-	-	2	1	1	45	48	3	-	7	72.00	79.00	79.00	
Zebulon, Wake	609	Nov. 12, '23	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	6	1	1	68	65	3	-	1	97.50	98.50	98.50	
Fuquay, Wake	614	Nov. 9, '23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	45	43	-	-	1	64.50	65.50	65.50	
Sunrise, Wake	615	Oct. 23, '23	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	38	40	2	-	1	60.00	61.00	61.00	
<b>Total</b>			127	117	118	41	4	1	2	40	21	34	1599	1698	5	104	\$127	\$2547.00	\$2674.00	\$2674.00	

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Johnston County

Fellowship, Johnston	84	Sept. 22,	'23	7	3	5	4	1	1	6	4	126	126	2	7	\$ 189.00	\$ 196.00	\$ 196.00	
Archer, Johnston	165	Dec. 16,	'23	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	34	36	2	2	54.00	56.00	56.00	
Granite, Johnston	191	Nov. 30,	'23	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	48	48	1	1	72.00	73.00	73.00	
Kelly, Johnston	257	Nov. 30,	'23	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	48	51	3	4	76.50	80.50	80.50	
Selma, Johnston	320	Oct. 30,	'23	5	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	98	97	1	5	145.50	150.50	150.50	
Relief, Johnston	431	Nov. 30,	'23	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	67	63	4	2	94.50	96.50	96.50	
Polenta, Johnston	450	Nov. 30,	'23	5	6	6	2	1	1	3	1	18	23	5	5	34.50	39.50	17.50	
Four Oaks, Johnston	478	Nov. 21,	'23	6	4	3	2	2	1	3	1	66	66	1	6	99.00	105.00	105.00	
Mill Creek, Johnston	480	Nov. 27,	'23	6	4	3	2	2	1	3	1	42	41	1	6	61.50	61.50	61.50	
St. Patrick's, Johnston	617	Nov. 23,	'23	6	4	3	2	2	1	3	1	39	39	1	6	58.50	64.50	64.50	
Little River, Johnston	620	Oct. 20,	'23	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	26	1	4	39.00	43.00	43.00	
Perfection, Johnston	628	Oct. 16,	'23	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	37	38	1	2	57.00	59.00	59.00	
Total				44	24	27	14	3	2	5	21	12	650	654	7	11	\$ 44	\$ 981.00	\$ 1025.00
																		\$ 1003.00	\$ 22.00

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Nash and Wilson Counties

Morning Star, Nash	85	Dec. 13,	'23	5	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	81	84	3	5	\$ 126.00	\$ 131.00	\$ 131.00	
Joseph Warren, Wilson	92	Aug. 15,	'23	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	66	71	5	6	106.50	112.50	112.50	
Mount Lebanon, Wilson	117	July 26,	'23	10	10	11	7	7	3	4	3	179	189	10	10	283.50	293.50	293.50	
Central Cross, Nash	187	Nov. 27,	'23	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	81	80	1	2	120.00	122.00	122.00	
Corinthian, Nash	230	Nov. 30,	'23	17	16	18	8	8	2	2	2	219	242	23	17	363.00	380.00	380.00	
Toisnot, Wilson	298	Oct. 23,	'23	5	4	8	8	8	1	1	1	32	40	8	5	60.00	65.00	65.00	
Hatcher, Wilson	310	Nov. 3,	'23	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	47	46	1	1	69.00	69.00	69.00	
Rockville, Nash	411	Nov. 30,	'23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	33	1	1	49.50	50.50	50.50	
Spring Hope, Nash	481	Oct. 15,	'23	5	4	5	5	5	1	3	1	77	75	2	5	112.50	117.50	117.50	
Rodgers, Nash	525	Nov. 14,	'23	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	76	77	1	1	115.50	116.50	116.50	
Lacama, Wilson	527	Nov. 23,	'23	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	55	56	1	1	84.00	85.00	85.00	
Mount Pleasant, Nash	569	Nov. 21,	'23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	24	1	1	36.00	36.00	36.00	
Castalia, Nash	619	Nov. 27,	'23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	51	51	1	1	76.50	76.50	76.50	
Bailey, Nash	633	Dec. 19,	'23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57	58	1	1	87.00	88.00	88.00	
Total				54	51	58	22	3	2	5	17	12	1077	1126	4	53	\$ 54	\$ 1689.00	\$ 1743.00

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Edgecombe and Martin Counties

Concord, Edgecombe	58	Nov. 30,	'23	9	5	10	4	1	1	1	7	1	6	113	118	--	5	\$	9	\$	177.00	\$	186.00	\$	186.00
Skewarkee, Martin	90	Dec. 28,	'23	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	98	99	--	1	1	1	1	1	148.50	\$	149.50	\$	149.50
Stonewall, Martin	296	Jan. 15,	'24	6	7	6	7	6	6	6	4	2	114	112	2	--	6	1	6	1	168.00	\$	174.00	\$	174.00
Concho, Martin	399	Nov. 20,	'23	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	52	54	--	2	4	4	1	81.00	\$	85.00	\$	85.00
Macclesfield, Edgecombe	581	Dec. 17,	'23	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	37	38	--	--	--	--	--	1	57.00	\$	57.00	\$	57.00
David Bell, Edgecombe	587	Oct. 12,	'23	6	4	4	4	1	--	--	--	1	20	24	--	--	4	6	6	1	36.00	\$	42.00	\$	42.00
Queen City, Edgecombe	602	Nov. 9,	'23	9	11	12	3	--	--	--	2	3	2	179	189	--	10	9	9	1	283.50	\$	292.50	\$	292.50
Total	--	--	--	35	28	38	9	1	1	5	13	8	11	613	634	2	23	\$	35	\$	951.00	\$	986.00	\$	986.00

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Franklin, Vance and Warren Counties.

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Memberships Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Jo'ton Caswell, Warren	10	Nov. 7, '23	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	86	87	—	1	2	130.50	\$132.50	\$132.50	
Franklin, Franklin	123	Dec. 20, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	101	95	6	—	—	142.50	142.50	142.50	
Sandy Creek, Franklin	185	Nov. 2, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	67	—	1	—	100.50	100.50	100.50	
Henderson, Vance	229	Nov. 30, '23	9	10	5	2	—	—	—	2	3	3	165	167	—	2	9	220.50	229.50	229.50	
Cedar Rock, Franklin	286	Nov. 3, '23	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	36	32	4	—	1	48.00	49.00	49.00	
Ionic, Vance	337	Jan. 9, '23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	28	—	2	1	42.00	43.00	43.00	
Youngsville, Franklin	377	Nov. 24, '23	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	80	78	2	—	3	117.00	120.00	120.00	
H. F. Grainger, Vance	412	Nov. 23, '23	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	52	50	2	—	2	75.00	77.00	77.00	
Louisburg, Franklin	413	Nov. 30, '23	7	5	3	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	100	103	—	3	7	154.50	161.50	161.50	
Evening Star, Franklin	588	Dec. 19, '23	1	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	50	51	—	1	1	76.50	77.50	77.50	
Vaughan, Warren	604	Nov. 30, '23	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	30	—	1	—	45.00	45.00	45.00	
J. H. Mills, Vance	624	Nov. 24, '23	3	3	3	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	62	62	—	—	3	93.00	96.00	96.00	
Norlina, Warren	630	Nov. 8, '23	3	3	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	65	68	—	3	3	102.00	105.00	105.00	
Total	—	—	32	30	25	9	1	—	8	16	11	8	918	918	14	14	32	\$1347.00	\$1379.00	\$1379.00	

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Granville County

Adoniram, Granville	149	Dec. 11, '23	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	47	48	—	1	3	72.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	
Berea, Granville	204	Nov. 30, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	37	—	—	—	55.50	55.50	55.50	
Shiloh, Granville	250	Dec. 20, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	34	31	3	—	—	46.50	46.50	46.50	
Granville, Granville	380	Nov. 30, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	39	—	—	—	58.50	58.50	58.50	
Tally Ho, Granville	393	Dec. 17, '23	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	61	—	3	1	91.50	92.50	92.50	
Oxford, Granville	396	Oct. 20, '23	9	6	7	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	140	147	—	7	9	220.50	229.50	229.50	
Creedmoor, Granville	499	Dec. 29, '23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	75	73	2	—	1	109.50	110.50	110.50	
Total	—	—	14	10	11	4	1	—	—	3	7	5	430	436	5	11	14	\$654.00	\$668.00	\$668.00	

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Alamance, Durham, Orange and Person Counties

Eagle, Orange	71	Aug. 31,	'23	6	5	6	1	2	1	1	131	135	4	6	202.50	\$	208.50	\$	208.50
Person, Person	113	July 6,	'23	2	4	6	1	1	3	1	53	55	2	2	82.50		84.50		84.50
Knap of Reeds, Durham	158	Aug. 28,	'23	3	4	4	1	1	3	1	59	61	2	3	91.50		94.50		94.50
Eno, Durham	210	Sept. 25,	'23	18	16	16	3	1	1	1	126	145	19	18	217.50		235.50		235.50
Oaks, Alamance	255			1	1	2	2	1	4	2	39	39	1	1	58.50		59.50		50.50 \$ 9.00
Bingham, Alamance	272	Nov. 30,	'23	3	24	30	8	2	7	8	114	110	4	3	165.00		168.00		168.00
Durham, Durham	352	Nov. 30,	'23	25	24	30	8	2	7	8	370	390	20	25	585.00		610.00		610.00
University, Orange	408	Nov. 30,	'23	18	15	15	2	1	4	8	141	154	13	18	231.00		249.00		249.00
Bula, Alamance	409	Nov. 23,	'23	16	17	23	4	1	3	4	117	137	20	16	205.50		221.50		221.50
Thos. M. Holt, Alamance	492	Oct. 19,	'23	6	5	5	2	1	4	5	53	58	5	6	87.00		93.00		93.00
Elon, Alamance	549	Oct. 12,	'23	11	4	5	1	1	4	2	48	51	3	11	76.50		87.50		87.50
Woodsdale, Person	625	Oct. 23,	'23	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	22	23	1	3	34.50		37.50		37.50
Total				112	95	113	24	2	1	1	130	127	135	4	89	\$112	\$2037.00	\$2149.00	\$2140.00 \$ 9.00

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Caswell and Rockingham Counties

Dan River, Rockingham	129	Oct. 6,	'23	8	7	6	1	1	1	1	72	77	5	8	115.50	\$	123.50	\$	123.50
Leaksville, Rockingham	136	Nov. 30,	'23	17	12	15	2	1	2	8	162	177	15	17	265.50		282.50		282.50
Reidsville, Rockingham	384	Nov. 5,	'23	5	6	8	2	1	2	2	135	141	6	5	211.50		216.50		216.50
Jno. A. Graves, Caswell	494	Nov. 26,	'23	8	6	5	1	1	5	2	64	64	1	8	96.00		104.00		104.00
Caswell, Caswell	539			3	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	50	1	3	75.00		78.00		76.50 \$1.50
Wentworth, Rockingham	567	Nov. 23,	'23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	18	1	1	27.00		28.00		28.00
Rockwell, Rockingham	600			4	3	2	1	1	1	1	32	33	1	4	49.50		53.50		48.50 5.00
Total				46	35	37	5	1	1	1	534	560	1	27	\$ 46	\$ 840.00	\$ 886.00	\$ 879.50	6.50

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Davidson and Guilford Counties

Greensboro, Guilford	76	Dec. 29,	'23	38	35	38	6	1	6	3	454	490	36	38	735.00	\$	773.00	\$	773.00
Thomasville, Davidson	214	Nov. 30,	'23	8	11	12	1	3	1	3	138	148	10	8	222.00		230.00		230.00
Tobasco, Guilford	271	Oct. 31,	'23	5	2	2	1	1	3	2	72	70	2	5	105.00		110.00		110.00
Nunna F. Reid, Guilford	344	Nov. 2,	'22	25	25	26	11	2	1	4	270	300	30	25	450.00		475.00		475.00
Farmer, Davidson	404	Nov. 6,	'23	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	61	58	3	1	87.00		88.00		88.00
Stokesdale, Guilford	428	Nov. 8,	'23	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	68	69	1	6	103.50		109.50		109.50
Lexington, Davidson	473	Oct. 16,	'23	20	19	20	4	1	1	4	190	191	1	10	286.50		296.50		296.50
Corinthian, Guilford	542	Oct. 24,	'23	21	19	20	10	1	6	3	384	404	20	21	606.00		627.00		627.00
Revolution, Guilford	552	Nov. 27,	'23	9	7	7	2	1	1	2	150	155	5	9	232.50		241.50		241.50
Guilford, Guilford	656	Nov. 13,	'23	8	10	13	1	1	1	1	47	60	13	8	90.00		98.00		98.00
Total				131	116	127	35	8	6	30	23	13	1834	1945	5	\$116	\$2917.50	\$3048.50	\$3048.50

**ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued**  
**TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Montgomery and Randolph Counties**

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Blackmer, Montgomery	127	Sept. 7, '23	3	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	65	69	—	4	3	\$ 103.50	\$ 106.50	\$ 106.50
Franks, Randolph	128	Oct. 3, '23	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	44	—	3	2	66.00	68.00	68.00
Deep River, Randolph	164	Sept. 24, '23	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	44	44	—	2	2	66.00	68.00	68.00
Balfour, Randolph	188	Feb. 18, '23	8	11	9	3	—	—	—	3	—	4	63	72	—	9	8	108.00	116.00	116.00
Mount Olive, Randolph	195	Oct. 30, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	27.00	27.00	27.00
Randleman, Randolph	209	Nov. 21, '23	4	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	38	—	7	4	57.00	61.00	61.00
Montgomery, Montgo'ry	309	Nov. 30, '23	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	1	87	83	—	2	2	124.50	126.50 *	127.50
Star, Montgomery	437	Nov. 30, '23	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	50	—	3	3	75.00	78.00	78.00
Marietta, Randolph	444	Nov. 7, '23	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	78	76	—	2	1	114.00	115.00	115.00
Carolina, Randolph	546	Nov. 30, '23	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	42	39	—	—	—	58.50	58.50	58.50
Biscoe, Montgomery	577	Nov. 23, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	49	—	—	—	73.50	73.50	73.50
Total	—	—	25	26	24	7	5	—	1	13	4	7	564	582	9	27	25	\$ 873.00	\$ 898.00	\$ 899.00

\* \$1.00 overpaid

**TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Cabarrus, Rowan and Stanly Counties**

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Stokes, Cabarrus	32	Nov. 13, '23	8	5	4	8	1	—	—	2	4	3	178	185	—	7	8	\$ 277.50	\$ 285.50	\$ 285.50
Fulton, Rowan	99	Oct. 5, '23	19	16	16	3	1	—	—	3	4	—	246	259	—	13	19	388.50	407.50	407.50
Pee Dee, Stanly	150	Oct. 18, '23	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	67	—	2	5	100.50	105.50	105.50
Scotch-Ireland, Rowan	154	July 30, '23	4	4	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	69	73	—	4	4	109.50	113.50	113.50
Eureka, Rowan	283	Nov. 13, '23	5	7	8	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	101	105	—	4	5	157.50	162.50	162.50
Patterson, Cabarrus	307	Sept. 25, '23	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	35	31	—	4	1	46.50	47.50	47.50
Stanly, Stanly	348	Nov. 26, '23	11	12	11	6	—	—	—	1	4	4	186	198	—	12	11	297.00	308.00	308.00
Big Lick, Stanly	476	Dec. 14, '23	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	125	126	—	1	1	189.00	190.00	190.00
Spencer, Rowan	543	Oct. 20, '23	6	8	7	2	—	—	—	4	1	13	170	173	—	3	6	259.50	265.50	265.50
Andrew Jackson, Rowan	576	Nov. 30, '23	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	62	58	—	4	—	87.00	87.00	87.00
Midland, Cabarrus	618	Nov. 30, '23	5	5	6	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	26	33	—	7	5	49.50	54.50	54.50
Cannon Memorial, Cabar.	626	Oct. 15, '23	11	11	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	96	—	9	13	144.00	157.00	157.00
Yadkin Falls, Stanly	637	Nov. 16, '23	5	2	3	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	53	54	—	—	1	81.00	86.00	86.00
Kellar, Mem., Rowan	657	Nov. 27, '23	4	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	22	—	5	4	33.00	37.00	37.00
Total	—	—	87	77	80	28	8	1	11	25	19	32	1420	1480	8	68	87	\$ 2020.00	\$ 2307.00	\$ 2307.00

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Anson and Union Counties

Kilwinning, Anson	64	Dec. 15,	'23	5	5	1	1	133	138	5	5	\$207.00	\$212.00	\$212.00					
Carolina, Anson	141	Aug. 27,	'23	1	1	1	1	24	21	3	1	31.50	32.50	32.50					
Monroe, Union	244	Nov. 16,	'23	10	9	11	3	206	210	4	10	315.00	325.00	325.00					
Beaver Dam, Union	276	Dec. 28,	'23	4	4	4	4	63	68	5	4	102.00	106.00	106.00					
Bethel, Anson	372	Dec. 12,	'23	2	2	3	2	49	51	2	2	76.50	78.50	78.50					
Waxhaw, Union	562	Nov. 20,	'23	4	4	4	1	71	75	4	4	112.50	116.50	116.50					
St. Timothy, Union	575	Nov. 26,	'23	2	2	2	1	41	41	4	2	61.50	63.50	63.50					
Meadow Branch, Union	578	Nov. 30,	'23	7	8	8	1	47	54	7	7	81.00	88.00	88.00					
Lilesville, Anson	582	Nov. 24,	'23	2	2	2	2	43	45	2	2	67.50	69.50	69.50					
Gulledge Mem., Anson	597	Dec. 10,	'23	1	1	1	1	46	47	1	1	70.50	71.50	71.50					
Unionville, Union	632	Nov. 30,	'23	1	1	1	1	36	36	1	1	54.00	55.00	55.00					
Total				39	38	41	11	1	913	3	6	759	786	3	30	\$39	\$1179.00	\$1218.00	\$1218.00

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Mecklenburg County

Phalanx, Mecklenburg--	31	Sept. 24,	'23	30	27	30	14	3	6	6	6	23	663	692	29	\$30	\$1038.00	\$1068.00	\$1068.00		
Mecklenburg, Mecklen--	176	Oct. 11,	'23	12	7	6	3	1	4	1	1	46	49	3	12	73.50	85.50	85.50			
Long Creek, Mecklenburg	205	Sept. 18,	'23	3	2	1	1	6	6	5	20	568	603	61	11	3	91.50	94.50	94.50		
Excelsior, Mecklenburg	261	Oct. 17,	'23	33	33	33	19	1	6	5	5	20	568	603	35	33	904.50	937.50	937.50		
Craighead, Mecklenburg	366	Nov. 3,	'23	14	14	11	1	1	1	1	1	36	68	80	12	14	120.00	134.00	134.00		
Pineville, Mecklenburg	455	Nov. 30,	'23	16	16	13	6	1	1	1	1	36	53	17	16	17	79.50	95.50	95.50		
Matthews, Mecklenburg	461	Nov. 5,	'23	4	7	3	1	1	1	2	1	84	86	2	4	4	129.00	133.00	133.00		
Joppa, Mecklenburg---	530	Oct. 12,	'23	48	44	45	21	1	5	8	1	7	449	502	53	48	753.00	801.00	801.00		
Williams, Mecklenburg	538	Nov. 27,	'23	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	60	61	1	1	1	91.50	92.50	92.50		
Paw Creek, Mecklenburg	659	Jan. 11,	'24	10	7	7	14	1	1	1	1	1	21	21	21	10	10.00	10.00	10.00		
Total				171	159	151	78	6	1	25	34	13	64	2046	2208	11	173	\$171	\$3280.50	\$3451.50	\$3451.50

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Gaston and Lincoln Counties

Lincoln, Lincoln	137	Sept. 11,	'23	7	8	6	8	1	4	4	4	150	160	10	\$	240.00	\$	247.00	\$	247.00
Gaston, Gaston	263	Sept. 26,	'23	10	5	3	1	2	4	1	1	83	81	2	10	121.50	131.50	131.50		
Rock Springs, Lincoln	341	Nov. 27,	'23	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	47	44	3	2	66.00	68.00	68.00		
Gastonia, Gaston	369	Oct. 19,	'23	41	40	37	15	1	12	2	10	452	489	37	41	733.50	774.50	774.50		
South Fork, Gaston	462	Oct. 13,	'23	15	11	12	2	1	3	1	2	82	92	10	15	138.00	153.00	153.00		
Cherryville, Gaston	505	Sept. 24,	'23	8	6	4	4	3	3	1	2	119	119	8	8	178.50	186.50	186.50		
Whetstone, Gaston	515	Oct. 31,	'23	6	6	6	1	1	1	3	1	82	84	2	6	126.00	132.00	132.00		
Mount Holly, Gaston	544	Oct. 15,	'23	5	7	7	4	1	1	1	4	69	80	11	5	120.00	125.00	125.00		
Lowell, Gaston	590	Oct. 30,	'23	7	8	9	4	1	1	1	3	78	87	9	7	130.50	137.50	137.50		
Belmont, Gaston	627	Oct. 25,	'23	14	15	16	7	1	1	1	5	82	101	19	14	151.50	165.50	165.50		
Total				151	106	100	42	2	2	9	29	11	28	1244	1337	5	98	\$115	\$2005.50	\$2120.50



**ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued**  
**TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Alexander and Iredell Counties**

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
County Line, Iredell	224	Nov. 30, '23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	27	25	2	---	\$ 37.50	\$ 37.50	\$ 37.50	
Wilson, Iredell	226	Nov. 30, '23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	41	41	1	---	60.00	60.00	60.00	
Lee, Alexander	253	Oct. 13, '23	10	12	11	---	---	---	1	---	2	2	131	139	8	10	208.50	218.50	218.50	
Hunting Creek, Iredell	299	Oct. 31, '23	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	27	1	1	40.50	41.50	41.50	
Campbell, Iredell	374	Sept. 24, '23	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	39	37	2	1	55.50	56.50	56.50	
Grassy Knob, Iredell	471	Nov. 26, '23	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	3	3	---	75	71	4	2	106.50	108.50	108.50	
Statesville, Iredell	487	Oct. 23, '23	7	10	10	1	---	---	---	1	2	1	143	151	8	7	226.50	233.50	233.50	
Mooresville, Iredell	496	Dec. 28, '23	13	10	9	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	112	122	10	13	183.00	196.00	196.00	
Snow Creek, Iredell	571	Dec. 20, '23	4	3	3	---	---	---	1	---	2	---	32	32	---	4	48.00	52.00	52.00	
Stony Point, Alexander	593	Nov. 30, '23	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	50	50	---	1	75.00	76.00	76.00	
Harmony, Iredell	651	Oct. 30, '23	5	5	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	32	6	5	48.00	53.00	53.00	
Total	---	---	44	45	43	3	---	---	2	8	12	6	702	726	9	33	\$ 1089.00	\$ 1133.00	\$ 1133.00	

**THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Davie, Forsyth and Stokes Counties**

Mocksville, Davie	134	Aug. 30, '23	5	5	3	2	---	---	---	2	2	3	119	120	1	5	\$ 180.00	\$ 185.00	\$ 185.00	
Winston, Forsyth	167	Sept. 22, '23	50	43	39	17	1	---	5	10	4	10	534	572	38	50	858.00	908.00	908.00	
Farmington, Davie	265	Nov. 7, '23	2	3	1	---	1	---	---	1	3	---	46	44	2	2	66.00	68.00	68.00	
Salem, Forsyth	289	Dec. 28, '23	24	21	22	2	---	---	---	5	1	4	220	238	18	24	357.00	381.00	381.00	
Walnut Cove, Stokes	629	Dec. 21, '23	5	3	1	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	70	69	1	5	103.50	108.50	108.50	
Total	---	---	86	75	66	21	2	---	6	19	10	17	989	1043	3	57	\$ 1564.50	\$ 1650.50	\$ 1650.50	

**THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Surry County**

Rockford, Surry	251	Jan. 12, '24	1	1	1	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	27	25	2	1	\$ 37.50	\$ 38.50	\$ 38.50	
Granite, Surry	322	Oct. 11, '23	14	12	11	11	2	---	---	4	1	3	173	792	19	14	288.00	302.00	302.00	
Copeland, Surry	390	Nov. 30, '23	3	3	3	---	1	---	1	---	2	---	72	73	1	3	109.50	112.50	112.50	
Dobson, Surry	402	Dec. 11, '23	9	9	9	4	---	---	1	---	---	---	23	35	12	9	52.50	61.50	61.50	
Rockyford, Surry	430	Nov. 27, '23	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	2	58	55	3	2	82.50	84.50	84.50	

Elkin, Surry	454	Oct. 15, '23	14	13	12	3	1	3	3	1	110	118	8	14	177.00	191.00	191.00	
Rusk, Surry	456	Jan. 28, '23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	66	67	1	1	100.50	101.50	101.50	
Pilot, Surry	493	Oct. 5, '23	7	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	84	83	1	7	124.50	131.50	131.50	
State Road, Surry	540	Nov. 30, '23									44	44			66.00	66.00	66.00	
Zephyr, Surry	553		1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	55	53	2	1	79.50	80.50	80.50	
Ararat, Surry	558	Oct. 12, '23	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	50	46	4		69.00	69.00	69.00	
Round Peak, Surry	616	Dec. 17, '23	5		7					1	58	65		7	97.50	102.50	102.50	
Total			57	38	50	18	5	6	19	12	9	820	856	12	48	\$1284.00	\$1341.00	\$1260.50

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Yadkin County

Yadkin, Yadkin	162	Nov. 21, '23																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Wilkes County

Liberty, Wilkes	45	Dec. 17, '23		2	1	1		4	8		46	35	11		\$	52.50	\$	52.50	\$	52.50
Moravian, Wilkes	353	Nov. 21, '23	1		1	1			1	1	64	64				96.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	
Dellaplane, Wilkes	355	Nov. 27, '23	1		2						21	23		2	1	34.50	35.50	35.50	35.50	
Liberty Grove, Wilkes	407	Nov. 6, '23	6	4	4	1			2	1	87	99		12	6	148.50	154.50	154.50	154.50	
New Hope, Wilkes	415	Nov. 27, '23	1	1		3					43	46		3		69.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	
Clingman, Wilkes	440	Nov. 30, '23	1	1		1			1	1	70	69	1		1	103.50	104.50	104.50	104.50	
Pleasant Mount, Wilkes	441	1923 returns not in																		
Trap Hill, Wilkes	483	Nov. 27, '23									70	70				105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	
Bugahoo, Wilkes	490	Dec. 28, '23									41	40	1			60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	
Sulphur Springs, Wilkes	560	Nov. 7, '23									69	69				103.50	103.50	103.50	103.50	
Ronda, Wilkes	566		2	2	2	2			1		35	38		3	2	57.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	
Roaring River, Wilkes	570	Dec. 31, '23	1	1	2				1		42	43		1	1	64.50	65.50	65.50	65.50	
Mount Pleasant, Wilkes	573	Nov. 30, '23	1	1							48	48			1	72.00	73.00	73.00	73.00	
Summit, Wilkes	580	Nov. 21, '23						1	2		28	25	3			37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	
Roaring Gap, Wilkes	599	Dec. 28, '23									50	50				75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	
Mount Pisgah, Wilkes	623	Nov. 30, '23		1	1						39	40		1		60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	
Total			14	13	13	18		5	15	5	786	792	16	22	\$	1138.50	\$	1152.50	\$	1131.00
																				\$21.50

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued

## THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Alleghany and Ashe Counties

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Jefferson, Ashe	219	Nov. 6, '23	3	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	46	—	6	3	\$ 69.00	\$ 72.00	\$ 72.00	
Scottsville, Ashe	385	Nov. 30, '23	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	41	42	—	1	2	63.00	65.00	65.00	
Sparta, Alleghany	423	—	4	4	5	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	75	78	—	3	4	117.00	121.00	—	\$121.00
Kings Creek, Alleghany	432	Nov. 20, '23	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	93	90	3	—	1	135.00	136.00	136.00	
Healing Springs, Ashe	467	Nov. 24, '23	4	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	56	59	—	3	4	88.50	92.50	92.50	
Helton, Ashe	594	Dec. 20, '23	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	100	99	1	—	2	148.50	150.50	150.50	
Laurel Branch, Alleghany	603	Dec. 20, '23	8	5	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	43	46	—	3	8	69.00	77.00	77.00	
Ashe, Ashe	640	Nov. 30, '23	5	5	4	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	34	35	—	1	5	52.50	57.50	57.50	
Total	—	—	29	26	24	5	1	—	4	4	9	2	482	495	4	17	29	\$ 742.50	\$ 771.50	\$ 650.50	\$121.00

## THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Avery and Watauga Counties

Watauga, Watauga	273	Nov. 30, '23	3	4	6	6	—	—	—	4	3	3	94	99	—	5	3	\$ 148.50	\$ 151.50	\$ 151.50	
Snow, Watauga	363	Dec. 29, '23	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	143	143	—	—	4	214.50	218.50	218.50	
Elk, Watauga	373	Dec. 27, '23	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	58	57	1	—	1	85.50	86.50	86.50	
Ashler, Watauga	451	Nov. 30, '23	6	5	3	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	67	67	—	—	6	100.50	106.50	106.50	
Blowing Rock, Watauga	488	Dec. 12, '23	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	39	—	4	4	58.50	62.50	62.50	
Linville, Avery	489	Dec. 18, '23	4	5	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	105	112	—	7	4	168.00	172.00	172.00	
Cranberry, Avery	598	Oct. 12, '23	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	82	82	—	—	2	123.00	125.00	125.00	
Plumtree, Avery	648	Oct. 30, '23	5	4	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	8	5	42.00	47.00	47.00	
Banners Elk, Avery	655	1923 returns not in	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	—	—	29	30	32	10	1	—	4	9	7	3	618	641	1	24	29	\$ 940.50	\$ 969.50	\$ 969.50	

## THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Burke, Caldwell and Catawba Counties

Catawba Valley, Burke	217	Nov. 30,	'23	4	4	4	1	2	1	2	143	143	8	4	\$	4	\$	214.50	\$	218.50	\$	218.50
Catawba, Catawba	248	Nov. 16,	'23	6	6	2	3	2	3	2	135	127	8	6		6		190.50		196.50		196.50
Hibriten, Caldwell	262	Nov. 30,	'23	4	5	6	4	6	3	4	211	212	1	4		4		318.00		322.00		322.00
Hickory, Catawba	343	Oct. 16,	'23	6	6	7	11	2	2	12	192	206	14	6		6		309.00		315.00		315.00
Shawnee, Catawba	382	Nov. 6,	'23	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	35	36	1	1		1		54.00		54.00		54.00
Cooksville, Catawba	502	Oct. 11,	'23	1	1	1	1	8	2	58	49	9	2	2		2		73.50		74.50		74.50
Grassy Branch, Catawba	559	Nov. 24,	'23	2	1	1	1	1	1	18	20	28	2	2		2		30.00		32.00		32.00
Maiden, Catawba	592	Oct. 13,	'23	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	58	2	2	2		2		87.00		87.00		87.00
Riverside, Catawba	606	Jan. 21,	'23	2	2	1	1	1	1	69	69	2	2	2		2		103.50		105.50		105.50
Total				25	23	24	21	1	20	15	12	24	921	920	19	18	\$	25	\$1380.00	\$	1405.00	\$1405.00

## THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Cleveland County

Cleveland, Cleveland	202	Nov. 23,	'23	13	8	11	5	1	5	4	200	206	6	6	\$	13	\$	309.00	\$	322.00	\$	322.00	
Fair View, Cleveland	339	Nov. 30,	'23	5	4	5	2	1	1	1	102	108	6	5		2		162.00		167.00		167.00	
Fallston, Cleveland	356	Nov. 23,	'23	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	50	51	1	2		1		76.50		78.50		78.50	
State Line, Cleveland	375	Nov. 2,	'23	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	53	53	1	2		1		79.50		79.50		79.50	
Moorsboro, Cleveland	388	Nov. 10,	'23	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	81	80	1	1		1		120.00		120.00		120.00	
Boiling Springs, Cleveland	464	Nov. 30,	'23	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	54	52	2	2		1		78.00		79.00		79.00	
Lawndale, Cleveland	486	Nov. 30,	'23	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	64	64	2	2		2		96.00		98.00		98.00	
Lattimore, Cleveland	508	Nov. 23,	'23	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	55	58	3	3		3		87.00		90.00		90.00	
Camp Call, Cleveland	534	Oct. 1,	'23	6	6	6	6	1	3	1	56	59	3	6		3		88.50		94.50		94.50	
Sharon, Cleveland	537		'23	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	27	26	1	2		2		39.00		39.00		39.00	
Casar, Cleveland	579	Oct. 12,	'23	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	26	1	2		2		39.00		41.00		41.00	
Total				34	29	31	7	3	5	14	7	11	768	783	4	19	\$	34	\$1174.50	\$	1208.50	\$1169.50	\$39.00

## THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Henderson, Polk and Transylvania Counties

Dunn's Rock, Trans'nia	267	Sept. 20,	'23	6	7	8	3	1	3	4	2	148	152	4	\$	6	\$	228.00	\$	234.00	\$	234.00	
Kedron, Henderson	587	Nov. 28,	'23	9	9	9	2	1	2	5	2	135	136	1		9		204.00		213.00		213.00	
Saluda, Polk	482	Nov. 30,	'23	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	60	1	1	1		1		90.00		91.00		91.00	
Skyuka, Polk	605	Oct. 19,	'23	7	5	7	5	1	1	47	58	11	7	7		7		87.00		94.00		94.00	
Mill Springs, Polk	636	Nov. 3,	'23	2	2	3	1	1	1	42	44	2	2	2		2		66.00		68.00		68.00	
Total				25	24	28	11	1	2	11	7	5	432	450	18	\$	25	\$	675.00	\$	700.00	\$	700.00

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued  
THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Buncombe County

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Mt. Hermon, Buncombe	118	Aug. 1, '23	39	38	36	18	1	2	9	8	6	20	712	742	-	30	\$1113.00	\$1152.00	\$1152.00	
Blackmer, Buncombe	170	Nov. 19, '23	7	5	5	1	-	-	1	1	6	-	76	75	1	-	112.50	119.50	119.00	
Vance, Buncombe	293	Nov. 30, '23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80	-	-	120.00	120.00	120.00	
Zenter, Buncombe	398	Nov. 27, '23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	61	2	-	91.50	91.50	91.50	
Biltmore, Buncombe	446	Nov. 23, '23	7	8	9	5	1	1	1	3	3	3	149	156	-	7	234.00	241.00	241.00	
Hominy, Buncombe	491	Nov. 28, '23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	53	-	7	79.50	87.50	87.50	
Barnardsville, Buncombe	511	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	36	3	1	54.00	58.00	-	\$58.00
Ottolay, Buncombe	533	Oct. 13, '23	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	47	-	1	70.50	72.50	72.50	
Swannanoa, Buncombe	561	Nov. 9, '23	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	68	-	2	102.00	106.00	106.00	
Jno. A. Nichols, Bun.	650	Jan. 5, '23	13	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	44	-	9	66.00	79.00	79.00	
Total	-	-	84	73	70	31	1	3	19	14	16	29	1312	1362	6	56	\$2043.00	\$2127.00	\$2069.00	\$58.00

FORTIETH DISTRICT—Mitchell and Yancey Counties

Burnsville, Yancey	192	Nov. 27, '23	1	1	1	4	1	-	-	2	6	-	138	136	2	-	1	\$204.00	\$205.00	\$205.00
Bakersville, Mitchell	357	Dec. 28, '23	2	1	1	-	-	-	13	-	1	-	93	80	13	2	120.00	122.00	122.00	
Eastern Star, Yancey	425	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	93	94	-	1	141.00	141.00	53.00	\$88.00
Bee Log, Yancey	548	Nov. 30, '23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	88	85	3	-	127.50	127.50	127.50	
Vesper, Mitchell	554	-	3	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	106	107	-	1	160.50	163.50	-	163.50
Pensacola, Yancey	647	Nov. 30, '23	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	34	35	-	1	52.50	55.50	55.50	
Total	-	-	9	7	7	5	3	-	13	6	11	-	552	537	18	3	\$805.50	\$814.50	\$563.00	\$251.50

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Haywood and Madison Counties

Waynesville, Haywood--	259	Oct. 22,	'23	10	16	14	4	--	1	--	4	5	137	150	--	13	10	\$	225.00	\$	235.00	\$	235.00
French Broad, Madison--	292	Nov. 30,	'23	7	8	9	--	2	--	1	4	--	149	155	--	6	7	\$	232.50	\$	239.50	\$	239.50
Mars Hill, Madison--	370	Oct. 20,	'23	6	--	1	1	--	4	7	2	--	133	123	10	--	6	\$	184.50	\$	190.50	\$	190.50
Pigeon River, Haywood--	386	Nov. 30,	'23	3	3	3	1	1	--	2	1	--	171	174	--	3	3	\$	261.00	\$	264.00	\$	264.00
White Rock, Madison--	392	Jan. 28,	'24	2	2	2	2	--	27	--	2	--	91	64	27	--	2	\$	96.00	\$	98.00	\$	98.00
Ivy, Madison--	406	Nov. 30,	'23	5	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	55	55	--	--	--	\$	82.50	\$	82.50	\$	82.50
Clyde, Haywood--	433	Dec. 18,	'23	5	5	6	1	--	--	1	--	--	117	123	--	6	5	\$	184.50	\$	189.50	\$	189.50
Sonoma, Haywood--	472	Oct. 17,	'23	7	3	3	1	--	--	--	1	--	93	96	--	3	7	\$	144.00	\$	151.00	\$	151.00
Total	--	--	--	40	37	38	9	5	--	32	9	17	6	946	940	37	31	\$	40	\$	1410.00	\$	1450.00

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Jackson, Macon and Swain Counties

Junaluska, Macon--	145	Nov. 12,	'23	2	2	2	1	--	--	1	2	--	95	95	--	--	2	\$	142.50	\$	144.50	\$	144.50
Unaka, Jackson--	268	Oct. 3,	'23	4	4	3	1	--	--	2	1	--	40	43	--	3	4	\$	64.50	\$	68.50	\$	68.50
East La Port, Jackson--	358	Nov. 7,	'23	2	3	3	--	2	2	1	--	--	77	73	4	--	2	\$	109.50	\$	111.50	\$	111.50
Oconee, Swain--	427	Oct. 12,	'23	16	11	12	--	--	1	1	6	--	176	186	--	10	16	\$	279.00	\$	295.00	\$	295.00
Blue Ridge, Macon--	435	Nov. 30,	'23	3	2	2	--	--	1	1	1	--	59	58	1	--	3	\$	87.00	\$	90.00	\$	90.00
Dillsboro, Jackson--	459	Nov. 26,	'23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	46	45	1	--	--	\$	76.50	\$	76.50	\$	76.50
Sylva, Jackson--	513	Nov. 6,	'23	4	5	5	--	--	--	--	1	--	82	87	--	5	4	\$	130.50	\$	134.50	\$	134.50
Glenville, Jackson--	551	Dec. 20,	'23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	60	58	2	--	--	\$	87.00	\$	87.00	\$	87.00
Total	--	--	--	31	27	27	2	--	2	3	6	8	635	645	8	18	31	\$	976.50	\$	1007.50	\$	1007.50

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Cherokee, Clay and Graham Counties

Cherokee, Cherokee--	146	--	--	4	6	4	3	--	--	7	--	4	90	90	--	--	4	\$	135.00	\$	139.00	\$	139.00
Clay, Clay--	301	Nov. 30,	'23	9	8	8	--	6	--	--	--	2	84	96	--	12	9	\$	144.00	\$	153.00	\$	153.00
Notla, Cherokee--	312	Nov. 9,	'23	1	2	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	66	69	--	3	1	\$	103.50	\$	104.50	\$	104.50
Bellview, Cherokee--	416	Nov. 20,	'23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28	27	1	--	--	\$	40.50	\$	40.50	\$	40.50
Montgomery, Cherokee--	426	--	--	1	2	2	--	1	--	2	1	--	58	58	--	--	1	\$	87.00	\$	88.00	\$	88.00
Marble Spring, Cherokee--	439	Nov. 30,	'23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	59	56	3	--	--	\$	84.00	\$	84.00	\$	84.00
Brasstown, Cherokee--	485	Nov. 30,	'23	2	2	2	2	--	--	--	1	--	33	36	--	3	2	\$	54.00	\$	56.00	\$	56.00
Unaka, Cherokee--	506	Nov. 30,	'23	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	84	80	4	--	1	\$	120.00	\$	121.00	\$	121.00
Andrews, Cherokee--	529	Nov. 6,	'23	1	1	1	1	--	3	3	1	2	95	90	5	--	1	\$	135.00	\$	136.00	\$	136.00
Grand View, Cherokee--	608	Nov. 23,	'23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	65	64	1	--	--	\$	96.00	\$	96.00	\$	96.00
Shoal Creek, Cherokee--	644	Nov. 30,	'23	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	41	42	--	1	--	\$	63.00	\$	63.00	\$	63.00
Total	--	--	--	19	21	19	9	7	--	5	18	7	703	708	14	19	19	\$	1062.00	\$	1081.00	\$	929.00



**ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES—Continued**  
**FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—McDowell and Rutherford Counties**

NAME OF LODGE AND COUNTY	Number	Date Dues Paid	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Am't of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
Western Star, Rutherford	91	Dec. 22, '23	6	11	12	6				4	6	3	129	137		8	\$	205.50	\$ 211.50	\$ 211.50	
Mystic Tie, McDowell	237	Dec. 17, '23	1	10	10	7					2	3	182	194		12		291.00	302.00	302.00	
Forest City, Rutherford	381	Nov. 30, '23	2	2	4	4			1	5	2		90	90			2	135.00	137.00	137.00	
Joppa, McDowell	401	Sept. 14, '23	6	6	6	1						1	60	67		7	6	100.50	106.50	106.50	
Henrietta, Rutherford	460	Nov. 30, '23	2	2	4				4	4	1		73	68	5		2	102.00	104.00	104.00	
Caroleen, Rutherford	510	Nov. 30, '23	4	2	1	4			3	3			71	70	1		4	105.00	109.00	109.00	
Ellenboro, Rutherford	531	Nov. 30, '23	3	4	4								26	30			4	45.00	48.00	48.00	
Hollis, Rutherford	535	Nov. 19, '23				2							53	55		2		82.50	82.50	82.50	
Cliffside, Rutherford	572	Oct. 11, '23	2		1				1	1			59	58	1		2	87.00	89.00	89.00	
<b>Total</b>			36	37	42	24			9	19	12	7	743	769	7	33	\$ 36	\$1153.50	\$1189.50	\$1189.50	

# GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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## Recapitulation of Abstract of Returns

District	District Deputy Grand Masters and Postoffices	Initiated	Passed	Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Expelled	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Rejected	Membership Previous Year	Present Membership	Decrease	Increase	Amount Due From Initiations	Amt of Grand Lodge Dues	Total Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Due
1	R. E. Brinn, Hertford	31	32	30	4	2	--	12	6	14	12	795	799	13	17	\$ 31	\$ 1198.50	\$ 1229.50	\$ 1229.50	
2	Dr. J. W. Whitley, Murfreesb.	26	18	24	5	2	--	23	4	5	15	537	535	18	16	26	802.50	828.50	828.50	
3	J. W. Darden, Plymouth	41	37	36	8	3	--	4	7	8	10	509	538	--	29	41	807.00	848.00	848.00	
4	W. N. Sherrod, Enfield	37	32	36	13	2	1	2	12	12	21	949	973	4	28	37	1459.50	1496.50	1496.50	
5	H. E. Austin, Greenville	28	22	36	13	2	1	5	7	16	4	753	754	8	9	28	1131.00	1159.00	1159.00	
6	C. B. McCandless, Pikeville	71	69	67	19	6	1	13	19	16	10	996	1040	5	49	71	1560.00	1631.00	1625.10	\$ 5.90
7	D. H. Stallings, New Bern	35	29	29	8	1	--	3	8	16	17	881	892	9	20	35	1338.00	1373.00	1373.00	
8	J. F. Marquette, Trenton	11	9	11	2	--	--	10	8	5	2	357	347	11	1	11	520.50	531.50	531.50	
9	Jesse E. Wilson, Roseboro	42	35	32	10	1	1	10	7	14	11	762	774	9	21	42	1161.00	1203.00	1195.50	7.50
10	C. B. Newcomb, Wilmington	97	93	99	41	3	1	15	31	16	27	1612	1692	2	82	97	2517.00	2614.00	2615.00	
11	Robert Inman, Fairmont	45	42	50	9	--	1	4	43	19	14	923	915	19	11	45	1372.50	1417.50	1457.50	
12	H. P. Austin, Hamlet	49	40	50	13	2	--	7	12	7	3	700	739	2	41	49	1108.50	1157.50	1157.50	
13	Rev. B. E. Stanfield, Jonesboro	46	40	45	18	1	1	3	16	6	4	772	810	7	45	46	1195.00	1241.00	1239.50	1.50
14	Z. V. Snipes, Dunn	54	55	57	10	1	1	5	13	13	16	840	877	8	45	54	1276.50	1330.50	1288.50	43.50
15	Harrison Kauffman, Raleigh	127	117	118	41	4	1	2	40	21	34	1599	1698	5	104	127	2547.00	2674.00	2674.00	22.00
16	J. W. Alford, Kenly	44	24	27	14	3	2	5	21	12	3	650	654	7	11	44	981.00	1025.00	1003.00	
17	John A. Winstead, Nashville	54	51	58	22	3	--	5	17	12	13	1077	1126	4	53	54	1689.00	1743.00	1743.00	
18	John A. Weddell, Tarboro	35	28	38	9	1	1	5	13	8	11	613	634	2	23	35	951.00	986.00	986.00	
19	H. A. Newell, Henderson	32	30	25	9	1	--	8	16	11	8	918	918	14	14	32	1347.00	1379.00	1379.00	
20	B. W. Parham, Oxford	14	10	11	4	1	--	--	3	7	5	430	436	5	11	14	654.00	668.00	668.00	
21	J. H. Eppenson, Durham	112	95	113	24	2	1	11	30	12	29	1273	1358	4	89	112	2037.00	2149.00	2140.00	9.00
22	E. L. Smers, Reidsville	46	35	37	5	--	--	1	11	4	10	534	560	1	27	46	840.00	886.00	879.50	6.50
23	P. P. Turner, Greensboro	131	116	127	35	8	--	6	30	23	13	1834	1945	5	116	131	2917.50	3048.50	3048.50	
24	W. A. Bunch, Asheboro	25	26	24	7	--	--	1	13	4	7	564	582	9	27	25	873.00	899.00	899.00	
25	H. R. Wake, Baden	87	77	80	28	8	1	11	25	19	32	1420	1480	8	68	87	2220.00	2307.00	2307.00	
26	W. L. Lammont, Monroe	39	38	41	11	1	1	1	13	3	6	759	786	3	30	39	1179.00	1218.00	1218.00	
27	W. L. Hogan, Charlotte	171	159	151	78	6	1	25	34	13	64	2046	2208	11	173	171	3280.50	3451.50	3451.50	
28	George L. Wright, McAdenville	115	106	100	42	2	2	9	29	11	28	1244	1337	5	98	115	2005.50	2120.50	2120.50	
29	C. D. Stevenson, Statesville	44	45	43	21	--	--	2	8	12	6	702	726	9	33	44	1089.00	1133.00	1133.00	
30	H. M. Brandon, Winston-S.	86	75	66	21	2	--	5	19	11	17	989	1043	3	57	86	1564.50	1650.50	1650.50	80.50
31	W. S. Reich, Elkin	57	38	50	18	5	--	6	19	12	9	820	856	12	48	57	1284.00	1341.00	1260.00	
32	W. S. Reich, Elkin	8	9	8	2	3	1	5	6	4	2	261	258	10	7	8	340.00	348.00	348.00	
33		14	13	13	18	--	--	5	15	5	1	786	792	16	22	14	1138.50	1152.50	1131.00	21.50

34 R. F. Edwards, Crumpler	29	26	24	5	1	4	4	9	2	482	495	4	17	29	742.50	771.50	650.50	121.00
35 S. H. Odom, Cranberry	29	30	32	10	1	4	9	7	3	618	641	1	24	29	940.50	969.50	969.50	
36 P. J. Suttlemyre, Hickory	25	23	24	21	1	20	15	12	24	921	920	19	18	25	1380.00	1405.00	1405.00	
37 J. D. Lineberger, Shelby	34	29	31	7	3	5	14	7	11	768	783	4	19	34	1174.50	1208.50	1169.50	39.00
38 J. E. Shipman, Hendersonville	25	24	28	11	1	2	11	7	5	432	450	--	18	25	675.00	700.00	700.00	
39 G. C. Ward, Biltmore	84	73	70	31	1	3	19	14	29	1312	1362	6	56	84	2043.00	2127.00	2069.00	58.00
40 B. Hale, Pensacola	9	7	7	5	3	13	6	11	--	552	537	18	3	9	805.50	814.50	563.00	251.50
41 L. E. Green, Waynesville	40	37	38	9	5	32	9	17	6	946	940	37	31	40	1410.00	1450.00	1450.00	
42 C. Z. Candler, Sylva	31	27	27	2	--	2	3	6	8	635	645	8	18	31	976.50	1007.50	1007.50	
43 J. W. S. Davis, Andrews	19	21	19	9	7	5	18	7	8	703	708	14	19	19	1062.00	1081.00	929.00	152.00
44 J. M. Edwards, Forest City	36	37	42	24	--	9	19	12	7	743	769	7	33	36	1153.50	1189.50	1189.50	
Totals for State	2215	1979	2062	689	103	22	353	684	480	565	38017	39372	366	1681	\$2215	\$58748.00	\$60963.00	\$60147.10
																		* Overpaid

The following Lodges have not made returns for the Masonic year ending June 30, 1923, viz: Pleasant Mount, No. 441; Buies Creek, No. 503; Lone Hickory, No. 512; Banners Elk, No. 655.

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## APPENDIX









## FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENCE

Not since the World War, has this Grand Lodge presented a Foreign Correspondence Report. If, therefore, we are to remain conversant with the thoughts and transactions and plannings of Masonry without our own borders, it behooves us to make a more careful study at this time than is usually made, of the Masonic world.

It is no short task, to write such a document on the great subject of "Masonry Throughout the World: Its Doers and Its Doings," as will be worth the reading. The volumes read and re-read, contain little short of twenty-five thousand pages; in some of them it is exceedingly difficult to separate from the rest, that material which we should wish to use; and, since this scribe is new at his task, this being his first trip through their volumes to the several Grand Lodges, he lacks that background of familiarity with the people and the past that would be well-nigh essential to the making of such a Report.

Let the reader understand that this work is done for the Masons of North Carolina, and with the hope that some of them may read it with profit; or perchance with a small bit of pleasure. While we value highly the opinions of other Reviewers, and invite their criticism in the same spirit in which we shall comment upon the literature and records found in other volumes, yet a proper appreciation of the dignity of our duty compels us to consider the manner in which our work is received by others than those for whom we write, to be incidental.

Some will ask why we gave valuable time and energy to statistical tables. These tables cover matters which are under discussion throughout the several Masonic jurisdictions of our entire country: the growth of Masonry, the size of lodges, the so-called "Higher (?) Bodies," the Eastern Star, "Universal Freemasonry," Grand Lodges that we do not recognize, Masonic Homes and charity, how our own Grand Lodge compares with others, and similar matters. We hope that our labor will not prove worthless, in the tables or in the text.

We have prepared a Review of every volume that we have received; and we have received every one that reached our Grand Secretary. No; there are a few exceptions, which were intentional. We find that a small group of Grand Jurisdictions, as a matter of policy, choose not to have any attempt made to notice the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges. We accord to these the unabridged right to regulate their own customs and policies, not having felt any desire to intrude upon their intimated wish not to enter into the interchange of Masonic intercourse through the medium of these Reviews. In this group are Massachusetts, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Victoria (Australia). Except from Massachusetts, we have received but little from these that would be called a contribution to Masonic literature.

There has also been received a quantity of matter from a number of Grand Bodies not recognized by us, which will be valuable to the Committee which is to consider the recognition of these.

North Carolina seems to have been forgotten by our Brethren of Oregon, by the Mexican brethren whom we recognize, and by those of Sweden and Portugal. These, if they publish their Proceedings, did not favor us with copies.

We cannot fail to acknowledge the courteous assistance of the Secretaries-General of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the Scottish Rite, of Recorder J. F. Rhem of Sudan Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and of many kind local friends, in the preparation of both text and tables. The work of the Masonic Service Association, of Bro. Albert K. Wilson of Kansas, and of the International Bureau for Masonic Affairs, has been used as freely as needed.

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES OF N. C. ATTENDING SESSIONS OF GRAND LODGES OF OTHER STATES

The following Grand Lodges report that the Representative of North Carolina was present at the Grand Lodge meeting:

Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin—17.

The following report the Representative of North Carolina absent: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin—19.

The following do not state whether Grand Representatives are absent or present: Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia—5.

The following do not exchange Representatives: California, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Wyoming—7.

We have been unable to obtain a copy of the Proceedings of Oregon from any source in this state, to check Representatives, for Review, or for any other purpose.

#### PARTIAL LIST OF LEADING MASONIC PUBLICATIONS, IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

*England:* Freemasons Chronicle, London, weekly; The Freemason, London, weekly.

*Australia:* The Australasian Keystone, Melbourne, monthly; The Australian Freemason, Melbourne, monthly; New Zealand. New Zealand Craftsman, Adelaide, monthly.

*Africa:* The Masonic Journal of South Africa, Johannesburg, Transvaal, monthly.

*Asia:* The Far Eastern Freemason, Manila, P. I., monthly.

*Canada:* The Freemason, Toronto, weekly; Masonic Sun, Toronto, monthly; Masonic Square, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

*United States:* The American Freemason, Storm Lake, Iowa; The American Tyler, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Brotherhood, Mount Vernon, N. Y., monthly; The Builder, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Brotherhood, New York City, monthly; The Globe, Gravette, Ark.; Illinois Feemason, Bloomington, Ill.; Kansas City Freemason, Kansas City, Mo.; Masonic Chronicle, Chicago, Ill.; Masonic Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.; Masonic News, Peoria, Ill. Masonic Observer, Minneapolis, Minn.; Masonic Sentinel, Chicago, Ill.; Masonic Standard, New York; Masonic Tidings, Milwaukee, Wis.; Masonic Trowel, Memphis, Tenn. monthly; Masonic Token, Portland, Maine; Masonic



Voice and Review, Chicago, Ill., monthly (oldest in the world); Missouri Freemason, Saint Louis, Mo.; New Age Magazine, Washington, D. C., monthly; New Age, New York; New England Craftsman, Boston, Mass.; Oriental Consistory, Chicago, Ill., monthly; Ohio Freemason, Columbus, O.; Orphans' Friend and Masonic Journal, Oxford, N. C., weekly; Royal Craftsman, Plainfield, N. J.; Southern Sentinel, Memphis, Tenn.; Square and Compass, Denver, Colo., monthly; Square and Compass, New Orleans, La., monthly; South Carolina Freemason, Columbia, S. Car., monthly; Southwestern Freemason, Los Angeles, Calif., weekly; Texas Freemason, San Antonio, Texas, monthly; Tennessee Freemason, Nashville, Tenn.; The Tresle Board, Vicksburg, Miss.; Trestle Board, San Francisco, Calif., monthly; The Trowel, Little Rock, Ark.; Virginia Monthly Journal, Richmond, Va., monthly.

TABLE I

GRAND LODGES, OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES  
 RECOGNIZED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
 (pages 228-9, Proceedings of 1923)

I. In Canada	Lodges	Members
Alberta -----	130	11,740
British Columbia -----	102	12,093
Canada in Ontario -----	527	98,036
Manitoba -----	94	10,684
New Brunswick -----	40	4,879
Nova Scotia -----	79	9,465
Prince Edward Island -----	15	1,085
Quebec -----	79	12,677
Saskatchewan -----	168	12,393
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1234	173,052
II. In Europe:		
The United Grand Lodge of		
England -----	3,808	274,000
Ireland -----	601	65,000
Scotland -----	1,140	92,000
Grand Lodge of Sweden -----	42	20,188
Grand Orient of Belgium -----	24	4,000
Portugal -----	80	3,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,695	458,188
III. In Asia:		
Grand Lodge of the Philippine		
Islands -----	86	6,680
IV. In Latin American Countries:		
Cuba -----	148	12,201
Costa Rica -----	7	243
Valle de Mexico -----	15	1,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	170	13,944
V. In Australasia:		
New South Wales -----	341	35,000
New Zealand -----	221	17,342
South Australia -----	98	8,777
Victoria -----	279	26,480
Western Australia -----	105	5,517
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,044	93,116
Total, Outside United States ..	<hr/>	<hr/>
In United States -----	8,229	744,980
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,865	2,838,045
Grand Total for the World,		
Recognized by North Car-		
olina -----	24,094	3,583,025
Add total not Recognized by		

North Carolina -----	4,200	348,330
Grand Total for All Kinds of Masonry -----	28,294	3,931,355

TABLE 2

GRAND LODGES NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE GRAND  
LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Europe:		
Grand Orient of France ----	462	40,000
Grand Lodge of France ----	136	7,600
Three Globes, Germany ----	151	17,722
Grand Orient of the Nether- lands -----	106	6,421
Grand Countries Lodge, Ger- many -----	148	18,051
Eclectic Union, Germany ----	23	3,226
Zur Freundschaft, Germany--	84	8,574
Hamburg, Germany -----	63	5,300
Zur Sonne, Germany -----	36	3,397
Saxony -----	39	5,508
Zur Eintracht, Germany ----	8	740
Luxembourg, Supreme Council	1	110
Free Union of Five Ind. Lodges, Germany -----	5	1,403
Ind. Grand L., Masonic Union of the Rising Sun, Nuern- berg -----	48	2,300
Grand Lodge Alpina, Switzer- land -----	36	4,502
Denmark -----	18	6,340
Italy, Grand Orient -----	507	30,000
Italy, Grand Lodge -----	560	60,000
Greece, Grand Orient -----	18	950
Hungary (suppressed) -----	82	6,124
Austria (G. L. of Vienna) --	15	1,320
Spain, Grand Orient -----	64	4,700
Spain, Grand Lodge -----	8	200
Norske Polarstjernen, Norway	4	804
Norway -----	15	6,993
Ukraine -----	7	300
Turkey, Grand Orient -----	10	2,600
Bulgaria -----	12	1,100
Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Jugo- slavia -----	9	400
Lessing of the Three Rings, Czechoslovakia, Prague --	14	800
Grand Lodge and Sup. Council, Roumania -----	8	300
Poland -----	13	300
Italy, Grand Lodge at Florence	*	*
Spain, El Grande Oriente de		

Espana -----	*	*
	2,710	248,085
Africa:		
Egypt; Grand Lodge National	82	3,200
Liberia; Grand Lodge -----	9	250
	91	3,450
Latin America:		
Central American Countries:		
Oriental Grand Lodge of Cuba	10	1,200
York Grand Lodge of Mexico	15	1,019
Haiti, Grand Orient -----	75	17,000
Santo Domingo, Grand Orient	13	1,000
Porto Rico, Grand Lodge ----	37	1,560
Guatemala -----	5	300
San Salvador, Grand Lodge		
Cuscutlan -----	5	202
Panama -----	6	500
Honduras -----	3	150
Regional Bodies in Mexico:		
Yucatan -----	9	400
Nuevo Leon -----	13	990
Aguas Calientes -----	*	*
Campeche -----	*	*
Chihuahua, "Cosmos" ---	*	*
Coahuila, "Benito Juarez"	*	*
Federal District, Grand		
Lodge -----	*	*
Mexican National Rite --	*	*
Jalisco, Occidental Mexi-		
can -----	*	*
Oaxaca -----	*	*
Pueblo -----	*	*
Tamaulipas -----	*	*
	191	24,321
South America:		
Venezuela: Grand Lodge of the		
United States of -----	13	600
Sovereign Grand Lodge of F.		
& A. M., of -----	9	500
Sovereign Grand Lodge of the		
East in the United States		
of -----	5	250
Colombia: National Grand		
Lodge of, at Barranquilla	11	1,500
Sovereign Lodge of -----	*	*
Most Serene National Grand		
Lodge of -----	*	*
Grand Lodge of the Republic of	*	*
Supreme Council of Central -	*	*
	38	2,850

Brazil: Grand Orient -----	330	12,000
Grand Orient of Rio Grande do Sul -----	39	2,142
Sao Paulo -----	65	2,500
Uruguay, Grand Orient -----	19	4,000
Paraguay -----	10	800
Argentine Republic, Grand Orient -----	115	4,000
Chile -----	55	3,800
Peru -----	9	1,000
Ecuador -----	5	645
	685	33,737
Australasia:		
Tasmania -----	35	2,685
United Grand Lodge of Queens- land -----	288	16,052
	323	18,737
Totals: Grand Lodges Not Re- cognized by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina		
Europe -----	2,710	248,085
Africa -----	91	3,450
Central America -----	191	24,321
South Amreica -----	685	33,737
Australasia -----	323	18,737
	4,000	328,336
*Miscellaneous, from which fig- ures are not available ---	200	20,000
Total for Masonry not recog- nized by North Carolina, actual figures, approxima- tions and estimate -----	4,200	348,330

Note: (a) The list of Grand Bodies Not Recognized consists of the following:

(1) A number of legitimate Bodies that our Committees have failed to recommend for Recognition.

(2) Bodies whose Masonic conception is passable but which are the victims of irregular organization.

(3) Bodies whose Masonry is seriously diluted, the landmarks very dim.

(4) Bodies which have little if any right to be called Masonic.

We hope to remove from this list at an early date all Masonic Bodies that deserve recognition, and to greet them as bodies fully recognized.

(b) There are said to be a few other Grand Jurisdictions, which we have not mentioned in this list, and which are omitted because we are not in possession of that information upon which we should assume their existence as authentic.

TABLE 21 PERCENTAGE OF GROWTH IN THIRTEEN YEARS  
1909-10,\* to 1922-23

Rank	Per cent of Gain	No. of Mem. Increase
1. Montana	240.5	13,192
2. Oklahoma	221.8	41,171
3. Idaho	220.2	6,035
4. Arizona	180.4	3,333
5. Washington	179.6	26,103
6. Wyoming	168.8	4,317
7. Utah	164.1	2,690
8. New Mexico	150.0	3,594
9. Florida	149.8	13,608
10. Illinois	142.5	144,948
11. Texas	140.0	66,796
12. Louisiana	139.8	18,207
13. Oregon	137.8	13,763
14. North Dakota	132.7	7,572
15. Maryland	130.0	16,792
16. Rhode Island	127.4	9,110
17. Ohio	126.8	96,365
18. Colorado	125.7	15,655
19. South Carolina	124.8	15,622
20. South Dakota	124.1	10,202
21. West Virginia	123.0	16,219
22. California	116.3	52,172
23. Nebraska	116.0	20,752
24. Indiana	115.8	63,364
25. Minnesota	115.7	28,947
26. Alabama	115.6	25,804
27. Kansas	114.8	38,640
28. Michigan	112.7	71,049
29. District of Columbia	112.2	11,038
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	108.8	1,479,253
30. Missouri	103.6	52,998
31. New Jersey	103.2	42,430
32. Pennsylvania	102.4	94,425
33. North Carolina	100.5	19,230
34. Virginia	99.5	20,553
35. Massachusetts	94.1	53,361
36. Wisconsin	92.9	23,870
37. Kentucky	92.5	33,277
38. Iowa	91.4	38,793
39. Georgia	86.2	28,196
40. Tennessee	83.2	19,622
41. Delaware	82.7	2,527
42. Mississippi	81.8	14,024
43. Connecticut	75.7	17,103
44. New York	75.4	123,253
45. Arkansas	65.9	12,843
46. Nevada	49.9	840
47. Maine	47.3	13,402
48. New Hampshire	41.2	4,235
49. Vermont	40.9	5,298

\*Compilation by Past Grand Master A. B. Andrews in Proceedings of 1911.



Brazil: Grand Orient -----	330	12,000
Grand Orient of Rio Grande do Sul -----	39	2,142
Sao Paulo -----	65	2,500
Uruguay, Grand Orient -----	19	4,000
Paraguay -----	10	800
Argentine Republic, Grand Orient -----	115	4,000
Chile -----	55	3,800
Peru -----	9	1,000
Ecuador -----	5	645
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Table 3

CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL TABLE

Compiled by J. Edward

	GENERAL		A. F. AND A. M.			CAPITULAR AND CRYPTIC			TEMP.
	Population, Census of 1920	Land Area of Each State, Rand-McNally 1922 Atlas	Number of Lodges Reported, 1922-23, Symbolic Masonry	Number of Master Masons Reported, 1922-23	Gain in Membership in One Year, 1922-23, Master Masons	Number of Royal Arch Chapters Reported, 1922-23	Number of Members of Royal Arch Chapters, 1922-23	Number of Members of Councils, R. and S. M., 1921-22	Number of Commanderies, Knights Templar, 1922-23
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alabama.....	2,348,174	51,279	582	48,126	1,502	86	13,683	4,097	38
Arizona.....	334,162	113,810	32	5,140	250	12	1,224	*	7
Arkansas.....	1,752,204	52,525	562	32,478	1,263	93	6,955	1,089	29
California.....	3,426,861	155,652	445	93,179	7,998	112	20,687	6,490	58
Colorado.....	939,629	103,658	139	29,201	1,174	51	7,966	2,197	23
Connecticut.....	1,380,631	4,820	118	39,689	1,822	44	15,122	9,408	12
Delaware.....	223,003	1,965	22	5,576	210	5	2,025	*	*
District of Columbia.....	268,208	100	34	19,986	1,315	14	5,984	1,422	6
Florida.....	968,470	54,861	243	22,691	1,507	51	7,113	1,445	31
Georgia.....	2,895,832	58,725	629	60,904	1,386	158	18,220	5,657	34
Idaho.....	431,866	83,354	72	8,776	573	22	2,581	*	14
Illinois.....	6,485,280	56,043	945	246,640	12,404	230	82,345	16,677	83
Indiana.....	2,930,390	36,045	559	117,074	3,270	128	31,960	16,956	61
Iowa.....	2,404,021	55,586	549	81,405	2,805	127	22,608	6,823	67
Kansas.....	1,769,257	81,774	436	72,297	3,147	93	19,733	6,322	30
Kentucky.....	2,416,630	40,181	613	69,260	3,048	127	19,396	4,232	39
Louisiana.....	1,798,509	45,409	270	31,221	1,532	53	7,501	1,405	15
Maine.....	768,014	29,895	206	41,730	1,053	68	16,313	7,345	23
Maryland.....	1,449,661	9,941	120	29,630	1,202	24	8,713	3,992	14
Massachusetts.....	3,852,356	8,039	309	110,018	6,426	94	37,652	13,402	45
Michigan.....	3,668,412	57,480	476	134,071	5,472	167	42,560	14,142	54
Minnesota.....	2,387,125	80,858	286	53,941	2,610	83	14,535	2,661	37
Mississippi.....	1,790,618	46,362	370	31,146	1,829	69	7,157	3,631	26
Missouri.....	3,404,155	68,727	655	104,084	3,991	113	32,448	10,029	64
Montana.....	548,889	146,131	132	18,677	1,001	32	4,196	896	21
Nebraska.....	1,296,372	76,808	286	38,642	1,262	54	7,808	3,130	29
Nevada.....	77,407	109,821	23	2,521	76	8	632	*	4
New Hampshire.....	443,083	9,031	80	14,505	319	26	5,790	3,518	11
New Jersey.....	3,155,900	7,514	238	73,854	5,038	56	16,999	2,710	27
New Mexico.....	360,350	122,503	55	5,975	345	17	1,832	*	14
New York.....	10,385,227	47,654	921	286,594	13,960	223	64,250	10,782	71
North Carolina.....	2,559,123	48,740	461	38,348	1,728	51	7,121	1,268	28
North Dakota.....	646,872	70,183	127	14,709	398	27	4,089	712	17
Ohio.....	5,795,394	40,740	592	172,341	8,684	201	71,536	38,150	72
Oklahoma.....	2,028,283	69,414	462	59,730	4,499	78	11,712	4,015	45
Oregon.....	783,389	95,607	156	23,749	2,637	41	6,678	1,639	22
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,017	44,832	534	186,560	6,125	150	52,791	12,407	91
Rhode Island.....	604,397	1,067	40	16,257	824	15	6,005	4,999	7
South Carolina.....	1,683,724	30,495	287	28,137	991	43	6,380	3,891	15
South Dakota.....	636,547	76,868	165	18,503	7,011	43	6,293	1,095	23
Tennessee.....	2,337,885	41,687	462	43,236	2,267	92	9,710	2,233	23
Texas.....	4,663,228	262,398	952	117,492	9,800	308	40,073	31,844	83
Utah.....	449,396	82,184	25	4,329	293	8	1,084	*	5
Vermont.....	352,428	9,124	103	18,229	428	31	5,887	1,770	14
Virginia.....	2,309,187	40,262	347	41,191	2,405	70	14,583	†	29
Washington.....	1,356,000	66,836	244	40,576	2,164	44	7,781	2,487	24
West Virginia.....	1,463,701	24,022	163	29,404	1,602	44	10,982	†	24
Wisconsin.....	2,632,067	55,256	295	49,550	3,220	108	20,957	6,189	48
Wyoming.....	194,402	97,548	43	6,873	360	16	1,980	*	11
General grand bodies.....							1,502	1,374	7
Total for United States.....	105,710,620	2,973,816	15,865	2,838,045	145,226	3,810	831,632	274,531	1,627
Average per grand jurisdiction or State.....	2,155,319	60,690	324	57,719	2,964	78	16,972	68,644	34

\*No figures reported; jurisdiction probably not organized. †Council degrees in these States given in Roy

# OF MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES

Allen, Warrenton, N. C.

PLAR	SCOTTISH RITE						EASTERN STAR		SHRINE	
Number of Sir Knights in Good Standing in Com-manderies, 1922-23	Number of Lodges of Per-fection, 14°, A. and A. Scottish Rite, 1922-23	Number of Fourteenth Degree Masons, 1922-23	Number of Chapters of Rose Croix, 18°. A. and A. S. R., 1922-23	Number of Members, Eighteenth Degree, 1922-23	Number of Consistories, S. P. R. S., (32°. A. and A. S. R.), 1922-23	Number of Thirty-second Degree Masons, 1922-23	Number of Chapters, Order of the Eastern Star, 1922	Number of Eastern Star Members, 1922	Number of Shriners (Mem-bers Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine), 1923	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
8,258	3	5,588	3	4,694	3	4,305	195	12,293	10,333	Alabama
784	1	1,527	1	1,453	1	1,435	16	3,697	1,472	Arizona
2,595	1	4,528	1	4,528	1	4,528	235	11,404	4,131	Arkansas
11,579	12	22,546	11	18,539	11	17,405	350	68,121	22,068	California
4,679	3	5,484	3	5,176	3	5,043	109	18,933	5,970	Colorado
5,972	5	3,733	5	3,677	2	3,633	88	17,551	4,371	Connecticut
*	1	1,753	1	1,702	1	1,701	8	1,488	*	Delaware
3,291	1	3,211	1	3,178	1	3,133	29	9,463	4,893	District of Columbia
4,563	9	4,401	6	3,747	6	3,523	113	9,477	5,114	Florida
8,607	6	5,466	5	4,693	5	4,390	161	9,565	10,665	Georgia
1,569	4	1,843	4	1,710	3	1,637	54	6,323	2,467	Idaho
34,138	8	34,768	8	33,945	8	33,888	755	157,675	40,115	Illinois
12,615	3	16,121	3	15,602	3	15,610	385	58,517	17,226	Indiana
12,317	5	14,876	5	14,217	5	13,553	450	67,491	17,277	Iowa
13,476	7	21,035	7	20,404	7	19,935	361	50,209	16,466	Kansas
10,140	2	3,806	2	3,581	2	3,509	268	22,324	8,695	Kentucky
2,597	3	6,404	3	6,149	2	5,988	126	10,957	5,945	Louisiana
8,969	6	4,696	5	4,276	1	4,101	182	28,155	5,423	Maine
4,455	4	2,722	2	2,396	2	2,328	53	8,430	3,354	Maryland
19,962	9	11,500	8	9,887	2	9,175	170	3,499	17,188	Massachusetts
14,888	4	18,828	4	18,122	4	17,956	440	91,213	18,805	Michigan
7,143	5	10,458	4	8,397	4	8,450	239	35,642	10,075	Minnesota
4,148	6	4,783	5	3,990	5	3,796	162	10,414	6,111	Mississippi
14,550	4	16,280	4	14,610	4	13,677	526	65,443	19,025	Missouri
2,564	5	3,977	5	3,642	5	3,487	108	15,018	4,968	Montana
4,469	6	9,945	4	8,573	3	7,935	244	30,289	8,140	Nebraska
302	1	1,054	1	1,047	1	1,045	18	2,184	922	Nevada
3,500	5	3,231	4	3,083	1	2,952	57	8,504	2,433	New Hampshire
6,901	4	12,445	4	12,164	3	12,108	167	30,265	12,006	New Jersey
1,295	1	1,840	1	1,801	1	1,786	45	4,155	*	New Mexico
34,056	19	35,147	14	33,478	9	33,114	663	102,092	42,559	New York
4,303	7	5,968	4	5,276	4	4,655	82	3,875	7,180	North Carolina
2,316	8	3,423	4	2,999	4	2,892	96	11,085	4,280	North Dakota
30,580	9	31,136	9	30,495	5	29,952	442	83,799	26,058	Ohio
6,777	2	20,149	2	19,091	2	18,577	320	28,777	13,206	Oklahoma
3,772	4	3,891	3	3,730	3	3,668	128	19,357	6,187	Oregon
38,845	14	60,549	11	58,056	10	57,763	354	17,583	52,409	Pennsylvania
4,439	2	1,880	1	1,753	1	1,752	19	4,952	3,166	Rhode Island
3,993	3	2,124	2	1,889	2	1,810	63	4,976	4,480	South Carolina
3,751	5	4,107	4	3,868	4	3,756	145	17,484	5,324	South Dakota
4,530	2	6,317	2	6,019	2	5,844	172	13,121	7,920	Tennessee
18,067	6	23,770	5	21,989	5	20,153	587	53,858	28,855	Texas
750	1	1,181	1	1,080	1	1,038	16	2,376	1,245	Utah
3,693	8	2,341	3	1,729	1	1,527	90	11,336	2,475	Vermont
6,422	6	4,158	4	3,882	4	3,855	62	6,038	7,744	Virginia
4,229	15	9,324	8	7,829	8	6,931	181	32,288	10,180	Washington
6,233	8	9,088	2	7,427	2	6,283	85	11,776	9,406	West Virginia
9,486	3	5,282	2	5,008	1	4,973	243	37,875	5,276	Wisconsin
1,361	1	2,330	1	2,184	1	2,129	35	5,092	2,270	Wyoming
1,611										General grand bodies
26,992	255	191,013	200	156,785	167	142,784	9,909	1,336,255	525,614	
8,862	5	10,021	4	9,322	3	9,036	204	27,272	10,729	

Arch chapters.

Alaba  
Arize  
Arkas  
Califi  
Colo  
Conn  
Delaw  
Distri  
Flori  
Geor  
Idaho  
Illino  
Indie  
Iowa  
Kans  
Kent  
Louis  
Main  
Mary  
Mass  
Mich  
Minn  
Miss  
Mon  
Nebr  
Neva  
New  
New  
New  
New  
North  
Ohio  
Okla  
Oreg  
Penn  
Rhoe  
Sout  
Sout  
Tenn  
Texa  
Utah  
Vern  
Virg  
Wash  
West  
Wisc  
Wyo

## RANK BY STATES

Comparison of Grand Bodies, 1, highest, to 49, the lowest, in the matters of present interest

Compiled by J. Edward Allen, Warrenton, N. C.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	Population (1920)	Total Number on Lodge Rolls	Number of Master Masons per Million of Population	Average Number of Members per Lodge	Number of Master Masons per 100 Square Miles of Area	Percentage of Gain in Membership of Master Masons in One Year	Percentage Relation, Eastern Star Membership to Membership of Lodges of Master Masons	Percentage of Master Masons that are Royal Arch Masons	Percentage of Master Masons that are Knights Templar	Percentage of Master Masons that are 32d Degree Masons	Percentage of Master Masons that are Shriners	Percentage of Master Masons that are 14th Degree Scottish Rite Masons	Percentage of 14th Degree A. and A. S. R. Masons that are 32d Degree Masons	Percentage of Royal Arch Masons that are Knights Templar	Percentage of Royal Arch Masons that are Members of the Council of R. and S. M.	Percentage of Knights Templar and 32d Degree Masons Combined that Shrine Membership Shows	
Alabama	18	19	34	48	24	42	43	24	17	43	19	40	46	15	22	5	Alabama
Arizona	46	47	47	24	48	25	13	37	24	7	21	9	16	8	*	24	Arizona
Arkansas	25	27	40	49	33	34	36	45	48	29	43	34	1	46	40	35	Arkansas
California	8	10	24	14	35	2	11	44	36	17	13	12	45	24	17	14	California
Colorado	33	32	13	13	39	33	19	32	19	21	23	22	22	17	24	32	Colorado
Connecticut	29	24	20	5	5	27	30	5	26	42	46	45	5	44	5	42	Connecticut
Delaware	47	46	27	11	12	37	42	8	*	5	5	5	14	*	*	*	Delaware
District of Columbia	42	36	1	1	1	8	28	19	18	25	12	26	4	25	26	2	District of Columbia
Florida	32	35	28	45	38	7	31	16	9	27	15	21	40	7	31	30	Florida
Georgia	12	15	33	43	22	47	45	20	29	47	30	47	39	35	18	7	Georgia
Idaho	43	43	36	33	44	9	12	22	14	18	8	17	30	12	*	11	Idaho
Illinois	3	2	6	10	7	22	20	13	33	30	33	33	3	42	32	34	Illinois
Indiana	11	7	5	15	10	44	25	30	43	32	38	35	7	45	7	33	Indiana
Iowa	16	11	10	28	19	39	3	28	25	24	20	23	23	28	20	23	Iowa
Kansas	24	13	4	34	27	30	15	31	12	8	14	8	11	6	15	41	Kansas
Kentucky	15	14	21	37	15	29	38	27	28	49	42	49	27	31	29	28	Kentucky
Louisiana	22	28	44	38	30	23	35	36	47	16	16	18	17	48	33	20	Louisiana
Maine	35	21	2	16	16	46	17	4	4	40	41	41	32	26	10	44	Maine
Maryland	28	30	35	12	11	32	41	21	27	46	44	46	33	32	9	40	Maryland
Massachusetts	6	8	22	3	3	12	49	10	13	44	35	42	41	30	12	3	Massachusetts
Michigan	7	5	7	8	13	31	16	15	42	33	39	32	10	47	14	36	Michigan
Minnesota	17	17	30	17	32	26	18	33	35	26	45	20	38	33	34	27	Minnesota
Mississippi	23	29	43	46	31	11	37	39	34	36	25	38	44	18	8	12	Mississippi
Missouri	9	9	14	26	18	35	21	17	31	34	29	29	37	39	19	22	Missouri
Montana	39	37	9	29	43	16	5	42	32	19	9	16	29	11	30	6	Montana
Nebraska	31	25	31	30	36	41	7	46	39	11	22	11	42	21	11	25	Nebraska
Nevada	49	49	11	40	49	43	2	35	37	1	1	1	2	34	*	21	Nevada
New Hampshire	41	42	12	18	17	49	23	3	2	12	32	14	24	13	4	45	New Hampshire
New Jersey	10	12	37	7	4	5	33	38	46	15	34	25	6	43	39	31	New Jersey
New Mexico	44	45	46	41	47	14	14	18	3	6	*	6	28	3	*	29	New Mexico
New York	1	1	23	6	6	24	34	43	38	37	37	37	13	27	38	29	New York
North Carolina	14	26	48	47	29	28	47	49	41	35	27	30	43	14	35	9	North Carolina
North Dakota	36	41	29	36	42	45	9	29	20	14	6	13	36	20	36	8	North Dakota
Ohio	4	4	17	19	8	21	26	2	15	20	36	24	8	41	6	43	Ohio
Oklahoma	21	16	18	31	28	4	27	47	40	2	17	3	20	19	13	38	Oklahoma
Oregon	34	34	15	27	40	1	4	26	21	28	18	28	12	23	25	4	Oregon
Pennsylvania	2	3	32	4	9	40	48	25	6	3	7	4	9	2	27	37	Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	38	40	25	2	1	20	39	7	1	38	24	39	18	1	1	39	Rhode Island
South Carolina	26	33	45	42	25	38	44	40	30	48	31	48	34	10	3	10	South Carolina
South Dakota	37	38	19	39	41	36	1	12	8	13	4	15	25	16	37	18	South Dakota
Tennessee	19	20	41	44	20	18	40	41	44	31	28	31	21	36	28	13	Tennessee
Texas	5	6	26	32	37	3	29	11	23	22	11	19	35	38	2	15	Texas
Utah	40	48	49	21	46	6	24	34	16	9	5	10	31	4	*	19	Utah
Vermont	45	39	3	20	14	48	22	14	7	45	40	36	49	9	21	47	Vermont
Virginia	20	22	42	35	23	13	46	9	22	41	26	44	19	40	*	16	Virginia
Washington	30	23	16	23	34	17	6	48	45	23	10	27	47	29	16	1	Washington
West Virginia	27	31	38	19	21	15	32	6	5	10	3	7	48	22	*	17	West Virginia
Wisconsin	13	18	39	22	26	10	8	1	11	39	47	43	15	37	23	46	Wisconsin
Wyoming	48	44	8	25	45	19	10	23	10	4	2	2	26	5	*	26	Wyoming

Notes that one of the bodies here compared is not organized in this State, or that officials of it could furnish no



TABLE 5 MEMBERSHIP OF GRAND LODGES

Rank	
1. New York	286,594
2. Illinois	246,640
3. Pennsylvania	186,560
4. Ohio	172,341
5. Michigan	134,071
6. Texas	117,492
7. Indiana	117,074
8. Massachusetts	110,081
9. Missouri	104,084
10. California	93,179
11. Iowa	81,405
12. New Jersey	73,854
13. Kansas	72,297
14. Kentucky	69,260
15. Georgia	60,904
16. Oklahoma	59,730
UNITED STATES	57,719.3
17. Minnesota	53,941
18. Wisconsin	49,550
19. Alabama	48,126
20. Tennessee	41,730
21. Maine	41,191
22. Virginia	41,191
23. Washington	40,576
24. Connecticut	39,689
25. Nebraska	38,642
26. North Carolina	38,348
27. Arkansas	32,478
28. Louisiana	31,221
29. Mississippi	31,146
30. Maryland	29,630
31. West Virginia	29,404
32. Colorado	29,201
33. South Carolina	28,137
34. Oregon	23,749
35. Florida	22,691
36. District of Columbia	19,986
37. Montana	18,677
38. South Dakota	18,505
39. Vermont	18,221
40. Rhode Island	16,257
41. North Dakota	14,709
42. New Hampshire	14,505
43. Idaho	8,776
44. Wyoming	6,873
45. New Mexico	5,975
46. Delaware	5,576
47. Arizona	5,140
48. Utah	4,329
49. Nevada	2,521



TABLE 6 NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS PER MILLION OF POPULATION  
(CENSUS OF 1920, AND PROCEEDINGS OF 1922-23, USED)

Rank		
1.	District of Columbia	74,516
2.	Maine	54,334
3.	Vermont	51,695
4.	Kansas	40,862
5.	Indiana	39,951
6.	Illinois	38,030
7.	Michigan	36,547
8.	Wyoming	35,354
9.	Montana	34,026
10.	Iowa	33,862
11.	Nevada	32,568
12.	New Hampshire	32,508
13.	Colorado	31,077
14.	Missouri	30,573
15.	Oregon	30,315
16.	Washington	29,923
17.	Ohio	29,737
18.	Oklahoma	29,443
19.	South Dakota	29,067
20.	Connecticut	28,746
21.	Kentucky	28,701
22.	Massachusetts	28,558
23.	New York	27,596
24.	California	27,191
25.	Rhode Island	26,899
	<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>26,743</b>
26.	Texas	25,191
27.	Delaware	25,004
28.	Florida	23,429
29.	North Dakota	22,738
30.	Minnesota	22,596
31.	Nebraska	22,092
32.	Pennsylvania	21,393
33.	Georgia	21,031
34.	Alabama	20,495
35.	Maryland	20,453
36.	Idaho	20,321
37.	New Jersey	20,233
38.	West Virginia	20,088
39.	Wisconsin	18,825
40.	Arkansas	18,529
41.	Tennessee	18,493
42.	Virginia	17,837
43.	Mississippi	17,393
44.	Louisiana	17,359
45.	South Carolina	16,711
46.	New Mexico	16,581
47.	Arizona	15,381
48.	North Carolina	14,984
49.	Utah	9,632

TABLE 7 AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER LODGE

Rank	
1.	District of Columbia ----- 588
2.	Rhode Island ----- 406
3.	Massachusetts ----- 356
4.	Pennsylvania ----- 349
5.	Connecticut ----- 336
6.	New York ----- 311
7.	New Jersey ----- 310
8.	Michigan ----- 282
9.	Ohio ----- 291
10.	Illinois ----- 261
11.	Delaware ----- 253
12.	Maryland ----- 247
13.	Colorado ----- 210
14.	California ----- 209
15.	Indiana ----- 209-
16.	Maine ----- 203
17.	Minnesota ----- 188
18.	New Hampshire ----- 181
19.	West Virginia ----- 180
	UNITED STATES ----- 178.8
20.	Vermont ----- 177
21.	Utah ----- 177
22.	Wisconsin ----- 168
23.	Washington ----- 166
24.	Arizona ----- 161
25.	Wyoming ----- 160
26.	Missouri ----- 159
27.	Oregon ----- 152
28.	Iowa ----- 148
29.	Montana ----- 142
30.	Nebraska ----- 135
31.	Oklahoma ----- 129
32.	Texas ----- 123
33.	Idaho ----- 122
34.	Kansas ----- 122-
35.	Virginia ----- 118
36.	North Dakota ----- 116
37.	Kentucky ----- 113
38.	Louisiana ----- 113-
39.	South Dakota ----- 112
40.	Nevada ----- 110
41.	New Mexico ----- 109
42.	South Carolina ----- 98
43.	Georgia ----- 97
44.	Tennessee ----- 94
45.	Florida ----- 93
46.	Mississippi ----- 84
47.	North Carolina ----- 83
48.	Alabama ----- 82
49.	Arkansas ----- 60

Table 8 The Number of Master Masons per Hundred Square Miles Area (Rand, McNally's 1922 Atlas used)

Rank		
1.	District of Columbia	19,986
2.	Rhode Island	1,523.6
3.	Massachusetts	1,368.6
4.	New Jersey	982.9
5.	Connecticut	823.5
6.	New York	622.4
7.	Illinois	440.1
8.	Ohio	423.3
9.	Pennsylvania	416.2
10.	Indiana	324.8
11.	Maryland	298.1
12.	Delaware	283.2
13.	Michigan	233.2
14.	Vermont	199.7
15.	Kentucky	172.4
16.	Maine	166.4
17.	New Hampshire	160.5
18.	Missouri	151.4
19.	Iowa	146.4
20.	Tennessee	137.2
21.	West Virginia	122.4
22.	Georgia	103.7
23.	Virginia	192.3
24.	Alabama	94.0
25.	South Carolina	92.2
	<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>92.07</b>
26.	Wisconsin	89.7
27.	Kansas	88.6
28.	Oklahoma	86.4
29.	North Carolina	78.7
30.	Louisiana	68.7
31.	Mississippi	67.2
32.	Minnesota	66.7
33.	Arkansas	61.9
34.	Washington	60.7
35.	California	53.4
36.	Nebraska	50.3
37.	Texas	44.8
38.	Florida	41.7
39.	Colorado	28.1
40.	Oregon	24.8
41.	South Dakota	22.8
42.	North Dakota	20.9
43.	Montana	12.8
44.	Idaho	10.5
45.	Wyoming	7.0
46.	Utah	5.2
47.	New Mexico	4.9
48.	Arizona	4.5
49.	Nevada	2.3

TABLE 9 PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERSHIP GAIN, ONE YEAR, IN GRAND LODGES, (PROCEEDINGS OF 1922-23)

Rank	
1. Oregon	11.0
2. California	8.5
3. Texas	8.3
4. Oklahoma	7.5
5. New Jersey	6.8
6. Utah	6.7
7. Florida	6.6
8. District of Columbia	6.57
9. Idaho	6.52
10. Wisconsin	6.4
11. Mississippi	5.9
12. Massachusetts	5.84
13. Virginia	5.83
14. New Mexico	5.7
15. West Virginia	5.5
16. Montana	5.4
17. Washington	5.3
18. Tennessee	5.24
19. Wyoming	5.23
UNITED STATES	
20. Rhode Island	5.1
21. Ohio	5.03
22. Illinois	5.02
23. Louisiana	4.9
24. New York	4.87
25. Arizona	4.86
26. Minnesota	4.83
27. Connecticut	4.59
28. North Carolina	4.50
29. Kentucky	4.4
30. Kansas	4.3
31. Michigan	4.1
32. Maryland	4.05
33. Colorado	4.02
34. Arkansas	3.88
35. Missouri	3.83
36. South Dakota	3.78
37. Delaware	3.76
38. South Carolina	3.5
39. Iowa	3.4
40. Pennsylvania	3.2
41. Nebraska	3.2
42. Alabama	3.1
43. Nevada	3.0
44. Indiana	2.8
45. North Dakota	2.7
46. Maine	2.5
47. Georgia	2.3
48. Vermont	2.3
49. New Hampshire	2.1

TABLE 10 PERCENTAGE RELATION, MEMBERS ORDER EASTERN STAR  
TO MEMBERS OF MASONIC LODGES

Rank	
1.	South Dakota ----- 94.4
2.	Nevada ----- 86.6
3.	Iowa ----- 82.9
4.	Oregon ----- 81.5
5.	Montana ----- 80.4
6.	Washington ----- 79.5
7.	Nebraska ----- 78.3
8.	Wisconsin ----- 76.4
9.	North Dakota ----- 75.3
10.	Wyoming ----- 74.0
11.	California ----- 73.1
12.	Idaho ----- 72.0
13.	Arizona ----- 71.9
14.	New Mexico ----- 69.5
15.	Kansas ----- 69.4
16.	Michigan ----- 68.0
17.	Maine ----- 67.4
18.	Minnesota ----- 66.0
19.	Colorado ----- 64.8
20.	Illinois ----- 63.9
21.	Missouri ----- 62.8
22.	Vermont ----- 62.1
23.	New Hampshire ----- 58.6
24.	Utah ----- 54.8
25.	Indiana ----- 49.9
26.	Ohio ----- 48.6
27.	Oklahoma ----- 48.1
28.	District of Columbia ----- 47.3
	<b>UNITED STATES ----- 46.73</b>
29.	Texas ----- 45.8
30.	Connecticut ----- 44.2
31.	Florida ----- 41.7
32.	West Virginia ----- 40.0
33.	New Jersey ----- 39.8
34.	New York ----- 38.2
35.	Louisiana ----- 35.0
36.	Arkansas ----- 34.8
37.	Mississippi ----- 33.4
38.	Kentucky ----- 32.2
39.	Rhode Island ----- 30.4
40.	Tennessee ----- 30.3
41.	Maryland ----- 28.4
42.	Delaware ----- 26.6
43.	Alabama ----- 25.5
44.	South Carolina ----- 17.6
45.	Georgia ----- 15.5
46.	Virginia ----- 14.6
47.	North Carolina ----- 10.1
48.	Pennsylvania ----- 9.4
49.	Massachusetts ----- 3.1

TABLE 11 PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Rank	
1. Wisconsin	42.2
2. Ohio	41.5
3. New Hampshire	39.8
4. Maine	39.0
5. Connecticut	38.1
6. West Virginia	37.3
7. Rhode Island	36.9
8. Delaware	36.3
9. Virginia	35.3
10. Massachusetts	34.2
11. Texas	34.0
12. South Dakota	33.8
13. Illinois	33.3
14. Vermont	32.2
15. Michigan	31.8
16. Florida	31.3
17. Missouri	31.2
18. New Mexico	30.7
19. District of Columbia	29.9
20. Georgia	29.9
21. Maryland	29.45
22. Idaho	29.4
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>29.33</b>
23. Wyoming	28.8
24. Alabama	28.8
25. Pennsylvania	28.2
26. Oregon	28.1
27. Kentucky	28.0
28. Iowa	27.7
29. North Dakota	27.7
30. Indiana	27.3
31. Kansas	27.2
32. Colorado	27.2
33. Minnesota	26.9
34. Utah	25.2
35. Nevada	25.0
36. Louisiana	24.0
37. Arizona	23.8
38. New Jersey	23.1
39. Mississippi	23.0
40. South Carolina	22.6
41. Tennessee	22.4
42. Montana	22.4
43. New York	22.3
44. California	22.2
45. Arkansas	21.4
46. Nebraska	20.2
47. Oklahoma	19.6
48. Washington	19.1
49. North Carolina	18.5



TABLE 12 PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE KNIGHTS  
TEMPLAR

Rank	
1. Rhode Island	27.3
2. New Hampshire	24.1
3. New Mexico	21.6
4. Maine	21.4
5. West Virginia	21.1
6. Pennsylvania	20.8
7. Vermont	20.2
8. South Dakota	20.15
9. Florida	20.1
10. Wyoming	19.9
11. Wisconsin	19.1
12. Kansas	18.6
13. Massachusetts	18.1
14. Idaho	17.8
15. Ohio	17.7
16. Utah	17.3
17. Alabama	17.2
18. Disrtict of Columbia	16.5
19. Colorado	16.0
20. North Dakota	15.9
21. Oregon	15.8
22. Virginia	15.5
23. Texas	15.3
24. Arizona	15.25
25. Iowa	15.1
UNITED STATES	
	15.04
26. Connecticut	15.01
27. Maryland	15.00
28. Kentucky	14.6
29. Georgia	14.13
30. South Carolina	14.10
31. Missouri	13.9
32. Montana	13.7
33. Illinois	13.4
34. Mississippi	13.3
35. Minnesota	13.2
36. California	12.4
37. Nevada	11.9
38. New York	11.8
39. Nebraska	11.5
40. Oklahoma	11.3
41. North Carolina	11.2
42. Michigan	11.1
43. Indiana	10.7
44. Tennessee	10.4
45. Washington	10.4
46. New Jersey	9.3
47. Louisana	8.3
48. Arkansas	8.0
49. Delaware	*

\*Grand Encampment Subordinate

Table 13 Percentage of Master Masons that have taken the Thirty-Second Degree

Rank	
1. Nevada	41.4
2. Oklahoma	32.4
3. Pennsylvania	30.9
4. Wyoming	30.8
5. Delaware	30.5
6. New Mexico	29.8
7. Arizona	27.9
8. Kansas	27.5
9. Utah	23.9
10. West Virginia	21.3
11. Nebraska	20.5
12. New Hampshire	20.3
13. South Dakota	20.2
14. North Dakota	19.6
15. New Jersey	19.1
16. Louisiana	19.1
17. California	18.6
18. Idaho	18.5
19. Montana	18.4
20. Ohio	17.3
21. Colorado	17.2
22. Texas	17.1
23. Washington	17.0
24. Iowa	16.6
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>15.67</b>
25. District of Columbia	15.6
26. Minnesota	15.55
27. Florida	15.5
28. Oregon	15.4
29. Arkansas	13.9
30. Illinois	13.7
31. Tennessee	13.5
32. Indiana	13.3
33. Michigan	13.3
34. Missouri	13.1
35. North Carolina	13.1
36. Mississippi	12.1
37. New York	11.5
38. Rhode Island	10.7
39. Wisconsin	10.0
40. Maine	9.8
41. Virginia	9.3
42. Connecticut	9.1
43. Alabama	8.9
44. Massachusetts	8.3
45. Vermont	8.25
46. Maryland	7.5
47. Georgia	7.2
48. South Carolina	6.4
49. Kentucky	5.0

TABLE 15 PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS THAT ARE SHRINERS

Rank		
1.	Nevada	36.6
2.	Wyoming	33.2
3.	West Virginia	31.9
4.	South Dakota	28.8
5.	Utah	28.75
6.	North Dakota	28.4
7.	Pennsylvania	28.0
8.	Idaho	27.9
9.	Montana	26.6
10.	Washington	25.0
11.	Texas	24.6
12.	District of Columbia	24.5
13.	California	23.6
14.	Kanas	23.1
15.	Florida	22.5
16.	Louisiana	22.25
17.	Oklahoma	22.0
18.	Oregon	21.6
19.	Alabama	21.5
20.	Iowa	21.1
21.	Arizona	20.9
22.	Nebraska	20.8
23.	Colorado	20.4
24.	Rhode Island	19.46
25.	Mississippi	19.4
26.	Virginia	18.8
27.	North Carolina	18.7
28.	Tennessee	18.32
29.	Missouri	18.3
	<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>18.17</b>
30.	Georgia	17.5
31.	South Carolina	16.9
32.	New Hampshire	16.8
33.	Illinois	16.3
34.	New Jersey	16.25
35.	Massachuseets	15.6
36.	Ohio	15.1
37.	New York	14.8
38.	Indiana	14.79
39.	Michigan	14.0
40.	Vermont	13.5
41.	Maine	13.0
42.	Kentucky	12.9
43.	Arkansas	12.7
44.	Maryland	11.3
45.	Minnesota	11.1
46.	Connecticut	11.0
47.	Wisconsin	10.6

Delaware no Report

New Mexico no Report

TABLE 16 PERCENTAGE OF MASTER MASONS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE LODGES OF PERFECTION (14TH DEGREE)

Rank	
1. Nevada	41.7
2. Wyoming	33.9
3. Oklahoma	33.7
4. Pennsylvania	32.9
5. Delaware	31.4
6. New Mexico	30.8
7. West Virginia	30.7
8. Kansas	29.9
9. Arizona	29.7
10. Utah	27.5
11. Nebraska	25.9
12. California	24.2
13. North Dakota	23.2
14. New Hampshire	22.3
15. South Dakota	22.2
16. Montana	21.3
17. Idaho	21.0
18. Louisiana	20.5
19. Texas	20.3
20. Minnesota	19.4
21. Florida	19.3
22. Colorado	18.8
23. Iowa	18.3
24. Ohio	18.1
UNITED STATES	17.30
25. New Jersey	16.8
26. District of Columbia	16.7
27. Washington	16.5
28. Oregon	16.3
29. Missouri	15.6
30. North Carolina	15.5
31. Tennessee	14.7
32. Michigan	14.11
33. Illinois	14.09
34. Arkansas	13.9
35. Indiana	13.8
36. Vermont	12.8
37. New York	12.3
38. Mississippi	12.1
39. Rhode Island	11.8
40. Alabama	11.6
41. Maine	11.2
42. Massachusetts	10.5
43. Wisconsin	10.6
44. Virginia	10.1
45. Connecticut	9.4
46. Maryland	9.2
47. Georgia	9.0
48. South Carolina	7.5
49. Kentucky	5.5

TABLE 17 PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF THE LODGES OF PERFECTION  
(14TH DEGREE) THAT ARE MEMBERS OF THE CONSISTORIES  
(32ND DEGREE)

Rank		
1.	Arkansas	100.0
2.	Nevada	99.1
3.	Illinois	98.3
4.	District of Columbia	97.6
5.	Connecticut	97.3
6.	New Jersey	97.2
7.	Indiana	96.8
8.	Ohio	96.5
8.	Ohio	96.5
9.	Pennsylvania	95.4
10.	Michigan	95.3
11.	Kansas	94.7
12.	Oregon	94.25
13.	New York	94.22
14.	Delaware	94.2
15.	Wisconsin	94.1
16.	Arizona	93.9
17.	Louisiana	93.5
18.	Rhode Island	93.1
19.	Virginia	92.7
20.	Oklahoma	92.2
21.	Tennessee	92.1
22.	Colorado	92.0
23.	Iowa	91.8
24.	New Hampshire	91.7
25.	South Dakota	91.4
26.	Wyoming	91.3
27.	Kentucky	91.1
28.	New Mexico	90.7
	UNITED STATES	90.17
29.	Montana	89.9
30.	Idaho	88.7
31.	Utah	87.4
32.	Maine	87.3
33.	Maryland	85.5
34.	South Carolina	85.2
35.	Texas	84.8
36.	North Dakota	84.4
37.	Missouri	83.4
38.	Minnesota	80.7
39.	Georgia	80.3
40.	Florida	80.0
41.	Massachusetts	79.8
42.	Nebraska	79.7
43.	North Carolina	77.9
44.	Mississippi	77.3
45.	California	77.2
46.	Alabama	76.8
47.	Washington	74.3
48.	West Virginia	69.0
49.	Vermont	65.2

TABLE 18 PERCENTAGE OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS THAT ARE KNIGHTS  
TEMPLAR

Rank	
1.	Rhode Island ----- 73.9
2.	Pennsylvania ----- 73.6
3.	New Mexico ----- 70.1
4.	Utah ----- 69.2
5.	Wyoming ----- 68.7
6.	Kansas ----- 68.2
7.	Florida ----- 64.2
8.	Arizona ----- 64.1
9.	Vermont ----- 62.7
10.	South Carolina ----- 62.6
11.	Montana ----- 61.1
12.	Idaho ----- 60.8
13.	New Hampshire ----- 60.44
14.	North Carolina ----- 60.42
15.	Alabama ----- 60.3
16.	South Dakota ----- 59.6
17.	Colorado ----- 58.7
18.	Mississippi ----- 58.0
19.	Oklahoma ----- 57.9
20.	North Dakota ----- 57.4
20.	North Dakota ----- 57.4
21.	Nebraska ----- 57.2
22.	West Virginia ----- 56.8
23.	Oregon ----- 56.4
24.	California ----- 56.0
25.	District of Columbia ----- 54.99
26.	26. Maine ----- 54.98
27.	New York ----- 54.8
28.	Iowa ----- 54.7
29.	Washington ----- 54.3
30.	Massachusetts ----- 54.3
31.	Kentucky ----- 52.2
	UNITED STATES ----- 51.24
32.	Maryland ----- 51.1
33.	Minnesota ----- 49.1
34.	Nevada ----- 47.7
35.	Georgia ----- 47.2
36.	Tennessee ----- 47.2
37.	Wisconsin ----- 45.2
38.	Texas ----- 45.08
39.	Missouri ----- 44.8
40.	Virginia ----- 44.03
41.	Ohio ----- 42.7
42.	Illinois ----- 41.4
43.	New Jersey ----- 40.6
44.	Connecticut ----- 39.49
45.	Indiana ----- 39.47
46.	Arkansas ----- 37.3
47.	Michigan ----- 34.98
48.	Louisiana ----- 34.62
49.	Delaware ----- *



TABLE 19 PERCENTAGE OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS THAT ARE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS

Rank	
1. Rhode Island	83.2
2. Texas	79.0
3. South Carolina	60.9
4. New Hampshire	60.7
5. Connecticut	62.2
6. Ohio	53.9
7. Indiana	53.0
8. Mississippi	50.7
9. Maryland	45.8
10. Maine	45.0
11. Nebraska	40.0
12. Massachusetts	35.5
13. Oklahoma	34.3
14. Michigan	33.2
UNITED STATES	33.01
15. Kansas	32.0
16. Washington	31.9
17. California	31.3
18. Georgia	31.0
19. Missouri	30.9
20. Iowa	30.1
21. Vermont	30.0
22. Alabama	29.9
23. Wisconsin	29.6
24. Colorado	27.5
25. Oregon	24.5
26. District of Columbia	23.7
27. Pennsylvania	23.5
28. Tennessee	22.9
29. Kentucky	21.8
30. Montana	21.3
31. Florida	20.3
32. Illinois	20.2
33. Louisiana	18.7
34. Minnesota	18.3
35. North Carolina	17.8
36. North Dakota	17.41
37. South Dakota	17.40
38. New York	16.8
39. New Jersey	15.9
40. Arkansas	15.6
41. Arizona	*
42. Delaware	*
43. Idaho	*
44. Nevada	*
45. New Mexico	*
46. Utah	*
47. Virginia	**
48. West Virginia	**
49. Wyoming	*

\*General Grand Council subordinates

\*\*Degrees conferred in R. A. Chapters

TABLE 20 PERCENTAGE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND 32ND DEGREE MASONS COMBINED THAT SHRINE MEMBERSHIP SHOWS

Rank		
1.	Washington	91.2
2.	District of Columbia	90.1
3.	Massachusetts	89.8
4.	Oregon	83.1
5.	Alabama	82.2
6.	Montana	82.1
7.	Georgia	82.0
8.	North Dakota	81.7
9.	North Carolina	80.1
10.	South Carolina	77.2
11.	Idaho	76.95
12.	Mississippi	76.92
13.	Tennessee	76.3
14.	California	75.6
15.	Texas	75.4
16.	Virginia	75.3
17.	West Virginia	75.1
18.	South Dakota	70.9
19.	Utah	69.6
20.	Louisiana	69.2
21.	Nevada	68.4
22.	Missouri	67.4
23.	Iowa	66.7
24.	Arizona	66.3
25.	Nebraska	65.6
26.	Wyoming	65.0
27.	Minnesota	64.6
28.	Kentucky	64.4
29.	New York	66.3
30.	Florida	63.2
31.	New Jersey	63.1
32.	Colordao	61.4
33.	Indiana	61.0
	<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>60.37</b>
34.	Illinois	58.9
35.	Arkansas	57.9
36.	Michigan	57.2
37.	Pennsylvania	54.2
38.	Oklahoma	52.0
39.	Rhode Island	50.3
40.	Maryland	49.4
41.	Kansas	49.2
42.	Connecticut	45.5
43.	Ohio	43.0
44.	Maine	41.4
45.	New Hampshire	37.7
46.	Wisconsin	36.4
47.	Vermont	32.6
48.	Delaware, Missing	
49.	New Mexico, Missing	

## GRAND LODGE INSTITUTIONS OF BENEVOLENCE

(This review is based on the last Grand Lodge reports available, July, 1923)

*By Courtesy of Masonic Service Association*

The following covers only those that are for the most part financed by and under the control of the Grand Lodges.

## ALABAMA

Alabama has a home for both adults and children on 320 acres of land near Montgomery. They have 68 adult guests and 278 children. The operating expenses were \$65,000. The value of the Home property approximates \$150,000. Hospital facilities have been provided by the Order of the Eastern Star. The Home is proud of its farm and dairy operations which are carried on at a profit. It has a splendidly equipped building. The school cares for 51 children, with others of the higher grades attending Montgomery schools. Charitable funds are provided by a per capita tax of \$.75, and an initiation fee of \$3.

## ARIZONA

Arizona accepted a donation of property worth \$50,000 as a Home for tubercular Masons and their families. It has committed itself to the project of a general Masonic Home and is raising a fund of \$100,000 for that purpose, and an endowment fund of like amount. Both of these funds are practically subscribed. It disbursed \$1,400 relief to supplement that of the constituent lodges during the year. The Grand Lodge assesses \$1 per capita and \$10 from each initiate for charitable purposes

## ARKANSAS

Arkansas maintains an Orphans' Home, which at last report had 86 guests, with operating expenses of \$39,500. The Home has a valuation of \$50,000 and there is an endowment fund of \$150,000. This jurisdiction also maintains a relief and pension fund for the aged and indigent, disbursing \$5,000 to thirty beneficiaries during the year 1922. The per capita tax for charity is \$1.

## CALIFORNIA

California has two Homes having an aggregate value of more than \$500,000. It cares for 150 adult guests and maintains a hospital at the Home for adults. About 100 children are cared for at the Children's Home. Operating expenses of both Homes approximate \$150,000, and a Home Endowment Fund of \$314,000 has been accumulated. Funds are provided by a per capita tax of \$.75, initiation fee of \$20 and affiliation fee of \$10.

## COLORADO

Colorado maintains a benevolent fund and disburses relief in small amounts to some forty beneficiaries, to remain in their familiar environment. It has accumulated a permanent fund of \$112,000, including amounts due from unsettled estates. It has

further distributed \$5,000 from a special Sailors and Soldiers Welfare Fund. A project for a Sanitarium, or Home for the Aged, is under consideration by the Craft of this state. Its present tax for Grand Lodge Charity is \$.10 per capita.

#### CONNECTICUT

Connecticut provides for its benevolent relief through an incorporated Masonic Charity Foundation. It has a Home and Hospital at Wallingford valued at \$410,000 and has accumulated an endowment fund of \$485,000. It cares for 166 adult guests at this Home and Hospital, at an operating expense of \$93,500, and assists 41 others in their home environment to the amount of \$7,000. The Order of the Eastern Star is largely interested in the Hospital connected with the Wallingford Home. The per capita tax is \$1.15, and \$10 is collected from each affiliate and initiate.

#### DELAWARE

Delaware has a Home at Wilmington with a nominal valuation of \$50,000. It is fortunate in having only fifteen guests to care for, at an operating expense of \$10,000. The Home Endowment Fund is set forth as \$15,000. The per capita tax for charity is \$1.25, and \$10 is required of each initiate for this purpose.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District of Columbia has a Home, established in 1913, valued at \$115,000. This Home was established on the initiative of the Order of the Eastern Star and is supported jointly by the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star. The Home cares for 45 adults and 7 children, at an operating expense of \$32,000. It has an endowment fund of \$82,000 and is supported by a per capita tax of \$1.25, and \$5 from each initiate and affiliate.

#### FLORIDA

Florida has a Home at St. Petersburg, which was dedicated to Masonic Benevolence in April, 1919. It cares for 23 adults and 26 youthful guests at an operating expense of \$20,000. The value of the Home is approximately \$75,000, and an endowment fund of \$240,000 has been accumulated. The per capita tax is \$1.25 and initiation fee \$5.

#### GEORGIA

Georgia maintains a Home at Macon, established in 1905 on a 120 acre farm. It houses 144 orphan children. Operating expenses, \$34,000; valuation of Home, \$60,000; endowment \$122,000. The per capita tax for charity is \$1.75. Care of the aged and indigent is accomplished through a commission which disbursed \$9,318 to 25 worthy applicants.

#### IDAHO

Idaho, with its small membership and large area, has found it advisable to follow the Charity Relief Fund plan. It has an

endowment fund, which now approximates \$100,000. Its distribution, according to its last reports, was \$2,500 to 10 beneficiaries. It has a per capita tax of \$ .50 for charitable purposes.

#### ILLINOIS

Illinois has a Home for aged and indigent Masons, their wives and widows, at Sullivan. The Hospital was a gift of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, who each year make a substantial appropriation for its upkeep; 146 adult guests are entertained at this Home and Hospital.

The Illinois Masonic Home for Children is at La Grange, where an average of 145 boys and girls are trained for useful citizenship. The grounds and groups of buildings now occupied at these Homes are worth approximately \$500,000. The net operating expenses are \$130,000. The Grand Lodge per capita tax for charity is \$ .625.

#### INDIANA

Indiana has a splendid Home at Franklin, on an estate of 270 acres. The land and buildings are valued at approximately \$1,000,000. The Order of the Eastern Star, Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar and Scottish Rite have been very liberal in contributing toward the erection of the necessary buildings and the support of the Home and Hospital. Here are entertained 155 adults and 175 children, at an operating expense of \$96,700. An endowment fund of \$100,000 has been accumulated. The Grand Lodge per capita tax for charity is \$1.00, and \$5.00 is charged to each initiate.

#### IOWA

Iowa disburses its benevolence by a Board of three Trustees. This jurisdiction has accumulated a permanent fund, or endowment, of \$290,000, and distributed last year over \$32,000 among 170 beneficiaries, who each received personal attention from local trustees in charge of their respective cases. \$ .25 per capita and \$10.00 from each initiate provides the necessary funds.

#### KANSAS

Kansas has a Widows and Orphans Home at Wichita, valued at \$350,000, and an endowment fund of \$140,000. The Home entertains 80 adult guests and 76 children, at an operating expense of \$42,000. The report shows the Home overcrowded and additions were ordered, a \$2.00 assessment being levied on each of its 72,000 members. Its regular per capita tax for charity is \$ .50, and \$5.00 is required from each initiate.

#### KENTUCKY

Kentucky has long been a leader in providing for its indigent Masons and their dependent widows and orphans. It now has a Widows and Orphans Home at Louisville, with a valuation of \$375,000. This Home, at last reports, contained 36 adults and 391 children, and called for operating expense of \$78,000. Kentucky also maintains an Old Masons Home at Shelbyville, where

48 guests busy themselves on a small farm valued at \$120,000. An educational endowment of \$100,000 has been accumulated which, according to last reports, disbursed some \$10,000 to the higher education of its wards. The total accumulation of its endowment funds is \$620,000; its per capita tax is \$1.50, and an amendment has been introduced providing for a fee of \$10.00 from each Master Mason to apply to the endowment fund. In addition to these splendid achievements in the name of charity, it has appointed a committee to raise \$1,000,000 by subscriptions payable over a term of years, to provide enlarged and modern facilities for the Home and Hospital. With slightly over half the Kentucky Masons subscribing, nearly all of that large amount has been pledged.

#### LOUISIANA

Louisiana has heretofore disbursed relief from a Widows and Orphans Relief Fund. This supplied to 25 beneficiaries some \$10,000 according to that last report. The permanent fund in the hands of this committee is some \$100,000. Louisiana has committed itself to the proposition of preparing a Home for its worthy dependents, selected a site, and provided for the necessary organization and financing. It proposes \$1.50 per capita and \$6.00 initiation fee for charitable purposes. The lodges of the New Orleans district united in a Louisiana Relief Lodge, to which all the constituent Lodges contributed. This organization disbursed over \$10,000 in relief and benevolence during the last year reported.

#### MAINE

Maine seems to have but few calls for relief from Grand Lodge funds. It has a permanent Charity Fund of \$7,000 which is disbursed on application through constituent lodges by the Grand Master and Board of Trustees.

#### MARYLAND

Maryland has long maintained a Charity Fund for the purpose of supplementing the resources of the constituent lodges when necessary. For some time there has been a strong sentiment in favor of a Masonic Home and Hospital. A resolution has been adopted that funds be solicited among lodges and individuals to establish a Home and a committee appointed. An amendment to the Constitution to provide a Board of Trustees for the establishment of a Home and Hospital was adopted.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts established a Home at Charlton in 1911, on a farm of 300 acres. The present value of the Home is approximately \$200,000, and it cares for 57 adult guests at an operating expense of \$35,000. It apparently has a special endowment of \$363,000. This venerable jurisdiction has maintained many charities in its own way for many years. We find they have a General Charity Fund, which relieved 80 applicants to the extent of \$20,000 during the past year; a Rainy Day Fund; a War Re-



lief Fund, and finances a Masonic Employment Bureau. The total funds grouped under the head of Masonic Home and Educational Trust comprise several distinct funds and aggregate \$1,389,000. It appears that \$ .50 per capita and \$5.00 from each initiate go to charitable purposes, in addition to such income as may be developed.

#### MICHIGAN\*

Michigan reestablished its Masonic Home at Alma, in 1911. Its Home and Hospital there are valued at about \$225,000. It cares for 101 adult guests at an operating expense of approximately \$50,000. An endowment fund of \$10,000 is noted. Another relief fund disburses \$8,000 among some 40 applicants and shows \$22,500 remaining in its permanent fund. The Charity Fund receives \$ .50 per capita from the Grand Lodge dues, and \$5.00 from each initiate.

#### MINNESOTA

Minnesota has had for several years a small Masonic Home managed by a separate corporate body and supported by individual subscriptions and appropriations from the Grand Lodge. The last report would indicate 14 guests cared for at the Home, at an operating expense of \$20,000. The Grand Lodge has now taken steps to assume the practical control of the institution and greatly extend its usefulness by the construction, equipment and maintenance of an adequate Home and Hospital. The campaign for a \$500,000 fund for this purpose is now under way, with over \$100,000 subscribed. Another \$100,000 is pledged for an endowment of this project. Minnesota has long had a Relief Fund from which disbursements have been made to all worthy beneficiaries according to their necessities. It now has \$200,000 in that fund, reporting \$2,500 distributed to 13 beneficiaries. Charitable revenue will now be derived from \$1.00 per capita on its membership of 54,000, and \$10.00 from each initiate.

#### MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi maintains a Home at Meridian valued at \$265,000, where it cares for 133 children and 35 widows, with all necessary equipment, including a well managed hospital. Its operating expenses are reported as \$46,000, and it seems to have \$135,000 in one endowment fund and \$102,000 in another. It has also acquired by donation a farm of 340 acres, where some 30 older boys of the Home are residing and receiving splendid vocational education and training as farmers. The charitable revenue is derived from \$1.00 per capita tax and \$10.00 from those taking the degrees.

#### MISSOURI

Missouri has a beautiful Masonic Home at St. Louis, established in 1889, which houses both adults and children. A splendid Hospital was added to the plant in 1915; 176 adult guests and 128 children were cared for by the Missouri brethren at a cost of \$148,000 last year. The total valuation of the properties is ap-

proximately \$800,000 and they have an endowment fund of \$280,000. Charitable revenue is derived from a per capita tax of \$1.75 and a \$10.00 fee for the degrees.

#### MONTANA

Montana established a Home near Helena in 1909. It is now valued at \$100,000. An endowment fund of \$175,000 has been created and it fraternally cared for 21 adult guests at an operating expense of \$21,000. It proposes additional facilities at its Home and for that purpose lays a special building tax of \$1.00 on each of its members, in addition to the regular tax of \$1.00 per capita. They also have an additional Relief Fund of \$10,000 from which they disbursed \$1,100 to 8 worthy applicants.

#### NEBRASKA

Nebraska has two Homes for its dependents, one for adults where it cares for 38 guests, and another for orphans where it has 44 in charge. The valuation of its Homes is approximately \$200,000, and it has accumulated an endowment of \$112,500 in its Orphans Educational Fund. It also maintains a Relief Fund from a percentage of its Grand Lodge dues and fees, and distributed \$6,900 to its beneficiaries in residences of their own choosing. From a War Relief Fund of \$26,000 it further disbursed \$5,000 to 40 other worthy causes. Its charitable revenue is derived from \$1.75 per capita tax, initiation fees of \$15.00 and affiliation fees of \$10.00. The Grand Lodge appropriates \$50,000 for building an infirmary at the Home.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire has a Home established at Manchester in 1903, valued at \$30,000, which comfortably cares for 14 adult guests at an operating expense of \$14,500. This is partially sustained from an endowment of \$50,000. They further have a War Relief Fund of \$12,000, and a General Relief Fund of \$12,000 from which they disbursed some \$1,500 to worthy applicants. Charitable revenue is derived from a per capita tax of \$ .75, initiation fee of \$10.00, and an affiliation fee of \$10.00.

#### NEW JERSEY

New Jersey maintains a Home and Orphanage near Burlington, on a large farm, the property being valued at \$300,000. It there provides for 76 adults and 45 youthful guests. It has adequate hospital facilities for the sick and aged. The operating expense is given as \$67,500, and the Home has an endowment of \$70,000. Charitable revenue is derived from \$1.00 per capita and \$10.00 from each initiate.

#### NEW MEXICO

The three Grand Bodies of this jurisdiction approved a project for a Home, and will cooperate to raise the necessary funds. The Grand Lodge seems to report \$38,000 for this purpose. At Fort Bayard is now located the Government's largest hospital for tubercular soldiers. Their benevolence to the needy within their

borders has been almost beyond the limit of their resources. They report during the last year 100 cases of relief aggregating \$20,000.

#### NEW YORK

New York has a splendid Home and Hospital at Utica. It there cares for 320 adults and 202 children, with every necessary provision for their comfort and education. A splendid Memorial Hospital, with a capacity of 225 beds, has recently been dedicated. The annual operating expense of this Home and Hospital amounted to \$275,000 according to the last report. The valuation of this property approximates \$1,750,000. The Grand Lodge has accumulated a substantial endowment for this institution. The total of its various special funds is over \$800,000. Its revenue available for charitable purposes from all sources approximates \$350,000 a year. The Grand Lodge of New York further distributed \$20,000 to 100 beneficiaries outside of the Home. The foundation fund for a Free Masonic Hospital in the metropolitan district has reached \$90,000. A Sanitarium for Tubercular Patients is proposed in the famous Saranac Lake region. A survey finds 300 Masons, or members of their families, victims of the White Plague. The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons contributes \$30,000 for an Adirondack Tubercular Sanitarium, and the Grand Lodge takes charge of the project. The charitable revenue is derived from a per capita tax of \$ .75 and initiation fees of \$3.50. The activities carried on in different cities and districts render it impossible to make an adequate review of the total of Masonic charity in this jurisdiction.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina maintains a Home for orphan children at Oxford, where about 400 orphan children are housed and cared for. While the institution was established and is conducted under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, its guests are not confined to the orphans or relatives of Masons. This Orphans Home has always had the hearty support of all the people of the State, owing to the reputation it has ever maintained for the generous care and liberal education of its guests. It receives appropriations from the State funds to the amount of \$30,000 per year, and is liberally supported by the Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges. Its property is valued at \$700,000. North Carolina further has a Masonic and Eastern Star Home for old people, at Greensboro, where 42 adults are properly cared for in their declining years. This institution is valued at \$100,000, its operating expense being \$32,750. Charitable revenue is derived from a \$10.00 initiation fee. It has large funds for the higher education of its orphans, and others.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota follows the plan of disbursing its Grand Lodge Charity Fund through the medium of its constituent lodges. It has permanent funds of \$35,000 and last year shows a disbursement of \$2,150 to its dependents. It obtains revenue from a per capita tax of \$ .25 and an initiation fee of \$5.00.

## OHIO

Ohio has a Masonic Home on a valuable farm of 150 acres near Springfield. It is under the control of the Grand Lodge and is also supported by the Grand Commandery, Grand Chapter, and Grand Council. It cared for 147 adults and 80 children, according to the last report, at an operating expense of \$133,000, and a building fund of \$240,000. The present valuation of the Home would approximate \$400,000, but with valuable additions projected, this will soon reach the million-dollar mark. The corner stone for a Rickly Memorial Hospital was laid in June, 1922, at the Masonic Home at Springfield, which building, when completed and equipped, will represent an outlay of six or seven hundred thousand dollars. The Grand Lodge charitable revenue is \$1.00 per capita.

## OKLAHOMA

In 1910 Oklahoma converted the old Indian Reservation school at Darlington, with buildings and 674 acres of land, into a Masonic Home. The realty value was estimated at some \$200,000, which it cleared off and, in addition, raised an endowment fund of \$230,000. For the better care and schooling of its orphan children the Home was removed to Guthrie last year, and a new group of buildings erected to accommodate its guests. At the last report these were 23 adults and 105 children, who were cared for at an operating expense of \$42,000. An endowment and building fund of \$600,000 made the removal project perfectly feasible. At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge the total valuation of their holdings approximated \$700,000. Since that time they have sold 175 acres of the Darlington property, including the buildings, to the State of Oklahoma for \$210,000, still retaining the ownership of some 500 acres. It has also contributed \$15,000 to 79 beneficiaries outside the Home, from a Grand Lodge fund established for that purpose. The charitable revenue is derived from a per capita tax of \$1.50, one dollar for each degree conferred, and \$5.00 to the building fund from each initiate.

## OREGON

Oregon has very recently opened their Masonic Home, \$200,000 having been raised for that purpose by special contributions from the Craft, including \$40,000 contributed by the Order of the Eastern Star. Fourteen guests are at present established in the Home, the total value of which is \$275,000. They have an endowment fund of \$220,000, including \$150,000 in an Educational Fund which assists in the education of 50 children. Charitable revenue accrues from \$1.00 dues and \$5.00 initiation and affiliation fees.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania maintains several Homes and hospitals and is the Trustee for fifteen separate funds for charitable purposes. The Grand Lodge Home at Elizabethtown, established in 1913, will accommodate 700 when fully completed, and will be the largest Masonic Home in the world. At last report there were 300 adults and 50 children in this Home. The Broad Street Home and El-

Elizabethtown, established in 1913, will accommodate 700 when completed, and will be the largest Masonic Home in the world. At last report there were 300 adults and 50 children in this Home. The Broad Street Home and Elkins Orphanage for Girls are known as the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania and are under the same corporate management. The valuation of the property devoted to benevolent purposes by the Masons of Pennsylvania is well over \$2,000,000. The endowment and trust fundments are being carried on at the Grand Lodge Home at Elizabethtown largely provided by special bequests. The Philadelphia Masons recently completed and turned over to Grand Lodge another unit of the Freemasons Memorial Hospital at Philadelphia, building and equipment being valued at \$320,000. The Grand Lodge further disbursed \$13,000 to 50 applicants outside of these institutions. The charitable revenue is derived from \$20.00 initiation fees, \$20.00 affiliation fees, direct appropriations from the Grand Lodge, and investment income.

#### RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island has always worked out its charitable activities under the direct supervision of its constituent lodges. A Grand Lodge fund is provided to supplement and equalize contributions when necessary. A fund for a Masonic Home has been lately inaugurated and \$25,000 accumulated.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina has a Grand Charity Fund of \$135,000, and distributed \$21,386 to 138 beneficiaries, according to its last report. Charitable revenue is derived from a \$1.00 per capita tax. It is contemplating a Masonic Home or Sanitarium, and accumulating a fund for that purpose.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota maintains a Grand Charity Fund reported at \$88,000. Its distributions, according to the last report, were \$2,200 to 14 beneficiaries.

#### TENNESSEE

Tennessee established a Widows' and Orphans' Home at Nashville in 1892, and has also provided an Old Masons Home. Its properties are valued at \$300,000 with endowment funds of \$200,000. It cares for 75 adults and 215 children, with hospital attendance, at an operating expense of \$70,000. It also disbursed \$1,000 to beneficiaries outside of its Home. A special tax of \$1.00 per capita annually for the next five years has been recently adopted, to provide for adequate income and betterments. Dues for charity are \$2.00; fees for the degrees \$12.00, and affiliation fee \$2.50.

#### TEXAS

Texas has two Homes, one located at Fort Worth, which is a Home and School for Orphan Children, located on 200 acres of land, with a valuation of \$600,000, where it cares for 314 children



and 35 widows. The Home for Aged Masons, established in 1911 at Arlington, is under the management and control of the Royal Arch Grand Chapter, and entertains over 100 guests, with hospital care for 20 of them. Their charitable revenue is derived from \$1.25 dues and \$10.00 initiation fee. A special building assessment of \$5.00 per member, extending over several years, has just been levied.

#### VERMONT

Vermont has a permanent charity fund of \$35,000. It calls for relief seem to be few, being supplied to beneficiaries last year. It collects \$ .50 dues and \$3.00 initiation fees for charity.

#### VIRGINIA

Virginia established a Masonic Orphanage near Richmond in 1890 on a tract of 65 acres. The plant is valued at \$250,000. It has an endowment fund of \$36,000 and it cared for 133 children, according to its last report, at an operating expense of \$44,600. Virginia further distributed \$6,000 among 31 needy applicants. Charitable revenue is derived from \$1.00 dues and a special tax of \$1.00.

#### WASHINGTON

Washington opened a Masonic and Eastern Star Home at Puyallup in 1914, which property is valued at \$100,000, and it enjoys an endowment from bequests, of \$150,000. It cared for 46 adult guests at a net operating expense of 19,000, according to its last report. It further distributed \$7,500 to 25 applicants, and has permanent relief funds of \$25,000. Revenue for charity is derived from \$ .50 dues and \$10.00 initiation and affiliation fees.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia has just built a new Home for Masons' Widows and Orphans at Parkersburg. The present investment is apparently \$220,000 and an endowment fund of \$200,000 has been accumulated. It has a permanent relief fund of \$28,000, and assisted 7 cases to the extent of \$1,000. Revenues are derived from \$ .50 per capita taxes, \$10.00 initiation fee, and a \$2.00 special building tax.

#### WISCONSIN

Wisconsin has recently taken over the Masonic Home at Dousman, formerly in charge of the Wisconsin Consistory. This is a splendid tract of 319 acres, with practical farm buildings and is used as a Home for limited number of adults. They report last year 11 guests cared for at a net expense of \$9,000. The new Home when completed will represent an investment of more than \$250,000. The generosity of Brother W. A. Van Brunt provides the Home with an endowment fund of \$200,000. Ample resources for its future are assured. The Order of the Eastern Star proposes to erect a Hospital in connection with this Home. Grand Lodge dues for charity are \$ .50 per capita.



## WYOMING

Wyoming maintains a permanent charity fund of \$25,000. Its distributions seem to be \$1,200 to 7 beneficiaries, according to its last report. Grand Lodge dues for charity are \$0.50 per capita.

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The foregoing notes are gleaned from a scrutiny of Grand Lodge Proceedings available in July, 1923.

Arizona, the District of Columbia, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin have awakened to the fact that Masonic Sanitaria or Hospitals are an absolute necessity to properly care for many cases brought to their attention.

## ALABAMA—1922

The task is well under way. The Fraternal Correspondent, who is doing the work of Reviewer for the Grand Lodge of North Carolina for the first time, has read and reread the Proceedings of all of the Grand Lodges that have been sent him by Grand Secretary Willson, finishing up after midnight last night with such Spanish as he had at his command, on Cuba; he has arranged the books alphabetically; he has looked over the available information concerning Grand Lodges not recognized by North Carolina; he read a couple of letters from the printer asking for copy at once if we are to get the Reviews printed before Grand Lodge meets; and he has now sat down before his faithful Remington.

The task looks larger as it greets him from this slant. He had thought there might be no more work than was found in the Proceedings of the several Grand Chapters and Grand Commanderies, which he has been studying for the past two years; but he finds this to be an under-estimate. But the new friends whom he has met in the several Grand Lodge books are pleasant friends, tried and true Masons, big thinkers, fine fellows all, with the fewest exceptions; and he is glad to know them. Being only a plain Mason, and not a Famous Person; or a Celebrated Antiquity, as somebody called the Past Grands; or invested with honorary appendages, or anything of that sort, he has not had the opportunity to meet personally these Great Masons of whom he has read and of whom he now is going to write—and he wishes he did know them. If he did, he would have for these writing what the *literati* have called the "living background."

When this scribe was a college student, he had to sit on the front pew at chapel, because he was so unfortunate as to have a name beginning with the first letter of the alphabet. It is for this reason, too that the Grand Lodge of Alabama is to be the first to receive our attention, and not at all because of the Latin adage which our English advocate Edmund Burke once quoted, "*Experimentum in corpore vili*," we hasten to assure our friends to the south.

The 102nd Annual was held in Montgomery, beginning December 6th, 1922. We are pained to note that the wife of the Deputy Grand Master was ill, and that her death was announced before the sessions closed.

We like the tone of the Grand Master's address, and the spirit of his work; if every Mason would strive as he did to keep Masonry's standards high, ours would be a different institution.

This Brother is not afraid to invoke Masonry in the task of raising educational standards, as we see from the following:

Masonry is always ready to lend its aid to any movement that will advance the cause of education, and is more especially concerned in the success and upbuilding of those institutions in our state, which are engaged in fitting our own boys and girls for the duties of life. A movement is now on foot to induce the coming legislature to take such measures as will enable those in charge of it to put the Alabama Girls' Industrial School at Montevallo among the Grade "A" Schools. I recommend that this Grand Lodge pass appropriate resolutions endorsing this movement and urging the legislature of Alabama to enact such laws as will secure this purpose.

The Committee went against him in this, but the Grand Lodge sustained him. We cannot see how this could be construed as political meddling, and we believe many Grand Lodges could advance the cause of public education in many ways, if they would. To keep the record straight, let the critic know that we view with utter disgust all efforts to pervert our institution to political ends, directly or indirectly. But, being consistent, and having done what we could for the Towner-Sterling Bill both in the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and out of it, we add a consistent Methodist "Amen" to the following:

At the last communication of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, a resolution was adopted approving the Towner-Sterling Bill and requesting all Masons throughout the State to use their influence to secure the passage of said bill. This bill has not passed Congress. The influence of those opposed to public education has kept it in the background and we must use our every influence to secure its passage at this session of Congress.

We cannot devote too much time to the cause of education and especially to our great public school system.

Our public schools, controlled by the State, freed from private, clerical or ecclesiastical influences, become the great melting pot wherein the children of all nationalities gather together. Here, freed from ignorance, prejudice and superstition, their minds begin to awaken, unfold and broaden, and old credulities and superstitions are cast aside. Here old fallacies and notions brought from a foreign land as to the divine right of kings or as to ecclesiastical power are abandoned. Here a new view of liberty and freedom is imparted and a new—an American—citizenship is created.

Education is the watchword of Masonry, and every Mason should interest himself in all things that go to promote education. He must oppose all influences, be they ecclesiastical or otherwise (especially by his ballot) that antagonize or oppose our great public school system.

Then let us labor until every hamlet and village may have its school house; until every child may have within his reach at least a common school education; until every child, regardless of race, creed or condition, be required to attend our public schools until they shall have passed the grammar grades. I recommend that the Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodges exert every influence possible to secure the passage of this important measure, the Towner-Sterling bill, now pending. This is Educational Week. Let us do something worth while.

And the following is commended to the attention of those whose attitude toward the Order of the Eastern Star is that of "Laissez faire":

It was my privilege to visit the General Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star held at Washington, D. C., Nov. 12-19. While the Order of the Eastern Star is no part of our honorable institution, yet it is related by the dearest ties, and the service this great Order is rendering to humanity should receive the commendation of all good Masons. The 17th triennial session of the General Grand Chapter was interesting from beginning to end, and I left the convention hall feeling well repaid for my visit.

It was also my pleasure to attend the session of the Grand Chapter of Alabama, November 21-22nd. This Order is making wonderful strides in Alabama, and I desire to express my appreciation to this noble band of women for the good work they are doing, especially for the Masonic Home. They are contributing with all their might to the Home and the supply of the necessities of life that they are sending to the Home is as constant as its needs. It was my pleasure on November 22nd to accept on behalf of the Grand Lodge a \$35,000.00 building donated to the Home by the Order of the Eastern Star, and I recommend that the Grand Lodge in some measure

express our deep appreciation for their liberality and loving kindness.

By no means the least interesting portion of this address that was dealing with the life of General Harrison, a gentleman of the Old South, a Past Grand Master now gone to his reward.

The keynote of the year's Annual Meeting seems to have been, "Make Masonry Universal if Possible." We notice that the Grand Lodge received at this time the report of Past Grand Master Oliver Day Street, who had for four years been working on the problem of Grand Lodges Not Recognized, and who, as Chairman of his Committee, recommended recognition of the following:

1. The Grand Orient of Brazil, at Rio de Janiero.
2. The Grand Lodge of Peru, at Lima.
3. The Grand Lodge of Ecuador, at Guayaquil.
4. The Grand Lodge of Honduras, at Tegucigal.
5. The Grand Lodge of Czecho-Slovakia, at Prague.
6. The Supreme Council at Luxemburg.
7. Also a resolution expressing sympathy for the Masons of Hungary.

We note that the Grand Lodge adopted the recommendations.

We find the most interesting part of the volume to be that which contains the results of Brother Street's labors of investigation into the worthiness of recognition of the several Grand Lodges of Europe and of South and Central America. Our remark concerning this is, we imagine, the same that others will make; we may not agree with his conclusions, but this fact makes us no less grateful to him for this great document. It should be read by every Masonic student. We wonder whether every statement made to him by the Grand Lodges seeking recognition, is correct.

The Grand Orient of France was recognized;—this while knowing that this body requires neither obligation on the Volume of Sacred Law nor belief in God. Brother Street asserts that neither of these was necessary in the Masonry of 1717—and he apparently proves his claim. But we believe they are necessary in the Masonry of 1923, or else something else will have to take Masonry's lofty place, made lofty by these two fundamentals more than by any other things. We think this action was caused by too much of the influence of

World-war days, and will do no good.

We are interested in the Masonic Home report, and observe that their guests include 68 old people and 278 children. What a blessing this Home is!

The oration of the occasion was by Past Grand Master George Fleming Moore, former head of the Mother Council of the World of the Thirty-Third degree. Being extemporaneous, it could not be prepared for printing.

We believe it will be stimulating to our Tarheel readers to obtain Brother Street's viewpoint, in the matter of "World-wide Masonry," from the following extracts from an address of his on that subject:

If we draw a line on those who, we think, engage in politics, let us imagine, if we can, what the Masonic fraternity of the United States would do if some party were to arise in this country which openly declared against free speech, freedom of the press, freedom of thought, freedom of conscience, and in favor of domination of the state by the church. If Masonry did not fight such propositions it should perish, yet these are precisely the propositions which confront Masonry in France, Belgium, Spain, Italy and in all South and Central American nations, not to mention Mexico and numerous other countries. There are certain great fundamental political questions which Masonry always and everywhere has professed and for which, if it is not willing to fight, it is not worthy to exist.

A little serious investigation might disclose that the political activities of the Masonries which we condemn in other countries is no more than precisely what we ought and would do under the same circumstances.

Grand Lodges of so-called Ancient Craft origin often refuse to recognize those of Scottish Rite origin, because no one has ever been able to give a convincing account of the regularity of origin of Scottish Rite Masonry. But it should be remembered that, though we can carry the history of Ancient Craft Masonry nearly a hundred years further back than we can that of the Scottish Rite, yet the regularity of the origin of modern Ancient Craft Masonry can no more be shown than can that of the Scottish Rite. There are at least plausible grounds for belief that the Scottish Rite is but a development from the Ancient Craft. Possibly by getting together and talking it over, the Scottish Rite Supreme Councils and Scottish Rite Masons generally might be convinced of the wisdom of adopting the plan so successfully adopted in the United States, England and some other countries of not interfering with the first three or Symbolic degrees but leaving them to the exclusive jurisdiction of Grand Lodges.



One may ask, "Is Masonic universality desirable; will it be productive of any benefits or advantages?" To ask this question is to challenge the value of Freemasonry altogether, to question whether it is worth while at all, for if it is good for one man it is good for all men, and if it is not good for all it is worthless for any. It also denies the truism that "In union is strength." I believe no intelligent Mason can be found who will deny the desirability of a world-wide fraternity teaching and practicing the doctrines we profess.

I am well aware that some brothers will raise their hands in horror and say that I am suggesting a Universal Grand Lodge. That cry has killed every movement for Masonic solidarity that has ever been suggested, but this scare-crow has long enough prevented co-operation among Masons. I am as much opposed to a General, or Supreme, or Universal Grand Lodge as are these brethren, but I can see the difference between such a body and one convened merely for conference and discussion.

Finally, we must rid ourselves of the self-righteous idea that by having any communication or association with Masons, or Masonic bodies not already recognized as regular, we render ourselves unclean. We will not be hurt Masonically, socially or morally by meeting and discussing Masonry with men whom we may never recognize as Masons.

If the dream of Universal Masonry is ever to be realized a beginning must be made. Brethren and Masonic bodies must be found of sufficient vision to take the lead and of sufficient perseverance and courage to keep the movement moving. We believe that a few years of effort along the lines we have indicated would result in a much better understanding among the Masonic bodies of the world.

#### ALBERTA—1923

We like to read the proceedings of the Canadian Masonic bodies—these good brethren do things so thoroughly, and with such evident respect for the real principles of Masonry and the dignity of the institution, that we must admire them. The Grand Lodge of Alberta is comparatively young—this is the eighteenth Annual Communication of which we are reading—and yet its grasp on the fundamentals—the Landmarks, if you please,—is superb. We do not find any lack of understanding of what we stand for or strive for, but much of the most genuine of Masonry.

When hard times prevail, the condition of the Grand Lodges is likely to reveal it. For instance, we read:

Our membership is approximately twelve thousand as of this date, a phenomenal growth during the short period of our existence. There is an evident falling off in the number of those seeking admission to our Order. This is doubtless accounted for in part by the undoubted financial stringency and period of enforced thrift through which we have been passing in this Province during the past few years, and also perhaps from the circumstances that during the first few years following the cessation of war the number of applications was unusually high. Membership in our fraternity is in one sense a luxury, for it is neither a benefit insurance corporation nor is it a charitable organization. This very consideration tends to show that the quality and calibre of our new members are good and that men are spontaneously joining the Lodge from a favorable opinion preconceived of an institution which stands four-square for deeply-rooted principles about which there is no secrecy and welds together men of brain and brawn, to stabilize conditions in these somewhat unsettled times. It is just that stability which makes men confident of life, liberty and property and the true pursuit and possession of happiness in this land of settled government and safe homes. Such stability we should be determined at all times to maintain.

#### We echo the following sentiment:

The lodges in the rural districts are a great boon socially and morally to the localities in which they are situated. A new country such as Alberta, which is being populated with many people of different tongues and habits is being moulded to a great degree by the influence of these lodges, and I believe where a Masonic lodge can be started and maintained in these districts, they should be given all encouragement. I would suggest that whenever a brother from city lodges is near any lodge in the country districts, that he would make it a point to visit them and by so doing he will encourage and carry to them the good will and high appreciation the city lodges have of the excellent work that they are performing. The city lodges, which are part of Districts No. 3, No. 10 and No. 12 have carried out a very outstanding feature this year. The sitting masters of the twelve lodges have been going from one lodge to another and filling the chairs and exemplifying the different degrees. They have had meetings in a number of the lodges so far and the attendance and enthusiasm is very marked. This, to my mind, is good for Masonry and brings Masons of different lodges into closer relationship and has a good influence in making the work uniform throughout the city.

We think that some of our country lodges might well succumb to the inevitable and merge with nearby lodges that are really growing; but there are others of them that certainly have a great field of usefulness.

We are not of the species called by Dr. Kuhn the "King Solomon Mason"; but we confess that we do enjoy unraveling contradictions, and we therefore read the following with much interest, concerning our great legend:

You ask where do we find the story of Hiram Abiff as the historical individual, as an actual living man? My answer is you will find the story in the first and most important of all Masonic text books, the volume of the Sacred Law. Ah, but you say I have read the story of the building of the Temple and I remember Hiram, but I do not remember Hiram Abiff. Which was the individual who is entitled to bear that name? If you will turn in your leisure moments to the second book of Chronicles, in the fourth chapter and in the sixteenth verse you will read this: "The pots also, and the shovels, and the fleshhooks, and all the instruments thereof, did Hiram his father make to King Solomon for the house of the Lord of bright brass." You will notice the words "Hiram, his father." That word "his father" has been translated into English, but if it had been left in the Hebrew original and not translated, it would have read "Hiram Abiff." In the German translation of the Bible which was prepared under the direction of Martin Luther, the word "his father" is not translated and in this sentence it appears in the German as "Hiram Abiff," but in the English translation which started with Wycliffe and Tyndale, and then came on down to our authorized version, it has been translated "Hiram his father." Now do you see what that means? It means that the tradition of Freemasonry with the name of Hiram Abiff as the central Masonic figure, antedates the first translation of the English Bible, which took place over five hundred years ago; one of the curious coincidences which you will find all through the ritual and ceremonial, which tends to establish the genuine antiquity of a good deal of what we have to-day.

Having established that fact another question arises. We read in the Bible that Hiram was present at the dedication of the Temple after its completion, whereas in our Masonic story we are told that he was slain before completion of the Temple and now there arises something rather curious. They refer to two different men. The first man, the master architect, was sent at the beginning of the erection of the Temple. This man was a son of a woman of the daughters of Dan. The second man, a widow's son, the son of a woman of the

tribe of Naphtali, near the completion of the Temple, was sent for in haste and fetched out of Tyre in order that he might be able to complete the work which had been left undone by the first man. Rabbi Ben Ezra, who speaks with the authority of a Hebrew scholar, goes further and points out that the two names are different names in Hebrew; that the name of the first man is spelt and pronounced in Hebrew differently to the name of the second. Thus we have a confirmation of our Masonic tradition, of the story of the tragedy which ended for the time being the work on the temple. We do not find that the sacred Scriptures contradict, but rather in a most peculiar and striking way, confirm the idea that Hiram Abiff, the master architect of the Temple, was slain before its completion.

And we think the following discussion of the Lost Word is very excellent:

Then there is another allegory—the allegory of the substituted word. You entered the Lodge seeking a knowledge of Divine truth. You sought it diligently under the symbolism of light. You sought it painfully and toilsomely up the winding stair of the path of knowledge. You went down into the very Valley of the Shadow of Death and your search was rewarded with only a substitute. Again you will notice that the explanation as given in our ritual is inadequate. The word really was not lost. According to the story it was known to three. One died, but the other two still knew it. It would have been much easier for King Solomon to have taken another man into the triumvirate and communicated the secrets to him than to devise a whole new series of signs. The Word was not lost because it had never been found. Not in this life may any man attain to a full knowledge of the Divine. The best which he may hope for is a substitute, imperfect, and so we have that final climax of the substituted word instead of that which we have sought for diligently and earnestly during the three different degrees.

All of the above is from the excellent address of Bro. Walter L. Stockwell, of North Dakota, to whose address also we are indebted for the following discussion of the Service Association:

Why, they said our organization was such that it was impossible for the Government of the United States to deal with forty-nine different kinds of Freemasonry, and our Government was right—forty-nine different Grand Lodges in America. That sort of thing gave to some of our Masonic leaders a little bit of a shock, yes, it was more than a little bit of a shock; it brought

us to our senses, and we started out to find a way whereby we could mobilize the American Masonry, yet leave to the Grand Jurisdictions all of their sovereignty and all of their prerogatives and jurisdiction. Out of this crisis was born the Masonic Service Assocation of the United States, which now includes in its membership nearly forty of the Grand Lodges of America. There are a few, as you will understand, who still see the "bogey" of the super Grand Lodge, of the national Grand Lodge and all of that in this new venture, but they are coming slowly but surely to understand that the only thing we are trying to do, is to bring Masonry into action, to make Masonry a more potent factor in working for the highest welfare of our great country.

It is at least interesting to note the wide divergences of practice among the several Grand Lodges: we know of some which forbid their subordinate lodges to incorporate themselves, while we read in this book of the following practice in Alberta:

During the year only two Lodges of this Jurisdiction took occasion to become bodies corporate under the provisions of the statute law authorizing the incorporation of subordinate Lodges. The procedure leading to incorporation is very simple and inexpensive. There is no necessity for engaging legal assistance as these matters can be very expeditiously handled by the officers of the Lodges, assisted, if need be, by the guidance and direction of the Grand Secretary. The advantages of incorporation are obvious in connection with property rights which may be acquired by the Lodge, and I heartily recommend such subordnate Lodges as have not taken this step to give it their early consideration.

We note that the Correspondence is by S. Y. Taylor, P. G. M., and is well done. He does not review North Carolina.

We clip the following from the Proceedings of Manitoba:

'A builder builded a temple,  
He wrought it with grace and skill—  
Pillars and groins and arches  
All fashioned to work his will.  
And men said, as they saw its beauty,  
"It shall never know decay.  
Great is thy skill, oh builder,  
Thy fame shall endure for aye."

'A mother builded a temple  
With loving and infinite care,  
Planning each arch with patience,

Laying each stone with prayer.  
None praised her unceasing efforts,  
None knew of her wondrous plan,  
For the temple the mother (teacher) builded  
Was unseen by the eyes of Man.

'Gone is the builder's temple—  
Crumbled in the dust;  
Low lies each stately pillar,  
Food for consuming rust.  
But the temple the mother builded  
Will last while ages roll,  
For that beautiful unseen temple  
Was a child's immortal soul.'"

### ARIZONA—1923

The forty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arizona was rendered especially noteworthy by the presence of several distinguished visitors; among these we find Sir Gilbert Parker, who is described as "Baronet, Past Master and Past Senior Grand Deacon of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of England, and also Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the M. W. Grand Lodge of England."

Other distinguished visitors were:

M. W. Bro. William Frederick Kuhn, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri, and

M. W. Bro. Francis E. Lester, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Mexico, and

Bro. Charles A. Conover, General Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States of America.

We find that the volume opens with a likeness of Grand Master Louis G. Moyers, presiding. It is further illustrated by a picture of Sir Gilbert Parker. The reason for the presence of this eminent nobleman is not revealed.

Business conditions as well as the condition of Masonry, are revealed in the following:

Reports to the Grand Secretary from the various subordinate lodges show with few exceptions substantial gains in membership, with a net gain of 250 in the state. This is less than 50 per cent of our net gain a year ago and is no doubt due to continued business depression throughout the state. One new lodge has been formed and present indications point to at least two more petitions for Dispensations being received in the near future.



Lodge attendance has kept well up to the average, as evidenced by the Tyler's Register in the majority of inspections that I have made, and taken as a whole I believe the general condition of Masonry throughout the state is healthy and satisfactory.

A novel use of a Masonic Club is revealed in the Grand Master's Address, in the following instance in which some brethren were denied a dispensation by him:

On my advice, however, the brethren have organized a Club and in a report received from them a few days ago I am informed that they are having interesting and successful meetings and are looking hopefully forward to the time when a Dispensation will be granted them to form and open a lodge as they desire. This matter I refer to my successor for such action as in his wisdom seems best. There is no doubt in my mind that these brethren would give faithful and loyal service to the lodge if one was established there and do all in their power to make it a success, the all-important question is what those who come after them will do, for it is a lamentable fact that they have not a very inviting field to draw from so far as numbers and a supporting membership are concerned.

The Grand Master reports that he visited all of his lodges, of which we find from Grand Secretary George J. Roskrue's Report that there are thirty-two, with a membership of 5140. Of his decisions, we quote two:

Ques. 6. Can a man who has received the first degree in Masonry and who is married to a woman of questionable character be stopped from advancement on this excuse alone?

Ans. No. The time to stop him was at the ballot box when his petition for the degrees was balloted upon.

Ques. 7. Is a man who is afflicted with a severe case of stammering, or stuttering as it is commonly called, disqualified for the degrees of Masonry?

Ans. No. Stammering or stuttering is not considered a physical defect to the extent of disqualifying a man for membership provided he can learn and pass a satisfactory examination in the several degrees.

The Committee declared his answer about the first man misleading, as it certainly was; he can be stopped by calling for a ballot at any time. We think he did not answer the real question, however; nor did the Committee: it is this; is the fact that man married a woman of questionable character sufficient "excuse" to prevent advancement? We think a man's wife's char-

acter is ere long going to shape his destiny, and his ideals, and his character to some extent, too.

We don't think we have read a question about a stammering petitioner before. The Grand Master is a disciple of the school that see no good in the "fetish of physical perfection"; but his Committee did not lean toward his views.

He looks with approval on Student Loan Funds in some of the Grand Jurisdictions, and recommends the same for Arizona. Good for him!

Concerning the twenty or more "Study Clubs" throughout the state, the Committee on Education and Study Clubs (isn't that a heavy name, though!) sent out a letter, from which we quote:

The use of the "Builder" as a text book seems to be generally adopted, and satisfactory. From the bound volumes of the "Builder" with its cross indexes any member will be able to get good material on most any Masonic subject.

A question box is being used extensively, with good results. Especially does this prove helpful in giving certain members a definite part, when otherwise they would not be active. Also the Bulletins of the Masonic Service Association, or rather talks based upon the Bulletins have been used with splendid results in practically all the Clubs.

It seems before the formation of a Club some of the members shy at the name, "Study Club." However, such prejudice disappears after attendance. In this respect it seems advisable to make the meetings semi-social and informal, occasionally working in an entertainment number, and something in the way of refreshments.

We find that the Grand Lodge makes the Grand Treasurer's Bond \$100,000.00. We think this is a record. The premium is to be \$200.00. They are going to keep him from running away with half, at least, of that \$188,975.95 in cash and securities that he keeps for them. He gets no salary. Neither does the Grand Master, of course; but they gave him \$250.00 to make visits outside the state, which we suspect he therefore does; we should do so under the circumstances.

The Proceedings of the Past Grand Master's Association occupies the place usually allotted to the Foreign Correspondence. They have a committee to write this for the new year; but if they had such last year, it did not function.

## ARKANSAS—1922

The volume of Proceedings of the eighty-first Annual Communication begins with an account of the laying of the corner-stone of the Albert Pike Memorial Temple in Little Rock, Bro. Alva Adams being the Orator and Bro. Hempstead the Poet.

The Grand Master, Leonidas Kirby, in his address, has this to say about those who impede the public schools:

Permit no man nor set of men to interfere with or ruin our schools, and thus leave us without leaders in the future, impede our progress and make our country to compare with Mexico which has as good a constitution and laws perhaps as any other country, but a people uneducated and not prepared to maintain their rights against those who might oppress them.

When a great Masonic Temple is erected, we wonder how it is financed; and as to the financing of the one in Little Rock, we find the following, which is not entirely a bad plan, though we wonder why it was not preferable to issue to the Grand Lodge stock in a corporation:

December 12, 1921, signed contract between Scottish Rite Freemasons of Valley of Little Rock, Arkansas, and the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of Arkansas wherein the Grand Lodge loaned Seventy-five Thousand Dollars at Six per cent interest to the Scottish Rite, the interest to pay rent for building to be erected by the Scottish Rite for the use and benefit of the said Grand Lodge. The said contract to be in force for Fifty Years unless sooner cancelled in the manner stated in the full contract of which this statement is only a synopsis.

We read the following with joy; first, because the Grand Master, by the faithful John Henry Sedan's aid could do so much visiting; and also because those Masons in Garfield could and did get the schoolhouse built:

November 3, 1922, dedicated the hall of Garfield Lodge, No. 480, at Garfield. Went to Garfield in Brother Sugg's Ford Sedan and returned the same night. The hall is an extra good and commodious building for a small town and, in this connection, they have a fine new school building of which the Masons are very proud on account of its erection being due in a great measure to the efforts of the fraternity.

These people are filled with educational zeal; we find them amending their law to permit lodges to rent

their halls in case of fires, to schools; and a committee was appointed to get funds to build a dormitory at the state University.

We find that the Grand Lodge is invited to see the DeMolay degrees; and that the Eastern Star ladies were invited to hear the Grand Orator's address. What would Kansas and Pennsylvania think of those acts? Or of the following tribute to the heroines of the Eastern Stars by the Grand Orator?

Let us endeavor to put forth a more determined effort, as Masons, to plant the glorious truths of this ancient and honorable institution upon the minds of the young, to the end that they may grow and bring bigger and better men into the order. Let us express the hope that, aided by this matchless band of women that compose the Eastern Star, we shall be effective in our labors; Electa shall teach them loyalty to truth. They shall learn fidelity to convictions from Ada, who in the morning of life surrendered to the grave the brightest hopes, that she might prove faithful to her convictions of right and preserve her father's honor. The constancy of the humble gleaner, Ruth, shall teach them that there is loveliness among the lowly, and that in every station of life we should be faithful to the demands of honor and justice. When sore bereavement shall cast them into the valley of sorrow, they shall see Martha beside the grave of her brother, inspired with trustful hope and faith of immortal life.

We find the following, approved, from the Foreign Correspondence Committee Report:

In making the following recommendations of recognition, we feel that we should extend the right hand of fellowship and brotherly love to any regularly organized and constituted Grand Lodge which has for its foundation a belief in God and which does not waive or give to any other so-called Masonic body any Jurisdiction whatever over the three symbolic degrees.

We therefore recommend that this Grand Lodge extend fraternal greetings and recognition to the following bodies:

Sovereign Grand Lodge, Symbolic Degrees, State of Honduras.

Grand Lodge Republic Argentina.

Grand Logia "Cuscatlan," Del Estado De El Salvador.

Grand Logia De La Republica De Columbia.

While the reason for the recognition is not given, in its absence we are not in entire agreement.

Brother Forby, Chairman, quotes the following excellent sentiment from Brother Louis Block of Iowa:

"Why is it so many Masons continue to think that Masonry was not only brought into being, but continues to exist, for the sake of the ritual and for that alone? All they seem to talk about, or think about, or care about, is 'getting the work.' In their effort to become perfect in the letter of the ritual they would fain memorize the punctuation marks if that were possible. Among them that man is the best Mason who comes nearest a phonograph in the perfection of his word memory. All too few of them make much, if any, effort to understand the spirit of the ritual or to let that spirit have its perfect work in their thoughts and lives. Ask one of these what a certain part or phrase of the ritual *means*, and he is not only at a loss to know, but even wonders what is the matter with you, that you should think it really had a meaning, or that he ought to know that meaning. He has accurately committed his lines, repeated them without a misake, and for him that's enough. And if he can say them with fewer errors than you can, he thinks himself a better Mason than you are—despite the fact that he has little or no idea what those words mean.

And the report closes with E. A. Guest's poem:

#### MYSELF

I have to live with myself, and so  
I want to be fit for myself to know.  
I want to be able, as the days go by,  
Always to look myself straight in the eye;  
I don't want to stand with the setting sun,  
And hate myself for the things I've done.

I don't want to keep on a closet shelf  
A lot of secrets about myself,  
And fool myself, as I come and go,  
Into thinking that nobody else will know  
The kind of man I really am;  
I don't want to dress up myself in sham.

I want to go out with my head erect,  
I want to deserve all men's respect;  
But here in the struggle for fame and pelf  
I want to be able to like myself.  
I don't want to look at myself and know  
That I'm bluster and bluff and empty show.

I can never hide myself from me;  
I see what others may see;  
I know what others may know;  
I never can fool myself, and so,  
Whatever happens I want to be  
Self-respecting and conscience-free.



We fail to find any reviews of other jurisdictions.

In a Missouri volume we find the following excellent Masonic sermon, quoted from an Arkansas volume of 1921, perhaps by Dr. Eggleston, of Virginia, which we wish every Mason might read:

Your Grand Master belongs to the various so-called Higher Degrees and has no objection to them, but rather feels that any Mason who can afford to do so, and is well versed in the knowledge of the Symbolic Degrees, should get all he can; but he does feel that a person who joins every branch of the Institution merely to wear jewelry is not benefiting himself. Visiting a certain lodge your Grand Master found the Worshipful Master much troubled because he had a visitor who could not prove himself. At the request of the Worshipful Master, your servant went to the Committee room and found a brother taking a cigarette from a silver case upon which was enameled the Square and Compass. We remarked, "That is a nice case." The visitor replied: "It cost me seven dollars; I bought it when I took the Third Degree. I paid forty dollars for the Degrees." Question after question was asked, and no answer could he give that would prove he had received anything for his forty-seven dollars. We noticed a pair of cuff buttons, on each was a Keystone. We were informed they cost fifteen dollars and he had purchased them when he was made a Royal Arch Mason, and further enlightened us that the Chapter Degrees had set him back twenty-five dollars. Seeing a beautiful Knights Templar Charm, your servant discovered that this charm together with the Commandery Degrees had cost two hundred and fifty dollars more. Commenting upon a ring the visitor displayed, as he lighted his cigarette, brought forth the information that this ring and the Scottish Rite Degrees had separated the visitor from three hundred American dollars, and yet he could not work his way into a Blue Lodge. Seeing a button on his coat, we asked: "How much did that cost you?" With a face lighted up with a smile the decorated brother replied: "My wife gave me that when I joined the Shrine, but I paid seventy-eight dollars for the Degree, which included the Fez." We were glad to learn that the good brother had at least one piece of jewelry that cost him nothing, but the brother continued: "The Shrine is the playground of Masonry, and I am glad that I have all there is in Masonry and am at the top."

Poor deluded man! He had paid seven hundred and fifteen dollars to get all there was in Masonry—he remembered that, but not a word of the Ritual, not a beauty, not a lesson. For his seven hundred and fifteen dollars he had gotten nothing. Money will not purchase the beauties of our Mysteries. They must come through the heart and mind and not through the purse. Before



you can see all the gems and beauties of our beloved Order revealed in their grandeur, you must have a vision.

Columbus was not the only man who stood upon the seashore and gazed toward the west; but he alone had a vision. The others saw only the horizon. Columbus saw beyond a land which proved to be America.

Beethoven lived amidst the same environments as his fellow-musicians; breathed the same atmosphere, yet his ear alone caught the immortal strains of the "Moonlight Sonata."

We see in marble only rough stone, yet the sculptor sees in that same rough stone the vision of an angel, and with his mallet and chisel, reveals it to the world.

The great Shakespeare said: "Money is the slave to thousands," yet it will not purchase for you love, happiness or immortality. It will not give you a single lasting pleasure; it will not buy for anyone the grand character and perfect manhood which Masonry endeavors to build. You must first have the vision, and then to get all there is in Masonry, you must study its Ritual, search for its ideals, live its wonderful teachings, become thoroughly imbued with its spirit so that you will reflect its beauties upon all with whom you come in contact; overcome and subdue your passions, render service to your fellow-man, give your best to our Heavenly Father, and then when your days on earth are over and you will make that journey to the foreign country from which no one has ever returned, you will find the great secret for which all men should search.

### GRAND ORIENT OF BELGIUM—1922

This volume is the only one that has come to this desk, that is in French. It is a well planned volume, containing many things that are interesting to us. We find the "Table des Matieres" at the back of the volume, from which we learn that there are sixteen parts; a page of information, titled "administration," two pages of "Preceptes Maconniques," a page devoted to the "Bulletin," another concerning the agreement of 1880 between the Grand Orient and the Supreme Consistory, then a list of the Grand Officers, followed by a list of former Grand Masters, and next a record of business transacted at the several meetings during the year ending on February 18, 1923. Then, in Section 8, we find thirty pages of "Les Relations Du Gr. Orient De Belgique A L'Interieur et A L'Etranger." Next is a document concerning the handling the relief funds of the Grand Orient, after which is a list of twelve questions

of the Masonic competition, followed by the regulations governing the decennial prize called "Prix-Peeters-Baertsoen." There is also a list of the twenty-three lodges and four "Cercles Fraternelles," with some history of each and the names and addresses of the several principal officers. Section 13 deals with the "Work of the lodges," following which is the necrology report. The last two sections are the obvious ones: first, a list of fifty-nine Masonic Jurisdictions with which the Grand Orient is in fraternal relations, and next and finally, the inevitable Appendix.

Now let us turn back, after obtaining a bird's eye view of the document thus, and examine some parts of its contents, which we find to be not without interest. The frontispiece is the likeness of Grand Master Fernand Leveque, "Avocat." There is one other illustration in the book, this being the likeness of one of the deceased Past Grand Masters, Auguste Houzeau de Lehaie, concerning whom the first words in the Necrology section are, "Our brother Houzeau is dead! A great citizen is no more."

From the section dealing with the business of the Grand Orient, we learn that there were meetings held on March 26, 1922; on October 22; on November 26; on December 17; and on February 18, 1923. Some of these were for general business; others for funeral occasions, or the installation ceremony.

The report on Relations of the Grand Orient was optimistic; the relations between the parent Body and the subordinate Lodges have not been strained, and foreign relations have likewise been pleasant. The latter include, among other matters, the International Masonic Federation. We find that Belgium is recognized by, and recognizes, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Porto Rico, Mexico (we don't know which in Mexico), fourteen of the fifty (we don't know where he found fifty of them) Grand Lodges of the United States, and three Canadian Grand Lodges. Special mention is made of New York, and quotation from correspondence is given, with reference to the Geneva meeting. Lack of space prevents us from giving detailed analysis of, or quotation from, the discussion

of fraternal relations with the European, Asiatic and Australian bodies.

The names of the lodges seem strange to us, even after they are translated. For instance, Lodge number four bears the following name: "Les Vrais Amis de L'Union et Du Progress Reunis"; while Number 8, located at Antwerp, is called "Les Amis Du Commerce et la Perseverance Reunis." One of the Lodges, located away down in Africa, in the Belgian Congo, bears the name "Labor et Libertas."

The book contains reports from the several individual lodges, from which we learn that Masonic lodges do not confine themselves to discussion of what we commonly call Masonic questions, but that there are programs of study concerning almost anything one wants. One lodge reports as follows: two meetings for Masonic questions; three for moral and religious matters; six for political and social; three devoted to educational discussion; six to scientific, and one to literary matters. One lodge, located in Ghent, (which is *Gand* in the original) discussed such Masonic subjects as "the evolution of French Masonry"; such scientific subjects as "the Einstein Theory"; such political subjects as "Rome in repulic and in democracy; the clerical danger in France and in Belgium"; religious subjects like "The Immaculate Conception"; and others like these. Others list gasoline, and almost an endless variety of others.

We note that our Belgian friends evidently have a very old copy of our Proceedings, for they list us as having 29,000 members. This reminds us to say that they call us the "Grande Loge de la Caroline du Nord." We scarcely recognize ourselves. In passing, let us say that the volume of the International Masonic Federation is evidently filled with ancient history; North Carolina therein is said to have Mr. William B. McCoy as Grand Master and "Dr. John A. Collino, of Enfield" as Fraternal Correspondent. Brother Collins has, we believe, been for many years gone to his reward. If this Federation is as dead as the history that it gives for new matter concerning North Carolina, we don't want to join it yet.

We present below some quotations from the volume of Proceedings from which our Tarheel readers may determine what these Belgian Masons are thinking about.

The first group of maxims occupies a page and more of the first part of the book, under the title, "Masonic Doctrines," of which we shall quote as many as space permits:

"True culture consists in good manners and in the practice of the virtues."

"Avoid quarrels, prevent insults, obey reason."

"Let men talk; listen always to the voice of your conscience; it is your judge."

"Do not judge men's actions lightly; criticize little and blame even less; think well before judging men; one must sound their hearts and scrutinize their intentions."

"Speak wisely with the powerful; prudently with your equals, sincerely with your friends, kindly to young people, tenderly with the poor."

"Relieve the poor; each sigh which your hardness draws from men will be a malediction which will fall on your head."

"Do not flatter your brother; it is treason: if your brother flatters you, take care that it does not deceive you."

"If you blush from your condition, it is pride; believe that it is not the place at all that honors or degrades man, but the manner in which he fills it."

"Respect women; never abuse their weakness and die rather than dishonor them."

"If you become a father, rejoice; but realize the importance of your mission. Be for your child a faithful protector. Proceed so that he will fear you when he is ten years of age; that he will love you at twenty, and that at his death he will respect you. At ten years be his master, at twenty years his father, at death his friend. Think to give him some good principles, rather than good manners; so that he will owe to you a brilliant right and not a frivolous elegance; make him an honest man rather than a dressed man."

Next is a part of a discussion of the League of Nations:

"Brother Nattan-Larrier, former Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of France, brings up next the question of the League of Nations. He brought out first that the spirit which prevailed in Belgium differs appreciably from that existing in France. . . . .

"The idea of the League of Nations became concrete after the war. It appeared necessary in order to build an organism capable of assuring the reign of peace.

"In order to attain its end, it ought to be a federation of peoples, a sort of international legislative assembly of judicial power, constituted with an executive pow-

er, supported by an international army, capable of imposing peace and its judicial decisions upon the world.

"The League of Nations is actually powerless. It is an assembly composed of governmental representatives who unite themselves for particular ends and particular interests.

"It is necessary that government chiefs be led by the will of the democracies to create a powerful instrument of peace.

"For this it is necessary to create a new spirit, a spirit of international solidarity. It is towards this end that the Grand Orient (of France) and the Grand Lodge of France founded the International Masonic Federation in 1920, for the safety of the League of Nations. It is not a society of Pacifists who let themselves become too easily fascinated by an ideal of peace, without considering the responsibilities. It is a group of Masons who study the international problems in view of determining connections between individuals and the peoples."

At the close of this address, we read the following:

"The Ser. Grand Master predicts worth-while results from this exchange of views and he assures the French Masons of the co-operation of the Belgian Masons in the work of Peace."

Commenting on the fact that the Grand Lodge of France had recognized the German Masonic organization of the "Rising Sun," we read that "Bro. Anspach declares that many Belgian Masons are favorable to establishing relations with the Grand Lodge of the Rising Sun"; but we find that another brother "declares in turn that it would be a crime to forget the German atrocities. The bad faith of the German is evident."

We find in another part of the book this note:

"To judge it by the number and scientific value of its conference subjects, the Lodge of Liege illustrates a remarkable activity. In the course of the past year the most diverse questions have been gone into in Liege. They gave larger place to interesting discussions."

Here are some of the subjects from Liege:

"The Theories of Einstein.

The Cathedral.

Useless Sacrifices.

The Passionate Mysticism in French Literature.

The Struggle for Petroleum.

Prostitution.

Professional Preparation of the Child.

The Army of Tomorrow.

Maynard Keyner and Pan-Germanism.



The Great Secret of Maeterlinck.  
The Russian.  
Radium and its Medicinal Applications.  
Some Aspects of the Exchange Question."

## BRITISH COLUMBIA—1923

The volume of the Proceedings of the 52nd Annual Communication begins with a recital of a great number of Emergent Communications, and then, proceeding to more weighty matters, leads us into the Grand Master's Address. Having announced that they are gathered together in the Royal City of New Westminster, and having quoted two lines of Latin poetry, he next gave a very business-like recital of the year's activities. We find the following ruling, to which we do not object:

On what Book should a Hebrew candidate be obligated to make the obligation binding as it should be? Answer: While not agreeing that an obligation taken by a Hebrew on the Old and New Testament bound together would not be binding upon him, I think that in deference to his religious views the obligation should be taken on the Old Testament only.

This good Brother, Andrew McCreight Creery, must have given of his time very freely to the Craft, for we find eleven pages required to tell of his visitations alone. We find him recommending that an explanation of Freemasonry be read to every candidate, in which we find the following paragraphs, which we think important. The candidate should always be taught to know that he is to *put something into Masonry*, no matter what he incidentally gets out of it.

"Freemasonry is not a benefit society—a fact which cannot be too strongly emphasized. We do not subscribe so much a year to entitle us to draw sick pay, or other benefits, or to make provision for those we leave behind; there are other excellent societies founded for this purpose. No man should enter the ranks of Freemasonry unless he feels reasonably assured, humanly speaking, that he will never require help from its funds. Masonic charity is intended for those who, from unforeseen circumstances and through no fault of their own, have met with misfortune. For such, help is always forthcoming, and no deserving appeal is ever made in vain.

"We think it advisable to inform you that your admission to our Craft will entail certain financial obligations, which you should be able to afford without detriment to yourself, or those dependent on you. In addition to



the fees payable on your entrance, there will be an annual subscription for the support of your Lodge, and any further sum which you may feel it your duty to contribute for the maintenance of the charities connected with the Craft."

From visiting Canadian Masonry, we know that the religious attitude in the Lodge is the dominant one, and is a beautiful expression of Masonry. We are not surprised therefore to find the following:

The ancient landmarks, as given in our Book of Constitutions, require only a belief in the existence of God, and in the resurrection to a future life. But religion—the tie that binds the creature to the Creator—should be supported by Freemasons. The Church, standing as it does for all that ennobles life—brotherly love, the natural consequence of divine love, the sanctity of the home—Integrity and Truth—should have Freemasons ranged behind it as ardent supporters. Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Naval Lad Brigades, and all such kindred movements, drawing out the best that is in our young people and teaching them good citizenship, should also be supported by the Craft. But it must be remembered that Freemasonry works, like leaven, in a quiet way; it does good by stealth; it is like the reinforcing steel, which, while stabilizing the structure, remains itself out of sight.

This is a very fine sentiment indeed; and is nobly expressed again in the following:

"If therefore there be any kindness we can show or any good we can do to any fellow human beings, let us do it at once, let us not defer it, or neglect it, for we shall not pass this way again."

We go this way but once, O heart of mine,  
So why not make the journey well worth while.  
Giving to those who travel with us  
A helping hand, a word of cheer, a smile.

We go this way but once. Ah! never more  
Can we go back along the self-same way,  
To get more out of life, undo the wrongs,  
Or speak love's words we knew but did not say.

We go this way but once. Then let us make  
The road we travel blossomy and sweet  
With helpful, kindly deeds and tender words,  
Smoothing the path of bruised and stumbling feet.

We find that the total of relief for the year is \$17-950.43, which proves that the poem we quote was not hollow words in British Columbia.

If any Mason thinks District Deputies do not work, let him read what happened in British Columbia. The Deputy system there is the most efficient that we have found. The thirteen without exception worked well among the thirteen thousand Masons of the Province.

There is a Historian, who is busy for his Grand Lodge, writing of Cariboo Lodge, Number Four. He gives something to think of below:

The largest attendance at any Masonic meeting in the City of Vancouver, was at the regular meeting of Cascade Lodge, held on May 15th, 1922. 685 Brethren signed the Porchbook, and a considerable number were unable to obtain admission to the Lodge Room. The attendance on this occasion was due to a Mock Trial which took place immediately after the usual business had been transacted and the Lodge closed. "Freemasonry in Vancouver" was placed on trial—nearly all of those taking part were members of the legal profession; the clever speeches of the Counsels for the prosecution and the defence respectively were features of the evening. The jury brought in a verdict of Guilty against the Freemasons of Vancouver in not contributing to charity as their circumstances in life could afford. The Judge imposed a fine on all those present, and the sum of \$170.00 was collected and presented to the Vancouver Masonic Board of Relief.

Past Grand Master Sell of Pennsylvania, we opine, would have objected to this.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. W. A. DeWolf Smith, writes the Foreign Correspondence. North Carolina received courteous mention, and we find the following therein:

As happened all over the United States the supporters of what is known as the Towner-Sterling Bill were on hand with a resolution committing Grand Lodge to an approval of the measure. We have already expressed the opinion that the introduction of matters of this kind is calculated to disturb the harmony of the Craft, and that is just what happened in North Carolina. When the Committee on Jurisprudence submitted a report recommending the adoption of a resolution approving the Bill it immediately caused a heated discussion in which politics, religion and the "higher degrees," were inextricably mixed.

It is, perhaps, not so surprising that the discussion took the line it did, for a tendency, or rather more, to mix religion with Masonry was in evidence at the meeting held on St. John's Day in Summer, 1921, when the Senior Grand Warden delivered an address which was mainly a violent attack upon a religious body of which he does not approve.

We are somewhat of the opinion that a half-hour talk with Grand Master Poteat would cause our distinguished Reviewer to open his eyes a bit, and revise his comment also.

### CALIFORNIA—1922

The Grand Lodge of California is seventy-three years old. A list of its Lodges with the dates of their charters, shows how closely Masonry followed in the footsteps of the first of the "Forty-niners." The body now is one of the most powerful in the United States. We enjoy reading of its business meeting, for it does many constructive things.

This Grand Lodge heard a very interesting address from the Grand Master, in which many things important or vexing were discussed. It seems to us to be a statesmanlike document.

We note the Grand Master disapproves the growing list of appended extraneous organizations that are fastening themselves on the body of Masonry, in words as follows:

I cannot help but view with much apprehension the introduction, growth and expansion of the many orders that profess the furtherance of Freemasonry as their prime objective, and who are often called "Masonic organizations" by both public and press, but whose only kinship in reality lies in the prerequisite to membership of the Master Mason degree. I have made a careful survey of their workings this year with relation to Ancient Craft Masonry, and I believe I am justified in saying that whatever district I have visited this year and found none of these so-called "side orders" in operation, there I have found Masonry on a higher, more orderly, and more dignified plane. I believe I may safely prophesy that if these bodies are not curbed by other means, it will eventually be necessary for this Grand Lodge to enact some form of legislation looking toward the control or retirement of these extraneous organizations.

But we find him heartily approving the erection and maintenance of a Masonic Club at the State University, to which the Grand Lodge subscribed liberally. He also endorses the DeMolay order, and we find the Grand Lodge joining the Masonic Service Association.

But California, after mature deliberation, attacked the "extraneous degree" nuisance, by passing an amendment to the Constitution, as follows:

To add to the Petitions for the Degrees a clause with this question: "Do you promise that you will not, within six months after receiving the degree of Master Mason, petition for or receive any degree, or be initiated in any body, order, or organization the prerequisite of membership wherein is that a person be a Master Mason?"

We think this would be a most excellent piece of legislation for the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to pass. We know of many men who put their names on the membership list of some lodge to join the Shrine, and they are not Masons yet, save in name only.

The Grand Master, Brother Samuel E. Burke, is much interested in schools; and we think his views are quite sane, as expressed in the following:

Parents rarely know how or what their children are being taught. There is no governmental function which so vitally affects such a large percentage of our population and yet there is none with respect to which there is so much ignorance or in which there is so little apparent interest as there is regarding matters of school administration and the expenditure of taxes allocated to educational purposes. This, notwithstanding the fact that, in addition to the constantly-increasing special common and high school district taxes, I am informed that over fifty-one per cent of all expenditures of State funds, received by indirect taxation, are apportioned to the support of our system of public instruction.

The Grand Orator also touches on this matter; we believe every Mason should think about the gist of the two following quotations from his address:

We hear and think much about our schools. Now, the Masonic Fraternity is on record, and always has been, as a champion of public education. There is not one among us who would care to take a backward step. In a nation such as ours it is imperative that the people should be educated. We stand always, and with all our strength, for the protection, integrity and upbuilding of the public school system. In that we are unanimous.

But, if I be not mistaken, the individual Mason is not committed, by reason of such loyalty, to specific measures of education. I do not conceive it to be my Masonic duty blindly to endorse every measure presented to me, merely because it comes from those who have in charge the administration of the schools. I do not recognize it as a Masonic duty to vote for issues of school bonds, for instance, unless I have assured myself of the public necessity therefor. The point I wish to make is this, that Masons should never become the unquestioning and unreasoning bond-servants of any institution, whether schools, or churches, or societies. It is our duty to know what we are doing when we exercise the electoral franchise, and to realize that those who administer human institutions are as human as ourselves, subject to the same ambitions and faults. There is never a time when Masons should not be particularly careful to see that the causes they publicly support have real merit and deserve such support.

But speaking broadly, the cause of the schools is the cause of Masonry, and herein, perhaps, the Institution itself, can find some functioning scope.

There is an old French saying that it is impossible to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. If our schools are to perform their function in a manner most useful to society they must equip the individual student with the training he or she is qualified to receive. It is a useless expense to insist on giving a large-calibre education to a small-calibre mind. It is not only extravagant but socially dangerous to make the swivel-chair the objective of all education, because there are a great many boys and girls who do not possess swivel-chair brains, but who are well qualified to lead socially useful and personally happy lives if given the proper aspirations and training. Once we have passed the elementary studies we must adapt education, so far as may be possible, to the individual, or at least to classes and types of individuals. We must not hold up false standards of success, and we must not flatter children. It is wrong to induce a boy, by nature intended for a mechanical trade, to go through years of so-called higher education to become, ultimately, a failure in a profession to which nature has not adapted him. It is wrong to insinuate that the purpose of modern education is to raise the youth of the land above the necessity of labor. It is right to dignify labor and to train the labor of the oncoming generations for efficiency. There are liberal rewards for efficient labor. I would like to see a rule enforced which would close the doors of our free universities to all students who had failed to manifest the highest degree of ambition and scholarship. I would like to see those doors opened to every student who had demonstrated his capacity for higher learning; and if

he were poor I would like to see the State advance him the money required for his support.

As to the outlook before our government, and our society, the Grand Orator is quite pessimistic, as witness the following:

And so we find the deadly pill of anarchy is presented under a sugar coating, while the dynamite of destructive thought is disguised as "uplift movements," which appeal to well-meaning men and women who permit themselves to think with their feelings rather than with their minds.

The fruits of radical propaganda are making themselves apparent. We encounter, among the people, a restive disposition. We have a greater measure of prosperity and general comfort than can be found elsewhere in this wide world, and yet we have a discontented people. We see these fruits in the crumbling of the home; we have but to read divorce statistics.

But he finds a cause for optimism in Masonry's work and progress, as follows:

We speak of the mysteries of Masonry. The only mystery I have ever encountered in Masonry is the fact that so many Masons fail to understand its simplicity. Let us drink deep, my brethren, at the fountains which spring beside our altars. Let us realize that the teachings of Masonry, so simple, yet so sufficient, are genuine expressions of the only thoughts, the only principles, that will preserve our race and finally our civilization and continue us a great and glorious nation. Finally, I commend to you the spirit of a poem:

Let me but live my life from day to day  
With forward face and unreluctant soul,  
Not hastening toward or turning from the goal,  
Not mourning for the things that disappear  
In the dead past, or holding back in fear  
From what the future veils; but with a whole  
Any happy heart that pays its toll  
To youth and age journey on with cheer,  
So, let the path wind up the hill or down,  
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy,  
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy—  
New friendships, high endeavor and a crown.  
And thus my heart will keep with courage to the quest,  
Knowing the road's last turn will be the best.

As does the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, this Brother has occasion to comment on expenditures for refreshments, there being a law on the books as follows:



Soon after the close of the Grand Lodge last year, I began to receive inquiries concerning the correct construction to be placed on an amendment to Section 89 of our Constitution as adopted at that session. Many Masters of Lodges had not a clear and definite understanding of this amendment, which reads:

"Except, however, that the Lodge may expend twenty per cent of its total revenue for purposes of refreshments and the promotion of fraternal intercourse."

Having been appealed to from so many sources for an interpretation of this amendment, after conferring with Past Grand Master Angellotti, Chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee, I caused a circular letter to be sent to all our Lodges, the text of which was in part as follows:

"As the law now stands, twenty per cent of the total revenue of the Lodge constitutes a fund exempt from the inhibition of Section 88 insofar as expenditures for purposes specified in Section 89 are concerned, and available for such purposes at any time, regardless of the year within which it was received, but not prior to January 1, 1920."

We observe that, in a state of many climatic wonders, and therefore of many tourists, wanderers, tramps and vagrants, the Boards of Relief are doing some very good work. This is a noble piece of work. These brethren are doing work like that of the Washington, D. C., brethren.

And we must not forget to mention the Masonic Homes, of which there are two. We are interested in the illustrations, among which we are able to get an idea of the Home panorama. Much space is devoted to the Homes in the volume, there being eleven pages of record of donations to the Covina home. These donations would fill a museum and a menagerie, as well as many needs of such a Home. We find chewing gum in abundance, popcorn, song books, bathing suits, stilts, motor boat, Eskimo pies, old magazines, peanuts; and the inventory of the gifts of Brother John Cooke on a certain day shows 30 snails, 19 doughnuts and some rolls!

While we are sure the gift was all right, yet we submit that there is an apparent incongruity in these adjacent items. Why didn't he take the snails another time?

We note that there is provision for those physically unfit for the regime of the Homes, in "Outside Relief." This is a good plan where there are those so situated as

to be able to care for the little defective dependents. The report of the Physical Examination is very interesting, showing 57% of the children to be underweight, which is not, in the opinion of the examiner, a healthy sign.

California, like Washington and Massachuettis, has some very distant lodges, these in this case being in the Territory of Hawaii, of which there are four.

The matter of Sunday observance vexes the Lodges; mention is made here, as in Illinois, of the growing necessity to stop the practice of using Sunday as a Masonic picnic day. We think this is a timely matter, for we fear that soon the Sabbath will be a day of the past.

North Carolina is not reviewed. We quote the following lines from Oklahoma, as being worth reading by our North Carolina brethren:

"The time has come when this prayer must go across  
our land and re-echo against the very domes of Heaven:

"Give us men! A time like this demands  
Strong minds, great hearts, and ready hands.  
Men whom the lust of office cannot kill;  
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;  
Men who possess opinions and a will,  
Men who have honor, men who will not lie.  
Men who can stand before the demagogue  
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.  
Strong men, sun crowned, who live above the fog,  
In public duty and in private thinking.

"Give us men!  
Men whom the highest hope inspires;  
Men whom the purest motives fires;  
Men who trample self beneath them,  
Men who make their nation wreath them  
As her noble sons  
Worthy of their sires.

Men who never shame their mothers;  
Men who never fail their brothers;  
Give us men! I say again,  
Give us men! I say again, give us men!

"I'd like to give my country all my best,  
To feel somehow that I have earned her smile.  
That she has found my little life worth while,  
That I have never failed her in the test,  
Never held self above her interest,  
Or given ear to any traitor's guile,  
But have been steadfast to the farthest mile  
And earned the right to sleep upon her breast.

several of the Grand Lodges of which we have written.

We quote from his words as Grand Master Beitler of Pennsylvania was introduced:

I will not soon forget that I have for the past four years, whether as representing Grand Chapter or the Grand Lodge, recognizing that you are living up to the full and maintaining, as Massachusetts is, the old traditions of Masonry, keeping the ancient landmarks, and also that you have lived up to that wonderful chapter in Revelation addressed to you, in order to keep you in the straight and narrow path:—

“To the angel of the Church of Philadelphia, write: Hold that fast that thou hast, that no man take thy crown. Behold, I have set before you an open door that no man can close.”

Grand Master Ponton is an orator of marked ability, as we find expressed in the words of Lord Amphilh a bit later:

I have seen the torrent of your Most Worshipful Grand Master's eloquence; I have been awed by the sound of the rushing waters; I have been dazzled by the scintillating brilliance of that stream, so that I am like the Queen of Sheba when she had seen all the glorious splendour of King Solomon:—“There is no more spirit in me.”

We are going to quote a few passages from his thirty-five page address, which, we assure the reader, is not a dry statement of visits, edicts, decisions, interstate courtesies, necrology, appointments, like the arid deserts that we have to cross to get through so many of the volumes that have come to our hand. Here is the first:

We Master-builders who seek to excel in what is good and great, who have been endowed with faculties, fellowship, light and illuminating leadership, must both make and take opportunities. If the waters rise we must buoyantly rise with them—a small raft may bear up a ton of trouble—on such a tide are we now afloat, and we should take the current as it serves, nor loose our Great Adventure. Our ship is well equipped—our cargo precious—our compass sure, our port the homestead, wherever it may be—Safe-bind, sure find—safe guide, sure end. The set of the sail and not the gale determines the goal of good:

To every man there openeth  
A way, and ways—and a way—  
And the high soul climbs the highway  
And the low soul gropes the low—

And in between, on the misty flats  
The rest flit to and fro.  
But to every man there openeth  
A high road and a low,  
And every man decideth  
The way his soul shall go"—

Of the lodge he says:

Subject to the limitations of time and space and physical strength, I have tried to live my belief in the personal equation—in living contact with my Brethren of that vital organism, that wonderful laboratory of potencies, and school of character—constituting the Lodge, the rallying place of the Craft, the Men's House. Not the Temple of Mysteries, nor the Repository of Rituals, nor the Reformatory of the Fallen, nor the Branch Office of a Benevolent Society, but the happy and restful, refined and intellectual home of men of good will and good sense; Brethren not Bondsmen, men of brain and brawn, young men and mature men, drawn and conciliated together by some magnetic affinity of association far more than mere gregariousness;

He does not believe in large lodges:

I am free to admit that great and good as is the collective work of the large lodges, some are too unwieldy, a few members can individually participate in that great training school of administration. It is too like modern athletics, in which few play the game while thousands cheer, groups and circles are apt to be formed, and the prestige of numerical strength and influence does not compensate for the lack of the close intimacy—that duty and privilege of knowing each other—which makes and keeps the ideal Lodge, an exemplar of Masonry is action—dynamic not static—of virile individuality and soul—and not a corporate entity.

He is sure that the "kid Masons" should not take the veterans' places:

But I do not approve, I earnestly condemn, those so-called side benchers' nights—in which certain outside avocations, or extraneous Societies are specialized, and in which secret and sacred work should be confined to Masters, Past Masters and Wardens, is put in the mouths of Masons, only a few months old, who cannot understand its correlated meaning—who are not stewards of the mysteries and who cannot have had access to what is called The Work unless obligations have been violated. This is Democracy run mad, excellent as may be the intent and object of those who thus plan to interest the young Masons and make him a factor in the life of the

Lodge. With all respect for the sincerity of those responsible, I think it premature and not in keeping with ancient and well tried usage and tradition, and derogates from the dignity of the time honoured office Master.

He is enthusiastic about the great northern portion of his Province:

Surely Northern Ontario, tried by fire and by vicissitude and found not wanting, and with amplitude of acres, is entitled to a great Trunk Road—an artery of commerce and of contact. Surely British and selected foreign immigrants will be guided to the million acres of the richest soil I have ever seen. Surely our Governments—Dominion and Provincial—will wake up both the need of and the present opportunity for securing immigrants for both old and new Ontario.

Of the reception that he received in the United States, he says:

"The reception of your Grand Master as your representative and ambassador, by the Masons of New York, of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, of Maine, of Rhode Island, of Connecticut, of New Jersey, of New Hampshire, and whom I met as fellow guests at the Communications and banquet board, was most cordial and gratifying, and I have realized as never before of what fine calibre and character, how near in kinship and aim, how congenial in spirit, how active and friendly, how warmly fraternal, are those 2,700,000 virile Masons of the United States, our allies and neighbors, who have formed an everlasting compact with us to pitch our tents hereafter in the pleasant plains of peace. The metre may not be perfect, but the sentiment of the following verses is:

Let politicians talk their fill,  
And papers print what papers will,  
The Common folk on either side  
Of the invisible divide—  
Canadian, United States—  
Are providential working mates.  
Now on our lengthened border-line  
We give but one glad countersign—  
Be it the same till time shall end—  
This: "Who goes there?" "A friend!" "A friend!"  
And let us to all nations prove  
That nations can as brotherly love."

We note that this Grand Lodge has jumped from 58,983 members in 1915 to 100,000 in 1923. How on earth all of these were assimilated, we do not know; but we have every reason to believe that they were.

Of the call to "show some speed" in the lodge meeting we read;

There is too much rushing and grouping and teaming in Degree Work. There is nothing worse than perfunctory Degree grinding. Degrees should be stately in their rhythmic ceremonial dignity—and individual in contact. But what can be said of Masters and Past Masters who profess to have given the solemn Third Degree to each of 4 candidates in 15 minutes. The mills of God grind slowly. Let us call a halt or the grist will be spoiled by these high powered artists of milling legerdemain. They mean well but are mistaken. God knows we all make mistakes.

He appreciates the ladies of the Eastern Star, But—

Many of the gentle, philanthropic and altogether charming ladies of the Eastern Star know within 24 hours who have been balloted for, what is the fate of candidates, and what the discussions at the meetings. It is not the fault of the Ladies who do not pry and probe, it is the men who unbosom themselves, and who must be disciplined. Brethren, again let it be repeated officially from the Throne that members of the Eastern Star, or any other female Order, dear as they are to us as our kith and kin—are not and never can be Masons—and that males who associate themselves in Office with them, in their capacity as Masons and who are chosen as such by reason of their being in good standing in the Third Degree—which no one outside the Craft has the right to know—are defying the edict of this Grand Lodge passed at its last annual Communication.

Of Masonry's duties to the boys, he says:

I am very proud and glad to note the responsive result of a campaign commenced by myself and associate advocates two years ago to make general the good work of two lodges in holding once a year at least a Father, Son and Brother Night at the Refreshment Hours—(surrendering Degree work with that object). The experiment has become a triumphant experience—and boys and men have exultantly shared pleasures and profit therefrom. These events which have set old men's pulses throbbing again, have been conducted with a rare tact and sympathy worthy of our wise and gentle Craft, have stimulated and increased both parental, fraternal and filial affection, have elevated mutual respect, and have opened up wide vistas for future work with and among the boys, the Nation's best assets, a challenge to make the coming and growing generation better than the past. May none of us fathers or elders brothers have to make the confession that— "now 'tis little joy, to think I'm further off from Heaven, than when I was a Boy."



What is a Boy? The beginning of a Man! Blest be the man that hath his quiver full of them, and who as a good old Boy, can and does pray:

“And when we have done with our life lasting toys,  
Dear Father, take care of thy children, the Boys!”

We note that it is a general custom to present a Bible to the candidate on his initiation, which ought to be done everywhere.

The report of the District Deputies cover 200 pages, and are interesting documents, full of evidence of much work.

We find that though Guatemala was recognized, the grounds of recognition are not clearly given, except, that it looks regular and has been recognized by several Grand Lodges in the United States.

The reviews are by several Brethren, that of North Carolina being an excellent one, bearing the initials “R. C. B.”, which we greatly appreciate.

We find the address of Lord Ampthill in an appendix at the back of the Book, it having been delivered in a public gathering, and from it we quote:

And His Majesty the King, although the circumstances of early life obliged him to contemplate a career in the Navy and prevented him from becoming initiated as a Freemason, has of his own accord and right willingly and gladly consented to the initiation of his two eldest sons, of the Heir Apparent to the Throne, the Prince of Wales, for whose talents, charms, courage and energy every true British citizen ought to offer up daily thanks to Almighty God. (Applause.)

With his brother, the Duke of York, they are now brethren amongst us. But whether it be the Prince of the blood royal, or men in the humblest station of life, or those who are leaders in the fields of science and learning, all find the same magnetic attraction in Freemasonry, and so we have all classes represented within our Order. Well, that shows, brethren—and I can say it also to those who do not belong to our Order—that there is more in Masonry than meets the eye; and it is because those who are not yet members of our Order believe that that is the case, that they have been thronging to the portals of the Craft and demanding admission.

Very nearly nine hundred lodges have been added since 1913, in spite of the fact that the rulers of the Craft exercise the very greatest care to prevent any undue rapidity of growth or the admission of those whom it is not certain that their minds will be thoroughly attuned to Freemasonry.

Well, brethren, what does all this mean? It can only mean one thing, namely, that the outside world thinks that there is something in Masonry, that there is more in Masonry than meets the eye; that there is something in Masonry which may be of help to them and to the world at large at the present time.

### COLORADO—1922

The Proceedings of the sixty-second Annual Communication begin with a biography of Edward Payne Hufferd, the incoming Grand Master, who went to Colorado's salubrious climate a sick man twenty-six years ago and is still there, an extremely useful citizen. We find next a transcript of the minutes of the eighteen Special Communications for various not unusual purposes.

Grand Master Van Fleet's address is not oratorical or poetical, and but little sentimental; but a concise record of his acts and doings. In it, he quotes laws of the Grand Lodge making it impossible for lodges to support the DeMolay organization. That he believes this ought not to be appended to Masonry will also be strongly observed. We do not agree with him; we fail to see how Masonry can be "weighted" by this boys' organization. We have never heard of a Church that was "weighted" by the Sunday School, or the Ladies' aid, or the Missionary Society; though it could easily be "weighted" by something not in its line of duty; and we seem to have observed that, if a man is a real Mason, his connection with the appended organizations that we have hitherto come in contact with, will make him a better Mason—and, if he is not a real Mason, you can't hurt him Masonically, anyway. Of course there might be other "appended organizations" that would be very undesirable. But read for yourself what he says, and then judge for yourself:

On several occasions, my opinion has been asked as to the desirability of a Lodge organizing and fostering an organization known as the Order of De Molay, composed as I understand of the sons of Master Masons and their chums, which makes it open to any boy, from 16 to 21 years of age. In each case I have replied by quoting from the statement of principles adopted by this Grand Lodge in 1921: "No countenance should be given to any new organization which seeks to build upon Freemasonry," and have discouraged the formation of this society

when sponsored by a Lodge. Strong as Masonry is, it is questionable whether it can carry the weight of all the societies that are trying to build upon it, and the line must be drawn somewhat. Organizations are springing up nearly every day, trying to attach themselves in some manner to the Ancient Craft. If we recognize an organization of boys, we shall soon be called upon to foster societies of girls; and it is even reported that some enterprising organizer is preparing to form a society for infants. We seem to have lost sight of the fact that up to comparatively recent times, Freemasonry was presumed to deal with the individual, to develop his character, so that his conduct with his fellow men and the world would be better because of the fact that he was a Mason.

We find the following concerning the size of lodges:

On my visitations to the various Lodge in this Jurisdiction, I have been impressed with the brotherly feeling and kindly regard displayed by the members of our smaller Lodges for each other. In these Lodges, composed of not to exceed four or five hundred members, the brethren seem to know each other personally and are deeply interested in each other's welfare. I am inclined to believe that some of our Lodges are too large, top-heavy with members as it were. One of the great objects of our Craft is sociability, and when a Lodge reaches the size where none of its officers are acquainted with all of its members; I do not believe that the Lodge can function properly. I therefore recommend that a committee be appointed to take under consideration and report at our next annual Communication as to the advisability of limiting the membership of Lodges in this Jurisdiction to not more than five hundred members to a Lodge.

We quite agree with this sentiment. We read of the tremendously large lodges in Illinois and Michigan, as well as others, and wonder what brotherhood can mean in one of these to an individual Mason. We think the English and Irish system, whereby a few congenial Masons form a lodge, is nearer the ideal.

It is refreshing to find one Past Grand Master speaking as follows:

M. W. BROTHER HASLETT P. BURKE: Since our present laws were adopted we have had very few changes. When we find a change necessary, if we can accomplish it by a construction of the law which we already have I think it ought to be done and I think it can be done. Therefore, as a substitute for the report of the Committee, I offer this brief resolution:

Resolved, that the Grand Lodge now construe the law so as to permit collective balloting on passing or raising.

Frankly, we think that this proposition is one of the most dangerous things that ever we have found proposed in Masonic law; for, if it had been agreed to, as it mercifully was not, the end of real law would have been in sight. Law would have been only the caprice of the presiding Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, if it could be utterly destroyed by "construing" it.

The Grand Orator's subject was "Love;" and we quote the following to show his line of thought:

Therefore, Brethren, let us love. Let us lavish it upon the brotherhood, for the greatest thing a man can do for his Heavenly Father is to be kind and loving to the children of his creation. It is this love for others, this loss of self, this rapture, which we scarcely understand, this is what love's being is.

Brethren, this spirit of Love not only consecrated the ground upon which the temple was erected, not only permeated the hearts of the workmen who labored upon its construction for more than seven years, but it has been the light and sunshine in the life of thousands of Masons from time immemorial.

Love teaches us not to set aflame the slanderous tongue, but one of peace and praise. It brings no skeleton from the closet, but pours upon all of our lacerated wounds the oil of peace and a healing balm. It teaches us to be merciful in our judgments; that our charity should be without bounds. For "to soothe the unhappy, to sympathize with their misfortunes, to compassionate their miseries, and restore peace to their troubled minds is the grand aim we have in view. On this basis we form our friendships and establish our connections."

Let our attentive ear be ever ready to hear the sighs and lamentations of the needy and neglected; our instructive tongue to give them our best counsel and advice; our faithful breast to keep a brother's faults and frailties within a secret vault; and our extended hands to carry benedictions to our fellow man.

Colorado is doing much for the sick people who go there, and we give all honor to the Masons of that state, who thus nobly aid the unfortunate.

Bro. Geo. B. Clark, of Denver, gives us, in chart form, the "Genealogy of the Masonic Grand Lodges of the Masonic Grand Lodges of the United States," which is a sheet of 18 by 30 inches and is extremely valuable.

By it, we North Carolinians trace our Masonic influence to the uttermost parts of the country. The Grand Lodge of our state should frame this and let its members see it.

We are pleased to see that Bro. S. C. Warner, Chairman, gives North Carolina courteous review. We are moved to quote from his clippings, for you see, we have not read the Proceedings of the several Grand Jurisdictions before this year. For instance, from Canada:

"The Committee must express the view, that in the matter of a pending application of 'Coloured Masons' of Ontario to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario for a Charter of incorporation, no such application should be granted. This Grand Lodge is the only recognized or recognizable Masonic authority of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons within this Province. Our Constitution makes no distinction as to colour and to assent to the legal incorporation of a second Masonic Grand Lodge within our Jurisdiction would in the opinion of the committee lead to most undesirable and unfortunate consequences."

With reference to the clipping concerning Negro Masonry, we merely say that the obvious thing was done. But we fear that our friends in Ontario sometimes are not consistent with reference to this race matter. We recollect the case of one Matthew Bullock, murderer, whom sentiment there permitted to escape scot-free, rather than send him back to this town in which the writer resides, by extradition papers, here to receive lawful and fair trial. This did Canada no credit.

And we also cull the following from the report on the address of the Grand Master of New Hampshire, tho we do not know what became of it:

"I most earnestly recommend that every Master be required to certify to the Grand Master that he has read the Grand Constitution at least once before he can be installed as Master of a particular Lodge."

We think its universal adoption would do vast good.

### CONNECTICUT—1922

The volume before us, is that of the Proceedings of the Annual Communication of Wednesday, February 12th, 1923, and five Emergent Communications prior thereto for the usual purposes of laying corner stones,



dedicating a hall, and constituting lodges. This is the 135th year of this Grand Lodge, which puts it almost in the class with North Carolina.

We note that the same committee is appointed to deal with the Masonic Service Association and the George Washington Memorial. Not a good idea to mix two important matters, is it?

Grand Master Frank L. Wilder's address is entirely a record of his works, except the following introductory passage:

In company with other Masonic Organizations, we have tried to arouse among the membership, a greater feeling of loyalty to Masonry, its history, lessons and traditions; to avoid all semblance of religious or class feeling and to keep constantly before them that our Country was founded by Masons and that upon us rests a greater duty as the successors of the founders to keep alive American Institutions and the American form of Government, giving to every man without regard to race, creed or religious belief, his dues as a man for an equality of opportunity in all things, and by setting the example for fairness, toleration and moderation. Then and then only will we be doing our full duty as Masons and for the Community in which we live. It is because we are Masons that so great a duty of leadership is laid upon us. Are we equal to it or has the institution passed into the things that were rather than something which is and will be? The answer will be found in the record of the next few years.

He reports only five decisions, all of which seem to us to be obvious. He did much visiting, which is good. Of the DeMolay order for Boys, he has this to say:

After witnessing the degree work and especially after the addresses of those in charge as to the objects, fundamental principles, and general outline of the movement, I have no hesitancy in recommending to the Masons of Connecticut their support and co-operation with this new branch of endeavor to educate young manhood and to keep that education along safe and conservative lines with full regard for the needs of our times. We bid this organization welcome to Connecticut and express the hope that it may not fail in its mission.

We learn incidentally that the Grand Master is a lawyer. He had to be something of a lawyer, judge and diplomat combined, together with some attributes of the sheriff too, to handle the stubborn case of the un-Ma-



sonic conduct of certain members of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 125. From the reading, we infer that these men were of foreign extraction, and perhaps of Jewish descent. It seems that they handled matters with a pretty high hand, ignoring other Masons and their rights without a blush. It is quite certain these men needed to be taught a lesson. By looking at the lodge roster, we seem to be enabled to infer that all of the members are European Hebrews. Concerning the Ku Klux Klan, the Grand Master has this to say:

While it is a privilege of any Mason to join any organizations as long as he does not violate the law of the land or his duty as a Mason, you will say to the lodges that the Grand Master deeply deplores any attempt to connect the oldest and greatest fraternity in the world with this so called "Klan" and that all Masons are cautioned against having any relation or connection as such with the Ku Klux Klan."

We thing that this is exactly the right thing to say. It would be folly to the point of asininity to allow this organization to appear to be connected with Masonry, as certain men would like it to be inferred, and it is equally certain in the mind of this writer that the Grand Lodge has about as much voice in the matter of the individual's right to join this organization as it has in the matter of his right to join the Holy Rollers congregation if he desires to do so. We know that this view is not universal; but if it be called pro-Klan, then the reader will have to make the most of it. If it be charged that the Klan contains members guilty of atrocities, we Masons must remember that not all of us are without sin; and the only lynching party that this writer ever came near enough to, to learn of whom it was composed, was two-thirds of Masons. It quit in disgust because of the lack of a leader of sufficient determination. The leader was not a Mason.

The most of us who have been Shriners (in North Carolina) for more than six years have seen just the sort of conditions described below, which are fortunately growing more and more rare:

The Grand Master's attention was called to an occurrence which indicated that some men belonging to Masonic Lodges are never at heart Masons. An organization not Masonic but composed of Masons had a large meeting and celebrated. members coming from many

places from outside of the State to attend with bands, and other evidences of an attempt to have an old fashioned good time. Some of these persons were plainly under the influence of liquor and in some instances their conduct was not that of gentlemen and certainly not Masons. If sufficient evidence could have been obtained against any individuals an attempt to prosecute would have quickly followed. This instance has been cited as another evidence that we are taking in too many members who cannot be assimilated. Is it too late to again suggest that it is the quality of membership not the quantity of members which makes an organization strong and sound?

We wish that the Grand Master of North Carolina would issue an edict akin to the following one; though, since we do not smoke, quite likely we should not be heard on the matter:

While visiting the Grand Chapter it was publicly brought to my attention that in one lodge as well in the accompanying Chapter in the same town, smoking was continually going on while the lodge was in session. In order that the responsibility might be solely mine, an order was issued prohibiting such a practice. I am happy to say that our edict has been cheerfully complied with.

North Carolina received courteous notice in the Fraternal Correspondence, which is from the pen of R. W. George A. Kies, Grand Secretary.

### COSTA RICA—1921

This little "Serenisima Gran Logia" is twenty-two years old, and consists of five active lodges, with 253 members, in which the table shows a gain during the Masonic year which we are reading, of eleven members. Not on account of its size, but on account of the "aged-in-wood" appearance of the small volume sent us, two years old, we think we should not have reviewed these Proceedings, if we had been able to find a single review of Costa Rica in any of the volumes we have read except the District of Columbia alone. We think these good brethren, whose Grand Secretary's report tells us they are in fraternal relations "with all the Grand Lodges in the United States except Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Missouri and South Carolina", are entitled to fraternal notice especially since they carry courteous reviews of several Grand Lodges in their book. We do

not judge Masonry by numbers, but by their ideals; and in the light of that criterion we think the Masons of Costa Rica will compare favorably with those of the English speaking Grand Lodges. We had to dig out our stock of foreign language to see what these brethren were doing; and, since our stock of German, French, Spanish and Portuguese is bounded on three sides by academic walls and on the other by several years of desuetude, it took us some hours to read the book. If it had been as big as that of Texas, we should have resigned our job.

We read that these brethren are not in correspondence with the York Grand Lodge of Mexico; nor with Gran Logia Soberana de Venezuela, the Grand Orient of Panama, or the "Grand Logia National Columbia." We find the Grand Secretary's comment also that they "are in fraternal relations with all the older regular Masonic bodies of Europe since the Grand Lodge as much as the Grand Orient of France are held to be deemed irregular on account of their disregard of the Ancient Landmarks." We find the Grand Master handing bouquets to the Grand Secretary on account of his successful efforts to make his office efficient for the good of the craft.

Masonry near the Equator seems to be much beset with out own "Perfect Youth" troubles; for we hear the Grand Master advising "Muy Respectable Lodge Regeneracion No. 1" that candidates are not acceptable who cannot comply strictly with the ceremonies of the Ritual.

We find the Grand Master also reporting universal harmony; of course there was one expulsion, and one suspension, but these are really healthy indications. The cloud of disagreement hanging over Costa Rica and Panama was noted, with interchanges by cable with regard thereto ending it.

The Grand Lodge of Ecuador was recognized, and a resolution of expression of loss was passed on account of the death of Luis Simarro Lacabra, Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Spain.

It was announced that the Grand Lodge of Guatemala has resumed work after eleven years of inactivity on account of the "political circumstances of that country"

Altogether, we have enjoyed our little outing into Latin America. We think the other Foreign Correspondents would do well to "go South", too.

### CUBA—1922

Somehow, the Reviewers seem almost to a man to be unwilling to touch the volume of Proceedings of the Gran Logia de la Isla de Cuba. We had hoped to find such a review, which we might by some chance borrow, and avoid the necessity for translating the very excellent Spanish of which the book is composed.

The outstanding event of the Grand Jurisdiction during the year was the rebellion of a handful of lodges in and near Santiago, which set up a rebel Grand Lodge of their own. The Grand Lodge de Cuba dealt very magnanimously with these men—more so than they deserved.

Charters were granted to four new lodges and a report was adopted, which was not favorable to affiliation with the International Masonic Association.

We are led to infer that there is a certain amount of resentment against certain of the policies of the American government of the past two years; we read that, by a vote nineteen to sixteen it was decreed that a memorial of a certain lodge asking the President of the United States to use his influence against the Fordney Bill, be approved. May we not have the proper comment from our more conservative Grand Lodges? We also found a protest concerning the immorality of a certain publication.

It is noted that fraternal relations were established with the Grand Orient of Spain; this was by unanimous vote

There was reported the circulation of a slanderous report concerning the good faith and credit of the Government of Cuba: we find that this Grand Lodge resents this libelous statement and is voting unanimously to circularize the American Grand Lodges concerning the slander.

In the Grand Master's Address, we find him recording the fact that he has had the honor to be awarded the Henry Price medal, from the hand of Brother King, Grand Master of Massachusetts. We have read else-

where concerning this medal, but are not familiar with its nature or how it is awarded.

One of the pleasing incidents of the year, was the visit of a delegation of Cuban Masons to Washington to place in the wall of the Raleigh Hotel a tablet to Gen. Calixto Garcia Iniguez. This is only alluded to as a "Proyecto de Excursion" in this book, but we read of it in the Proceedings of the District of Columbia, and we remember to have seen, and read the inscription on, the new tablet while attending the sessions of the General Grand Chapter O E. S., in Washington, in October, 1922.

We have not read the Reviews of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges but note that none save those in English are reviewed. North Carolina is missing.

We quote as follows—first, to show us what others think about us, and second, a frank opinion of the recently created International Bureau for Masonic Affairs:—from the Foreign Correspondent, F. de P. Rodríguez.

In countries completely civilized Masonry has no chance to bother herself with education, because national and city governments attend to that duty; but with people that can not or desire not to do it she has to pay attention to it as far as possible. On the contrary, it is to misuse efforts to create new schools when sufficient number are to be found; our Fraternity is nevertheless bound to influence education, whatever the condition of the country in which she develops may be, so that she closely may follow progress and never become a tool of retrogrades or ultramontanes. From this follows that in cases as those before stated we should aid the Theory of Evolution to keep every body familiar with it.

Study Clubs are to be found in many American Grand Lodges giving, as a rule, good results. An ignorant Mason is like an ignorant teacher, nobody can teach who has to be taught himself. It is with this object in view that the order of DeMolay, for boys from 16 to 20 years of age has just been organized in the United States. It undertakes to prepare the way for those that afterward are to become masons.

Greek Letter Fraternities are found also among college student, their aspect is similar to Masonry. Not long ago the Acacia Fraternity was started, it is integrated by students, professors and employees, all masons, belonging to the several Institutions of learning of the country, where they keep separate chapters, and if all this were not sufficient, a masonic lodge under the name of Richard C. Maclaurin has been started at Cambridge, in Harvard University. The Eastern Star for ladies is also



looked at lovingly, its results proving satisfactorily for the ladies relatives of masons.

A Masonic Congress has just been held at Geneva, Switzerland, the practical result of which we do not know yet what shall be. In prehistoric times, when the Fraternity was only operative it was right for the associated to meet once in the while to learn the changes in the secrets of their craft. We record as most ancient that Convention at York in 926, presided by the very king Asthels-tan. But when Masonry turned speculative, in the XVIII century, Masonic Congresses among symbolic bodies, have not produced positive results, on the contrary, in the United States they have been negative. Such was that at Baltimore in 1843, which brought the departure from the ancient custom of holding lodge meetings in the Entered Apprentice degree to that of Master Mason degree, an innovation, to our judgment, unnecessary. Other Congresses did not do any good on account of the general apprehension of the formation of a General Grand Lodge for the whole country, not heeded by the states by reason of their desire to prevent their autonomy.

#### DELAWARE—1923

The frontispiece of the Proceedings of the 117th annual Communication of this Grand Lodge is adorned with the likeness of that pleasing gentleman, George C. Williams, Grand Master, who was the guest of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina during his term of office. We find from this book that Grand Secretary Bill Willson, of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, returned this visit for us.

During the Masonic year, two Emergent Communications were held; one to lay the cornerstone of an addition to the Masonic Home, and the other to lay the corner stone of the Sigma Phi Epsilon frat house at Newark.

The Annual was held in October. The Grand Master reported that he had visited every lodge in the state. There are 22 lodges in Delaware, of which seven are in the city of Wilmington. He never paid his visits alone, but always with members of his staff. In a large state like ours, where we are practically all rural, we cannot do this; but we have seen the Grand Master and his suite of officers enter a lodge room on the occasion of an official visit in the city of Washington, and found that visit to be very impressive. For it, there is a large attendance, and there are usually presented in an effective manner some of the major objects of Masonry's endeavors.



Delaware belongs to the Masonic Service Association, of whose services the Grand Master writes:

It is our candid opinion that we should make more use of this splendid organization. Much needed good can come to our own jurisdiction by a closer intimacy with the Executive Commission, and if we could only see our way clear to place at the disposal of our Committee on Masonic Service Association sufficient funds for the work, I am sure we would see in the next five years the wisdom of the expenditure, in a far more intelligent Masonic Fraternity in Delaware and a higher type of Masonic Citizenship. If our aim is to make Masons, the Masonic Service Association is capable of assisting us in the accomplishment of our purposes.

We agree with the Grand Master in the following:

It is our sincere judgment that Masonry is suffering in these modern days from two serious diseases. The first of these is the anxiety on the part of the majority of the members of the Craft to know the mysteries of the so called "Higher Degrees." There are no higher degrees. There can be nothing higher than the three degrees of Blue Lodge Masonry and nothing holier than to attain to that moral eminence which is involved in the term Master Mason. A Master Mason has the mastery over himself. His passions have been subdued, his ambitions have been brought into harmony with truth and justice, his powers are directed into the channels of duty to God and his fellow men, selfishness has been conquered. He is a man, a master, the noblest work of God.

It is a serious mistake for our members to come into our Lodges and immediately upon receiving the Master Masons Degree, rush a petition into the Chapter, or the Consistory, and on into the Mystic Shrine, before they become acquainted with the basis principles of Masonry, all of which are to be found in the Blue Lodge.

The second disease from which we suffer is this. From the youngest Entered Apprentice to the Grand Master there is a deplorable lack of knowledge of the laws, principles, and practices of Ancient Craft Masonry. This is not so because the men of the Fraternity in the State are lacking in natural intelligence, or in intellectual training, but because we have failed to realize the obligations we are under and the opportunity open to us to acquire knowledge. We have simply failed to qualify ourselves upon the great principles of the Craft.

And yet we are not of those who see no good in the Appended Branches of Masonry. We think that sweeping, indiscriminating condemnation of them can and will do far more harm to all concerned, than the Orders do

themselves if left alone. We do think that a motley, incongruous collection of Appended Organizations whose work is not parallel with that of the Masonic Order, will do harm; but, tho the Symbolic Degrees are beautiful and inspiring, they do not compass all the forms and means of inspiration that can be used to reach the brother; and we think that what the Symbolic Lodges do, supplemented by what the Royal Arch, the Commandery or the Scottish degrees do, oftentimes does more than any one of them would do alone toward making him a better man. But if he never learns what Symbolic Masonry has in store for him, but merely rushes on in craze for degrees, and more degrees, no degree is worth the taking to him.

Delaware, with 5,500 Masons has contributed \$5,684.04 to the George Washington National Memorial. We wish we could say that North Carolina has already contributed \$1.00 per member to this most commendable project. There has seldom if ever been a project before American Masonry that met with so nearly a unanimous approval as this has found. And the Memorial is going to be one of the world's most worthy Masonic monuments.

The Masonic Home is receiving worthy support, a new building being built, and is the pride of the Grand Lodge.

We clip the following beautiful lines from the report of the Committee on necrology:

I know the night is near at hand,  
The mists lie low on hill and bay,  
The autumn sheaves are dewless, dry,  
But I have had the day.

Yes, I have had, dear Lord, the day.  
When at Thy call, I have the night,  
Brief be the twilight as I pass  
From light to dark, from dark to light.

Delaware has a Student's Loan Fund, of which we read the following:

After giving the matter much consideration your Committee adopted certain regulations governing applications for, and distribution of the scholarships as follows:

That for the present at least the Masonic membership of the applicant, or of his or her father or grandfather, shall be or have been in a Delaware Lodge.

That the amount of the scholarship, for the school year beginning September 1922, shall be \$125.00, one-half of which shall be paid at the beginning of the school year and the balance at the beginning of the mid-year term.

That there shall be no legal or binding obligation upon the recipient to return the amount of the scholarship, but it will however be made clear that should the recipient be in such financial circumstances that repayment could be made without undue hardship, such repayment will be expected in order that it may be used for the benefit of others.

That any young person applying for a scholarship shall fill out and deliver to the Committee on Education an application in a form to be prescribed and furnished by the Committee, the same to be approved by the head teacher of the school attended by the applicant.

Your Committee prepared application and approval forms in conformity with the requirements of the Grand Lodge and said regulations, and forwarded them together with information as to the regulations to each Subordinate Lodge.

Your Committee is convinced that the creation of the scholarship fund was a great forward step in the Masonic history of Delaware; that it will be of inestimable benefit in providing higher education for ambitious and worthy sons and daughters of Master Masons; that it will repay the Fraternity many times in increased prestige and esteem in the minds of the public, and that it will serve to perpetuate and keep green the memory of our distinguished first Grand Master, Gunning Bedford, Jr.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is by Past Grand Master Thomas J. Day; in it we notice that North Carolina receives courteous mention, the volume for 1921 as well as that for 1922 being received.

We clip the following from his review of Ohio:

We have carefully considered the suggestion that aliens should not be admitted to Masonry or membership in our Lodges except on permission of the Grand Master, and that no one should be so admitted who cannot read and write the English language.

One of the supreme attributes of Masonry is its universality, and one of the most helpful and hopeful functions of our Fraternity is to teach lofty Americanism, inspire with pure patriotism, and to strengthen faith in our country's institutions. Under the law of our land an alien cannot become a citizen before five years, during which time he may most need the very help we can give him. And we see no reason for withholding this help from him if he seeks it and is worthy of it.

But we approve the suggestion that the candidate should be able or should first acquire sufficient knowledge to read and write the English language, which is the language of our country.

We therefore recommend that suitable addition to our Code be prepared and passed as the Code provides, to carry out that part of the recommendation hereby approved.

We may add it is not necessary or wise for this Grand Lodge to attempt by general laws to so regulate the Subordinate Lodges that they need exercise no judgment themselves. We can safely trust them to close the door against any unworthy or undesirable alien.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1922

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia in several respects is a unique organization. It consists of 20,000 members, in 33 lodges within a space set apart by law to be ten miles square. These 20,000 members realize that everything in the District of Columbia is, as it were, "on exhibition"; and that Masonry is no exception to this rule. They see all around them great piles of brick and stone erected as advertisements for various organizations, or a convenient headquarters for those organizations from which they may influence the various functions of the government. They are proud of Masonry, and are unwilling that Masonry shall have structures and monuments and headquarters in our proud Capital City less an object of pride than those of others; and therefore, without begging of the rest of the United States for one cent, they have gone head and are projecting a magnificent Masonic Temple. They have bought the land whereon this may be placed—and it is a beautiful place for it, a hill, the last one not permanently in use in the city, which they have called Temple Heights. We believe these brethren could sell this property for one-half more than it cost them, any day that they should decide not to use it. Right heroically they faced the situation and seized the opportunity to get the site while it was available. The price was nine hundred thousand dollars, and its size nine and a quarter acres. Pending approval by the Grand Lodge, five men became personally responsible for it. The brethren of the District agreed to raise \$2,000,000 by apportioning the amount among the lodges on a basis of \$100.00 per member,

payable in five years at \$20 per year. And the suitability of the site is thus described:

Not only does the site command an unsurpassed view of Washington, making it a most desirable location from that standpoint, but it is of sufficient area to accommodate a building or a group of buildings in keeping with the dignity and necessities of the entire fraternity and allied and collateral bodies, and which will be a civic landmark among the many beautiful edifices already in existence or contemplation, and it is intended to preserve, so far as possible, its present scenic beauty.

We quote from one address on the occasion of the dedication of the site, July 15, 1922:

Where Washington now stands, more than a hundred years ago, there was a vast forest inhabited by the Indians, the tribe of Aanacosta. The chief, Mannacasset, selected a site for his wigwam near a young and powerful oak situated on an eminence from which he could have an extended view of the surrounding country.

Tradition delineates that among the many captives taken by this ferocious Indian chief was a young mother and her daughter; upon her refusal to become his squaw, the chief set forth a decree that under penalty of death she should not wander beyond the shade of the oak which overspread the hut.

Years passed, the mother's only delight being in the pleasure of her child, Gwawa, a name meaning "Hope!" Shortly after the death of the chief, the site for the present city of Washington was determined upon by the Father of his Country, and a treaty by which the few remaining Indians were compelled to move westward. This treaty was effected beneath the majestic oak whose branches served as the prison bars for this woman's captivity. For the first time since her capture by the Indians she was allowed to speak with white people, and throughout the treaty transactions acted as interpreter. Several homes were offered her and her daughter, but faithful to the love of home, be it ever so humble, they preferred to remain beneath the shade of the sturdy oak. A little later an offer was made to purchase the site upon which to erect the Capitol, but again this pioneer was firm in her desire to stay under the protecting oak. Thus until her death the old oak sheltered this staunch character, and in her will bequeathing the estate of 17½ acres to the daughter and her husband, a special request was made that the splendid tree which overspread the cottage be regarded as a special relic, to be cherished in memory of the protection which it had afforded the widow and the orphan.

Such is the history of the legend of the beautiful oak under which we stand today.



So it seems fitting that a woman should have some small part in this day of rejoicing for the great Masonic Fraternity, which stands for the protection of all womanhood. And I feel honored in representing the womanhood of Masonry, and deeply appreciate the opportunity of being the first woman to say the magic words, "Welcome to your own," this beautiful site chosen for the erection of a temple dedicated to the time-honored organization, "The Masonic Fraternity." I am especially proud to have the privilege of representing today the Order of the Eastern Star, the largest woman's organization in the world and 10,000 strong in the District of Columbia.

And at a latter time we find Secretary Denby, of the President's cabinet, delivering an address on the Heights.

But we must refer to other matters. We find that there are several things in D. C. Masonry that some of our Fraternal Correspondents would not agree are wise; for instance, there is a Past Master's Association, which is a form of dependent organization that some disapprove of; we find the Acacia Mutual Life Association, an insurance corporation that solicits from Masons alone, bitterly denounced in Texas and its representative practically chased out of that state; but we quote what the Grand Master in the District says about it:

This was formerly the Masonic Mutual Life Association of the District of Columbia. The change in the name does not lessen the interest of this Grand Lodge in its success and prosperity nor diminish its appreciation of the service and help it renders the members of the Masonic fraternity in the District of Columbia and all over the United States.

With the extension of its work in other grand jurisdictions not familiar with its nature and purpose some objection was made by the Grand Lodges to the use of the word "Masonic" in its name, and to remove any ethical objection to the use of this word, the association petitioned Congress to change its name as above. When our daughters get married and change their names, they are still our daughters. That this Association is still the child of this Grand Lodge and that the change in name has not affected the fraternal character of the institution and its desire to be of real helpfulness to the fraternity, is shown by the clause in its new charter, "that membership in the Association shall be limited to Master Masons," and "that it shall forever be conducted for the mutual benefit of its members and their beneficiaries and not for profit."

The Association is enjoying the most prosperous year of its entire existence. We congratulate it on its prosperity, commend its good work and wish it Godspeed.



And—horror of horrors! We find a Masonic baseball game—let several Grand Masters take due notice thereof and be disgusted accordingly—of which we read as follows:

Brother J. Boyd Dexter, chairman of the baseball committee of the Worshipful Masters' Association, submitted a detailed report of the receipts and expenditures of the Association in connection with the Shrine-Grotto baseball game held under the auspices of the Association on May 30, 1922, and turned over to the Grand Master a check for \$15,659.30, representing the net receipts from the game.

The Grand Master handed the check to M. W. Brother Lurtin R. Ginn, President of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, who accepted the same for the endowment fund of the Home with an expression of his sincere appreciation of this generous donation.

Past Grand Master Cunningham reported that belated receipts amounting to \$202.04 from baseball game of 1920 had been turned over to the Home by the Worshipful Master's Association of that year.

But in one matter does the Grand Lodge seem to have gotten a frost; and that was in agreeing to join in honoring Admiral R. E. Peary, with the National Geographic Society. The National Geographic later found that they could have the President present, provided, in effect, they dropped the Masonic Grand Lodge after fifteen minutes. The Grand Lodge advised the society that:

It was not in keeping with the dignity of the Grand Lodge to be hurried in the performance of its ceremonies for the convenience of anybody, and that rather than embarrass the society it had withdrawn from participation in the dedication.

The most popular form of initiation ceremony at the present all over the country, is a requirement that the candidate shell out a goodly sum for the neediest object of the Grand Lodge. Here it happens to be as follows:

No lodge shall confer the three degrees of Masonry for a less sum than seventy-five dollars, and no degree shall be conferred until the fee therefor has been paid to the proper officer. At least twenty-five dollars shall accompany the petition, twenty-five dollars shall be paid before receiving the Fellowcraft degree, and the remainder before receiving the Master Mason degree: Provided, that twenty-five dollars of said fee shall be paid to the Grand Lodge on the annual return of the lodge, and the

same shall be expended by the Grand Lodge as follows: Five dollars to the Board of Managers of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home for maintenance of said home; and twenty dollars for the erection and maintenance of a new Masonic Temple: Provided, further, that the degrees may be conferred without charge upon officiating clergymen not engaged in any secular employment.

Personally, we don't like remitting fees to preachers. Those ministers that we know are as a rule well enough paid to feel some resentment at being made objects of charity, as they state the case. But we like to encourage the gentlemen of the cloth to join us; many of them make very interesting Masons.

The Grand Officers of the District are expected to attend the Grand Master in a body every year in visiting each of the 33 Lodges, all dolled up in dress clothes each time. This is no small sacrifice. For this reason many good Masons could not afford to accept office at all. The Grand Sword Bearer resigned, and all officers below him were thus advanced and reinstalled. We think that, for a man to have to go through this formality at every visit in every year, from Grand Steward to Grand Master, is a bit too much; but, if we lived in Washington, we might change our mind.

We quote the following from Bro. George W. Baird, Past Grand Master, who wrote the Foreign Correspondence:

Your committee begs leave to report further on the petition of the Grand Lodge of Ecuador, which petitioned for formal recognition. From the Grand Lodge of Peru (with which we have long been in recognition), we learn that the three lodge lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Ecuador were chartered by the Grand Lodge of Peru. It is therefore properly constituted. We are informed that it is a sovereign Grand Lodge. We recommend its recognition.

The petition of the Grand Lodge of Panama, which was also referred to us, is composed of eight lodges, six of which were of Venezuelan origin, one by the Supreme Council of the Republic of Columbia and the eighth chartered by the Grand Lodge of Panama. It is a sovereign Grand Lodge; "no other power can overrule it;" it exacts a belief in Deity from all petitioners; the Holy Bible is the first of the three great lights. This Grand Lodge has been formally recognized by twenty-five Grand Lodges, nineteen of which are in the United States. We recommend its recognition.

We are obliged to ask further time to consider the petitions of the Grand Lodges of Turkey and Venezuela, as they have not replied to our last letters.

We have diligent inquiry into the petition of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Columbia, located at Bogota, and find it to be the third grand lodge in that republic and that there is a probability of a fourth being instituted. The two preceding grand lodges are at Baranquilla and at Carthagena. While we cannot find anything to condemn in this new body we do not feel at liberty to recommend its recognition in view of the principle already established of recognizing but one grand lodge in one and the same state. We therefore recommend that the petition of "El Gran Logia de la Republica de Columbia con sed en Bogota" be passed over without prejudice.

The Reviews are excellent, and cover a greater number of Grand Lodges than those of any other list that we have read. North Carolina receives fraternal courtesies, in three pages of review.

#### FLORIDA—1923

This was the ninety-fourth Annual Communication, and it was held in the city of Jacksonville. Charles H. Ketchum was the Grand Master. We have a particular grievance against the Grand Secretary, W. P. Webster, in that he did not permit us to see what this distinguished Mason looks like. We'd much prefer that Brother Webster should do what Bill Willson of North Carolina did: put his own picture in the book, if at the same time he gave us a glimpse of the Grand Master, rather than leave both out.

But as we read, we are sure this Grand Master is a prince among Masons. He rings true. The Grand Lodge takes notice of things governmental and civic and educational and economic (and economical—see Masonic Service Association); and yet we do not find any fool legislation thereafter enacted, or even proposed. We like this attitude.

These quotations are from the Grand Master's Address:

Freemasonry, conceived in the womb of time, and gradually growing to be a power for good, has at last reached a belated manhood in the United States, and today stands challenged to accept the manifold responsibilities of the power it represents.

The educational measures before our congress have been the center of a concerted attack. The public schools

have been ridiculed, criticised, maligned, and openly fought.

Masonry stands today confronted with problems such as these. We must either accept or reject the challenge.

The only way in which a republic can live is through an intelligent, educated citizenry. Let each individual have an equal opportunity for self-advancement. Let each child have an opportunity for an education. Let the mind of each be trained to think for itself. Thus we will arrive at an agreeable state.

In the face of these conclusions, it seems self evident to me that the public school system of this country is the corner stone of the nation.

The public schools, properly administered, and properly cared for, should be and shall be forever maintained in America. The Masonic Fraternity should be forever interested in any movement that looks to the betterment of the public schools.

He issued some dispensations to confer degrees short of time, for those in service; he reopened dark ballots on affidavit that a case of mistaken identity existed. This last must be done under very great safeguard, if at all, which we doubt.

He visited 57 lodges, which is almost a record; he is made honorary member in 13 more lodges, making 20 in all.

Both the Grand Master and the Deputy refuse to lay corner stones; the first, of a theatre building to be used for profit, and the second, of a church nearing completion. Both were right.

In Florida there is a G. L. Committee to confer the Past Master's Degree on installed Masters, which "worked on" 77 Masters.

The following seems a bit queer:

Q. Can a Lodge elect a Master who has never held any elective office in the Lodge?

A. Yes. The Lodge is the sole judge by election as to who shall preside over it as its Worshipful Master. I consider this however as being very bad procedure, except in extraordinary cases, as the Lodge should be prepared to know who can best serve them before starting any member through the elective offices of the Lodge, as it tends to make dissatisfaction among the members in any instance.

Q. Malone Lodge No. 224 is considering putting on some side degrees in the near future for the benefit of Master Masons wives and daughters, and the question has arisen as to what relation to a Master Mason is entitled to these degrees, and especially if a daughter of a Master

Mason who is married to a man not a Mason, entitled to them? Please give our Lodge necessary information to settle this question.

A. No side degrees are permissible in Masonry. If the wives, daughters, sisters or mothers of Master Masons desire they can join the Eastern Star. Under no consideration can your Lodge, as a Lodge, give any side degrees for any purpose.

We wonder what these "side" degrees were. Years ago they used to be popular, but they have passed along with horseplay in Chapter and Lodge ceremonies, and with college hazing.

What's the matter, that lodges should do such a thing as is described in the following:

The Grand Secretary reported that a check for \$39.50 received from Gretna Lodge, No. 195 in payment for annual dues had been returned by the bank unpaid and asked for relief.

We do not often find the Negro race referred to in Masonic volumes on which account we are especially impelled to quote the following from the pen of that scholar, Dr. Lincoln Hulley, President of Stetson University, the Grand Orator:

The Indian question is fast fading from memory. The Negro question, however, is very much alive and is getting bigger and bigger. At the time of the war between the states there were three millions of negroes in this country. There are now more than ten millions. This is a much greater increase proportionately than the increase in the white population. None of the negro increase is due to immigration. Much of the white increase is due to immigration. Is this strain of negro blood, rapidly on the increase, going to work into the veins of the whole white population? Has Masonry nothing to do with it? Really, can Masonry avoid it? Scattered all over our country, in large and small groups the negroes are segregated. We treat them as an inferior race. They bring us many problems. We have imposed upon them a highly elaborated white man's civilization. The white man can hardly live up to it himself and the negro can't. That is why so many of them fill our jails and chain gangs. We are not in agreement among ourselves as to the best ways of meeting the negro problem. Some are for industrial education, others are against any kind of education that will make the negro a competitor with the white man in any field. Contemplating the industrial position, the vice, the crime, the social aspirations and other aspects of the negro problem, what attitude should we as Masons take toward the problem? I would not



argue that it ought to be a subject of debate at all our meetings or that we ought to undertake a solution of it as if we were a legislative body, but our Masonic fellowship as a whole and we as individuals do have a relation to it, and can exert pressure and influence in the solution of it.

A very interesting report is given from the Masonic Home.

Brother Silas Wright writes the Foreign Correspondence Report, which is to our liking. North Carolina receives notice in extended and courteous fashion. We find ourselves a bit in need of orientation, when we read of our Orphanage children as "inmates", though probably this is correct. But we of North Carolina don't call anybody "inmates" except those in the two state hospitals for the insane, we believe. We think the phrase "Orphan Asylum" which we **DO** use here, is worse. And Brother Wright got the impression that we passed laws providing a "Lecturing Fund;" but we think this was not made clear in our Proceedings and this led him to misunderstand the disposition of the matter. His topical studies appended to the Reviews are very good.

Brother Wright wants to know what we've got to say of his work that is of the brickbat flavor. This is it.

#### GEORGIA—1922

This volume records the transactions of the 136th Annual Communication; time, October 31; place, Macon. We are glad to get this as a reminder of the fact that the city of Macon was named for a distinguished son of Warren county, North Carolina, this writer's home county—Nathaniel Macon, one of the country's real statesmen who was for several terms Speaker of the National House of Representatives. To tell here why Macon was named for him would require too much space.

The volume contains no likeness of the Grand Master, which we regret, nor any other illustration save the frontispiece, which is reserved for the likeness of, and to do honor to, John E. Sheppard, Senior Grand Warden, who passed to the Supreme Grand Lodge two weeks before Georgia would have made him Deputy Grand Master. He was a lawyer and public man.

The first item in the Grand Master's Address that we should call unusual, is the following:



An organization of more than sixty-five thousand men, an active organization, with problems and questions almost daily coming up for solution, requires closer contact with its head than once in twelve months. With this in mind and my desire to serve you quickly, intimately, and to the very best of my ability, I sought some means of accomplishing a direct contact with the officers and especially the rank and file of our great fraternity. I decided that this could best be done by a monthly message to be read in each lodge.

To make these messages worth while, to make them of great value and interesting, I requested each of our Past Grand Masters to contribute a short article. I wish here and now to thank them for their aid and to assure them that it was highly appreciated. I am sure that the Craft has enjoyed and been enlightened by reading what they had to say.

If the Subordinate Grand Officers are to do any work, and to make the Grand Master's administration efficient, we think he should certainly confer with them, by this or other means, quite frequently.

And right here we think it proper to say that the custom which prevails in the Grand Chapter O. E. S. of North Carolina, whereby each Deputy Grand Matron is expected to read all of the Proceedings and write the Fraternal Correspondence, is bound to bring two results; first, to make better Grand Matrons, and second, to make somewhat ragged Fraternal Correspondence from time to time—though it does not have to be so written to be ragged, we fear, as witness this present effort of ours.

We think a well prepared history of such an old and honorable body as the Grand Lodge of Georgia would be of inestimable value; we southern people have been as a rule making more history than we have written. Hence we are moved to quote with our official O. K. the following:

In 1920 by resolution you created the office of Historian, Grand Master Bass appointed W. Raymond Daniel. but owing to the state of his health at that time he did not think he could give to the place the time and labor necessary. I have taken up the matter with him again and he has consented to do this work for us. I would therefore recommend that this office be made permanent until the history is written, and that a sufficient appropriation be made to meet the necessary expense. I think, brethren, that this is one of the most important matters that you have undertaken; it has been delayed too long and many valuable and historic matters have been lost.

The history should be extensive and will require much time and research, not only documentary, but by personal interviews should we endeavor to find out all that appertains to our Craft in Georgia. There are yet living a few men who could give us many points of interest to us and to our State. There are men and women who received their education at schools fostered by our early brethren. These schools were dotted about over our state, and prove our contention that Masonry was one of the elemental factors in your free school system.

We find two questions answered, among others, as follows:

C makes application for affiliation and dies before his petition is balloted upon; what is his status?

Ans.—He did his part; the lodge of his choice should do its duty, to wit: Bring the petition to ballot and elect or reject as to them seems right; the record should be completed.

D is tried, found guilty and recommended for expulsion. The trial is thrown out on account of illegal procedure by the Grand Lodge and he is reinstated. What can this lodge do?

Ans.—This brother cannot be brought to trial on the same charge again, as one cannot be placed in jeopardy twice for the same offense.

As to the first, carrying out the Grand Master's idea, we propound the following: Mr. A petitioned my lodge for the degrees, and was elected; he was called into the army and died; before he died, expecting shortly to be at home, he was notified to present himself for initiation and the Lodge was notified for meeting for the purpose. What is his status? Would the Grand Master answer, "Proceed with the initiation?" We are not given to argument, but wonder whether he is right in this case.

As to the second, if a man is tried, and convicted, and the trial is thrown out on appeal by the Grand Lodge, on the ground of illegal procedure, we should like to ask why the Grand Lodge should reinstate the brother and force an un-Masonic brother on an unwilling lodge. It seems to this writer to be a case where the Grand Lodge erred more than the trial lodge, in the face of the statement; they should have given the trial lodge the opportunity, though the means of a new trial, to correct what was wrong, namely, the procedure, and not the main facts. Then a second trial would have afforded justice to all, while "two wrongs do not make," etc., seems here to have force.

The Grand Master's discussion of the Ku Klux Klan should, we think, be preserved among the year's classics:

There has been more or less agitation over the Ku-Klux Klan throughout our country. Several of our Grand Masters have become considerably exercised over the matter, issuing pronouncements against it. The question in my judgment does not deserve consideration; Masonry has nothing to do with any clan, any society, any organization, denominational or what not. Masonry stands alone, fearless and unafraid, not courting any affiliation and denouncing no other organization. Masonry is founded on freedom of thought and action; just so long as her membership live the lives of good men and true, just so long as the principles of Masonry are alive in our communities, just so long will we enjoy that freedom of speech and press that our fathers fought for, that freedom which Masonry teaches, has taught for many centuries and will continue to teach in the centuries to come. We advocate tolerance; we are against narrowness and bigotry. Our laws are just, right and ample to handle any member who does wrong or violates his trust. Masonry loves, but does not draw a sword to fight. Masonry fears God, has faith in Him, exercises and advocates His love, forgiveness and charity. So long as we, my brethren, hold fast to these principles, teach, live and practice them, we shall thrive and grow. So long as we do right Masonry will endure, and by these tenets link the deepest and holiest hopes of man with the heavenly throne of the eternal God. Masonry founded on these fundamentals will endure and give to the world that peace and understanding so craved by men, when all clans, narrow sects and men-built societies have passed into oblivion and have been forgotten by men. The principles for which we stand are eternal.

Barring the one complication of the claim of some fool paid organizers that there is some relation between the two, we agree absolutely with this.

And close upon the heels of the above, we find another utterance which is of statesmanlike order: it is not the hackneyed condemnation that many times we are forced to read about the "Higher Degrees:"

A good many Masons do not hesitate very long nor devote much time to their Masonic mother, the lodge. Their ambition seems to lead them unprepared rapidly on to their so-called "higher degrees." I feel sure that the organizations usually referred to as so-called "higher degrees" only wish good and true Masons, those who are well-grounded in the ritualism and lessons taught in the symbolic lodge. It is only of such material that they can hope to build permanently and well. The rush for the so-

called "higher degrees" in many states has been given serious consideration, and in a few states has been the subject of legislation, some of the Grand Jurisdictions requiring certain time to elapse before they can apply for other degrees, others requiring that the applicant shall attend a specified number of meetings of his lodge before he can apply for the Chapter or Scottish Rite. It might be well to consider this problem, and I hope I may be pardoned for suggesting that it might be better for such legislation to originate in the so-called "Higher Degrees."

If we could ever get the other Bodies to handle the matter, the problem would cease to be a problem.

Grand Masters don't as a rule hand bouquets to the Fraternal Correspondents; a rare flower is most prized if it have grace and symmetry; and therefore we quote the following next, without further comment:

The many favorable comments made by foreign correspondents and the nice things they say about W. Raymund Daniel, our lovable and most efficient Foreign Correspondent, are to be expected by all of us who know Raymund. He is indeed and in truth a gem of the first water. To say a word of praise about him would be like trying to add brightness to the sun. Few indeed are like him; we love him because he first loved us; Raymund just loves everybody. So long as we are guided by him in our foreign relations we are safe. May our good Grand Master grant him many years of usefulness to Masonry. It is useless to say that I reappoint him.

One unique feature is found in the book; we see a condensed synopsis of its business at the close of each day's part of the Proceedings. May others imitate!

Resolutions forbidding the use of Masonry in advertisements were adopted. And we like the following as a piece of legislation backed by common sense. It, too, was adopted:

Be it Resolved. That no waiver of jurisdiction shall be granted until an investigating committee shall have made a favorable report in the lodge which is asked to waive jurisdiction over the candidate.

We have read much of exhortation about the George Washington Memorial from a large number of Grand Lodges that have done little but exhort, among which is North Carolina. We are therefore pleased to find Georgia actually preparing to raise by taxation the entire sum asked for in four years. We think this matter should be considered in other states in similar legislation.

Past Grand Master Raymund Daniel, who writes the Fraternal Correspondence, gives an excellent topical introduction. North Carolina acknowledges two excellent reviews, well and pleasingly written.

### ILLINOIS—1922

The Grand Lodge of Illinois is a very large and powerful body, numbering today more than 250,000 members in more than 920 lodges, and showing a gain for the year of more than 16,000; and, unless we missed our count, we find 96 lodges in Chicago alone, which are, of course, the largest lodges in the state. We find 37 lodges whose membership exceeds one thousand in the entire state. It seems to us that Chicago has quite a large slice of the management of the Grand Lodge, as Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Treasurer, Grand Chaplain, Grand Pursuivant, Grand Marshal, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Senior Deacon, Grand Junior Deacon, and Grand Tiler all are listed in the Grand Lodge Directory over Chicago addresses. Of the other ten, four are listed in Decatur. We have no desire to conduct any other person's affairs, and hope we don't seem officious in mentioning these facts, which seem to us queer.

We note that, while our Brethren in Canada and elsewhere are "cussing" the Grotto, this powerful body is meeting in Aryan Grotto building. The date is October 10, and the Grand Lodge was entertained prior to the opening hour with a musical program, the Masonic Home band taking part.

Grand Master Elmer E. Beach justly hurls his thunders at those who strike and seek to prevent others from working, in the following words:

The tenets of Freemasonry and the cardinal virtues taught us in every lodge, a sense of justice and the moral fibre of our Universal Institution, must form a stabilizing influence which shall lead to the destruction—the utter annihilation—of the pernicious doctrine that, when a group, organization or combination of men voluntarily give up and abandon their employment, any right exists to resort to violence and bloodshed to prevent other men, who are willing to do so, from entering the employment thus abandoned. The continued existence of our modern industrial system and civilization depends upon the destruction of the wicked and unjust claim that a man or



body of men may refuse to work and then by violence prevent others from doing the work which they themselves refuse to do. The right to work, when, where, and upon such terms and conditions as one chooses, unmolested by threats or unlawful violence, is a necessary corollary of the right not to work in any employment against one's will—in other words, the right to resist slavery. Here is opportunity for Masons and Masonry to assist in a practical movement to educate the conscience of the world to a proper conception of this fundamental question.

In that section, Sabbath observance is more on the wane than with us; therefore the following is timely:

It having come to my attention that certain lodges contemplated holding lodge picnics on Sunday, I addressed a letter to each lodge warning against such affairs in the name or under the auspices of the lodges. So far as I know the warning was heeded and every lodge cheerfully and in good faith acted upon the suggestions made.

We, in North Carolina, prefer to operate our own Orphanage school; in Illinois, the home being at La-Grange, the Grand Lodge donated \$6,000 to the public school of the district. Our plan is exceeding satisfactory, and we are willing to back it up by recommending it to others. We may say in passing that the writer is a former employee of the Orphanage and now superintends a public school system, so is not necessarily one-sided in his views concerning this matter.

Concerning the quality of our membership, the writer quotes with much interest the Grand Master's discussion of Masonic discipline, in which there is vast food for thought:

The growth of the Institution in this state during the year has not been so great in numbers as in some years, and yet we are hopeful that the moral strength of Freemasonry has been increasing as rapidly as the Institution has ever increased numerically. This thought, this hope, suggests a comparison which may be interesting and warrant some speculation as to causes or effects. In 1871, with 36,000 Masons in Illinois, there were 114 expulsions and 75 suspensions for unmasonic conduct. In 1921, with 230,000 Masons, the expulsions were only 23. With less than one-sixth as many Masons in 1871, there were five times as many expulsions as in 1921. What has caused this remarkable change? Were our brethren of 1871 thirty times less careful in the selection of candidates, or were they thirty times more strict and rigid in enforcing the moral and Masonic law than we of 1921? Or to put it the other way, are we thirty times more care-



ful in weighing the qualifications of candidates, or are we only one-thirtieth as strict in the enforcement of moral and Masonic obligations as our brethren of fifty years ago? In any event, we must be forced to the conclusion that superlative care and caution should be exercised by us in passing upon the qualifications of candidates if we are to hope to maintain the Institution as a strong moral force for the building of character and for the maintenance of good order, good citizenship, loyalty and patriotic devotion to our country. If the time shall ever come when few or no laws at all shall be necessary to protect the rights of individuals, it will be when the whole world shall have become obedient to the teachings and tenets of Freemasonry.

The Masonic Home, in which are 240 guests, is an object of just pride to our Illinois brethren. The only illustration in the volume is the picture of the Royal Arch Masonic Hospital at the Home. Pictures are quite likely to show where interest lies.

One of the most vexatious matters of the present day, is that of objections to candidates after they have been elected. It is a besetting sin of our age, to postpone things until the last minute, and then, being too late, rush madly, causing harm to others. This tendency is not absent from Masonry, and explains much of the business of objections after election. We find Illinois passing the appended legislation on the subject of objections. We like it; it does not stop objections, and yet it regulates them. Every Mason knows that, during the degree-taking period, a strained relation, somewhat unnatural, exists between lodges with their membership, and a candidate; which becomes normal after the new Mason is a member with us on equal terms. Therefore, we think the right of stopping advancement during this period of temporary and unnatural status should be safeguarded, but not cut off by any means. Here is the new Illinois law:

Whenever objection is made by any member of a lodge to the advancement of a brother therein to the second or third degree the reasons therefore must be made known, and the matter shall be referred by the Master to a committee with power to inquire into such reasons, who shall report thereon to the lodge as soon as practicable. If from such report it shall appear in the opinion of the committee that reasons assigned are insufficient, and if a majority of the members present concur in such report the lodge may confer the degree as if no objection had been made; but if the reasons assigned shall be deem-

ed to be sufficient and a majority of the members present concur in such report, the candidate shall be entitled, upon application, to trial upon the alleged objection.

The Grand Master and the Jurisprudence Committee severally condemned baseball clubs and similar organizations within the lodges; and then there is proposed the following:

"That all organizations within the lodge be forbidden in accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Master, except such as are organized for purely charitable purposes."

The baseball game among the District of Columbia Masons was for charitable purpose, namely, to raise money for the Home; and \$15,000 was so raised. It seems to be an annual event. What would Illinois think of this? We do not either approve or condemn, because we are without first hand experience or observation; but we remember to have observed, in university days in another state, that the Knights of Columbus use athletics to hold the interest and zeal of their members. Whatever be the decision, the matter should be studied carefully. We do know that evils often ride on the backs of athletic events.

The orator of the occasion was Bro. Frank O. Lowden, whose able address was a call to stand firmer to our principles in the emergencies of the hour.

The Reviews were written in a very able manner by Bro. Delmar D. Darrah, who gives North Carolina courteous notice. His work contains many features which are of particular and special interest, and his work is altogether courteous and pleasing. It is not prolific of expressions of his own opinions; even as to the much vexed question of the famous anti-Eastern Star edict of Grand Master Sell, of Pennsylvania, he offers no opinion of his own. Some of the Reviewers find it difficult not to be dogmatic sometimes. The law of Brother Darrah's jurisdiction, we are told, forbids his expression of opinion. Could Dr. Eggleston, of Virginia, stand that?

#### INDIANA—1923

This volume reveals the portraits of the Grand Master presiding and the Grand Secretary sharing honors at its beginning. After weighing one against the other,

One of the very important appointments of the Grand Master is that of the Grand Instructor, requiring as it does a Brother who is a ritualist, a diplomat, a jurist, an accountant, who is equipped with patience, love and charity, yet with a firmness to demand conformity to Masonic law and with a physique and nerves that will withstand the strain of three meetings a day.

We think that, if this description had contained just a few additional words, to remind the Grand Instructor that he must be a student of Masonic history, philosophy and application to present day problems, it would have been well-nigh complete for ordinary purposes.

We find that the doctrine that a man may administer corporal punishment to his wife is obsolete in Indiana; one Brother is on record in the Proceedings as having tried it, and found himself sentenced to jail by the court, and expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, which sentence was affirmed by the Grand Lodge.

Two matters of Ritual we note to be a bit important; one, the authorization of the beautiful Stobo lecture on the Apron in the first degree, and the other the promulgation of an official Ritual for the past Master's degree by the Grand Lodge. We in North Carolina do not find it necessary to have any Past Master's degree; and the majority of our Masons, Past Masters or members on the floor, will find it queer to observe that any Grand Lodge should go into the Past Master business. But we have no quarrel with any other Grand Lodge over the question of ritual or ritualistic requirement, and recognize that they are as competent as are we, to meet the requirements as they are found. We should like to know why our neighbors consider this sufficiently important to make special provision for it outside of the Chapter, where we took it, while we get along just as well without it unless we enter Capitular and Cryptic Masonry.

Indiana does not belong to the Masonic Service Association; but, after Brother Randell's address, it was voted that the Grand Master attend its next meeting and report a year hence for action.

Past Grand Master Elmer F. Gay wrote the Correspondence, in which North Carolina is dealt with generously. Among all of our Celebrities, he chose Past Grand Master Owen and Bro. Walton Alderman for quotation.

Well, if somebody will say something real nice about Alderman so that he can show it to his girl and get action, we move that all the Reviewers be asked to "review" him. There are some parts of North Carolina that are reputed to be famous for their new made liquor and their old maid girls. We are going to verify this rumor, find the place and send Alderman there. He is a fine fellow, in spite of being a bachelor of long duration. He has done great work with that Singing Class, too.

We quote from Brother Gay's review of Massachusetts, concerning the danger from innovations into the practices and work of Masonry:

Brethren, Freemasonry has arrived at a critical period in its history. The next few years will decide the question whether the Craft will be led into the serious error, as I view it, of leaping into the arena where are being fought out, by fiercely opposing factions, the burning problems of the hour, or whether this great Institution which has successfully met all the demands upon it during the centuries will continue the policy laid down by the forefathers of digging among the ground roots of the vital things of life which underlie all good morals, private and public, all good politics, and all good statesmanship.

There is a growing element among our members which is in favor of an endorsement by organized Masonry of the many and ever-changing policies and programs of the fleeting moment, urging even our alignment on questions closely bordering on partisan and creedal lines. Some organized Masonic bodies, meeting in duly authorized conventions, have departed so far from the boundaries laid down in our fundamental law as to adopt resolutions endorsing specific bills pending before legislative bodies, and to memorialize individual members of law-making bodies soliciting their support.

This appears to me a highly dangerous precedent to establish, for our Order is composed of men of every race, religion and political faith; every Lodge is a cross-section of the American body politic. To endeavor to speak the minds of these two million and a half free men or to unite them into a great partisan group would be a folly which would wreck Freemasonry, or at least change it beyond our recognition. When we consider the fact that about thirty-five per cent. of our membership is not over five years old in Masonry, untrained in our ways and uninformed in our fundamental principles and laws, we begin to sense the danger.

Brother Gay seems to be the only Fraternal Correspondent who is able to show us how he looks; we find a

ing Shrine ceremonials. The time has arrived when this Grand Lodge must take account of the problem.

For many years in this State it has been a common practice at the periodical ceremonial gatherings of the Shrine for certain members to seize upon the occasion as a fitting time to throw off all restraint and to indulge in drunken debauches and other unseemly conduct, much to the disgrace of themselves and to the chagrin of others who are themselves helpless to protect the good name of Masonry. These offenses are not confined to occasional cases of unknown or obscure individuals, but men of prominence in their lodges and their communities, even Past Masters of lodges are sometimes the most conspicuous leaders in these offensive scenes.

They seem to have the idea that a Shrine ceremonial is a proper occasion for a Mason to put aside his Masonry and to forget his manhood and to turn loose whatever of lower nature he is possessed of.

Apparently it makes no difference where it is, at Burley, Blackfoot, Pocatello, Sandpoint or Boise—always the same scandalous reports follow. Even following the National Conclaves at Portland and San Francisco, reports pass from one to another that prominent Masons were drunk, incapacitated and in other ways making an unseemly display of their surrender to passions which every Mason is strictly enjoined to keep under control.

Let us therefore take this opportunity to serve notice on the proper officials of the Shrine in Idaho that aforementioned conditions must be corrected and "their house put in order." And if such is not done within the coming year it is my purpose to introduce a resolution at the next annual session of the Grand Lodge requiring our members to withdraw their membership from the organization known as the Mystic Shrine.

That we impress upon the officers and individual members of each constituent lodge their responsible duty of preferring charges against any Mason who conducts himself in such a manner as to bring the good name of Masonry into disrepute or drag the standards, that should ever be held aloof, in the dirt and filth of an old time grovel. Further reference is made to this subject in the list of recommendations.

We think he is only describing what this writer used to see in Shrine ceremonials ten or fifteen years ago here in North Carolina. We have cleaned up these ceremonials in this state, and are surprised to find that our Idaho brethren are tardy in doing so. His Jurisprudence Committee and his brethren appointed a Committee to investigate, with power to subpoena witnesses and do all things necessary, and report next year. We think the Shrine will be good hereafter in Idaho.



We note that the District Deputy system is being installed in Idaho for the first time. It will do good.

We note that the Grand Master issued no dispensations for new Lodges, saying that none of the places that wanted them, were qualified to maintain Lodges. We wish we had a whole company of Grand Masters that were willing to do the same way about it. The way dispensations for new lodges are passed out in many states, is a stumbling block to the future of Masonry and will fill our rosters with dead numbers only.

Idaho has already paid half of its quota to the George Washington Memorial.

We note that hereafter, courtesy work will be done in the first degree as well as in the others. This is a mistake, we believe, and they will so find it.

The Grand Secretary's statistics concerning membership, gains and number of active lodge are not easy to find. We hope he will make them more accessible, hereafter. North Carolina is reviewed by Brother Knepper, Correspondent. John W. Shore will write the next Reviews.

We notice that the Association of Past Grand Masters will have a banquet next time.

### IOWA—1923

This volume shows the hand of a lover of good books. To begin with, the frontispiece is the likeness of F. W. Glaze, Grand Master, in a very fine engraving by Bather, autographed. Others may disagree with us, but somehow, after seeing the beauty of the volumes of the several Grand Chapters and Grand Commanderies which carried these engravings, we believe that the Grand Lodge ought to give to the Grand Master an engraving in the volume that tells of the meeting that he presided over, along with his jewel, as a sort of testimonial that it appreciates his work. Many of the halftone cuts that we see are abominable, cheap and altogether beneath the dignity of the great bodies over which the distinguished fraternalists presided.

Then we find an attractive bookplate of the Iowa Grand Lodge Library on the title page. This suggests the fact that this is the finest library of its kind in this country. We find the library mentioned with a pride



that shows that it is used and cared for and added to, and is altogether such a library as this writer would like above other things to have near him.

An we believe Newton R. Parvin, the most efficient Grand Secretary, is one of the most eminent in the entire family of Distinguished Scribes. We are very glad to read his book.

There were public exercises prior to the opening of the Grand Lodge; an address of welcome by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, a response by the Deputy Grand Master, and some music, then an address by the Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star, and the reception of the Oldest Mason, when it was time to open the Grand Lodge.

We commend the following to Grand Masters, present and future:

I am not now going to take up your time by telling you what a wonderful institution Masonry is or what it stands for. This has been told you many times in the past and I do not need to repeat what you already know. I will simply tell you in as few words as possible what has been going on in Iowa among the Masonic fraternity in the last year.

The following from the Address, concerning one of the lodges visited, contains a world of advice to parents that many thousands of them need very sadly:

Another thing I could not help but notice was the peace and harmony that existed among the Brethren. They are like one big family. Fathers and sons meet together as brothers—united by Masonic ties.

“Show me a father with faith in his son,  
And I’ll show you a pair worth while,  
Although they be common as anyone,  
And little for show and style.  
The man for the boy, like a pal for a pard,  
And the boy for the man the same,  
With each for the other that fine regard  
Which only themselves can name.

“Away with the parent whose all-work mind  
Has never an hour for play—  
I’m praising the dad of a better kind,  
Who lives in a nobler way;  
The father who sees in that son of his  
The man of a time not far,  
Yet thinks of the boy as the boy he is,  
Which makes them the chums they are.

"When fifty, or near it, and ten-years-old,  
In fellowship's house have dwelled,  
They've gathered more treasures than all the gold  
That ever a kingdom held;  
A heart running over with pride and joy,  
A face that was born to smile—  
Yes, show me the dad who believes in his boy,  
And I'll show you a pair worth while."

Expressing appreciation of a rousing reception given him by his own home town folks, he concludes:

"The friends that love us always,  
In the good times and the bad;  
The friends that love us always  
Are the friends that keep us glad.  
The friends that cling in tempest  
As they do in calms are those  
That have made the paths of hardship  
Seem the paths of song and rose.

"The friends that love us always,  
When we go their way or not,  
Are the friends that hearts remember  
When the others are forgot.  
The friends that stick the closest  
When the trouble grows the worst;  
The friends that love us always  
Just the way they did at first.

"They are the crowning jewels.  
Of the coronets we weave  
In the dreams of tender moments  
When the troubles start to leave;  
And we lisp their names forever  
And we see their faces clear—  
The friends that love us always,  
In the sun and shadow, dear."

The Grand Master found that lodges were prohibited from assisting the DeMolay order for boys, and therefore proposed an amendment to the Code to permit them to do so, which was duly adopted, with the proviso that a two-third vote should be necessary to permit it.

He favors dual membership, and recommends that the matter be studied and reported on at the next session. Though North Carolina does not not permit it, we can see that there is much of truth in what is said for it, as, for instance, a case like this:

Our own Joseph Fort Newton, while in London, wished to affiliate with a Lodge there, but did not want to sever his membership in Mt. Hermon Lodge of Cedar

Rapids. Many members who have moved from the old home town would like to affiliate with a Lodge of their residence, if they could do so without breaking the ties which bind them to the old home Lodge.

Kansas has a provision in its Code that requires that every Master Mason must pass a proficiency examination in the third degree within six months after being raised. But somehow, though realizing from a very intensive study of it as a member of the Code Commission of our Grand Lodge for two years that the Masonic Code of Iowa is one of the very best in the United States, yet we are inclined to doubt the value of such a law. We should like to see it in operation and observe results.

Some lodges, if listed in Dun and Bradstreet on a basis of their past acts, couldn't buy a box of matches on credit. This is a hard saying, but we can prove it. To these, the following advice is given:

Some lodges have been slow in meeting their obligations. This is not right. You should pay your bills promptly and should not authorize the expenditure of any money unless you can meet your obligations when statement is presented. If a Brother is away from home, sick and destitute, and applies for assistance in some other jurisdiction and you request them to relieve his distress, you should at once send the amount you authorize. If you request a Lodge in this Jurisdiction to assist one of your members, it is your duty to pay back to the Lodge at once all they have advanced for the relief of your member. **KEEP YOUR CREDIT GOOD. PAY PROMPTLY.**

The following from the Committee on Masonic Service Association, is as good an explanation of its work as we have found:

It is in no sense a General Grand Lodge or an autocratic dictator of American Masonry. Its functions are only those of preparing and co-ordinating plans, outlines and supplies for a Service Committee within each member Grand Lodge, to be established, financed and directed by such Grand Jurisdiction. Its purpose is to ultimately carry to every Mason on its rolls a summons to do all in his personal power to maintain the principles and practices universally taught in Masonry, and to apply them to the preservation and perpetuation of our institution and this government under which we live, itself a heritage from our Masonic founders.

Our idea is that the Service Association is a dead expense to any Grand Lodge that buys it and will not use

it; but that it is a most valuable agent to the Grand Lodge that will put something into it. We in North Carolina decided to do the latter, and have a most competent man in the field to carry Masonry's message to our brethren.

Brother Randell, in his address on Masonic Service, has this to say about schools:

I am not so much interested in the destruction of the private schools as I am in the construction of the public schools. When I remember that, while we have practically a twenty per cent population that does not believe in the public school, we have only 6.3 per cent of all the children of the nation in the private schools, Catholic, Protestant, and commercial, and 93.7 per cent of them in the public schools, I am not so much concerned about the fate of the private school. If we will perfect our public schools so as to take care of all the inequalities of opportunity that yet exist, there will not be enough children left outside of the public schools to keep a couple of teachers busy in all the private schools of the country.

Concerning religious liberty, the Grand Chaplain utters the following profound truths:

It so happened the other day that the High Twelve Club of Sioux City, whose members must be Masons, entertained the Columbian Club, in which Catholicism is a prerequisite. They sat down in good will, they broke bread together in tolerance. That was a mark of high minded Masonry. We may have no ill will toward any man because of his religion; we may have no ill will toward any man because of any religious system to which he holds by birth or personal persuasion, but only good will and tolerance, and the ideals of liberty of soul.

But there is in the Roman Church system a system of thought that is entirely opposed to what Masonry stands for. It is a system of power of some men over others; a system of the relinquishments of the rights of a man to his own mental freedom, to the dictations of other men; a system that includes the theology built upon the monarchies that John of England represented, upon the theories of monarchical rights that the Kaisers and Caesars have represented in all these years. That is the thing that America cannot marry. Our democracy stumbles and is confused because men are taught the principles of monarchy and its special privileges in their theology.

One of the saddest things we have ever read is the report of the Schoonover Trial Commission, recommending expulsion, which was almost unanimously adopted. A sad tribute to human imperfection! A man perhaps

as well known as a Mason as any other in this country, deprived of his Masonic standing. It was a brave thing for the brethren to do.

One of the most interesting Masonic documents that has been placed in our hands in a long time, is Bro. Louis Block's Fraternal Correspondence Report. The Reviews are good, and the introductory sentences are so forceful that we must quote from it several paragraphs:

But first let us take a look at modern life. What's the matter with it? Very, very much.

In the first place, we have allowed the plain and simple life of the pioneer days to drift into a thing so infernally intricate, so infinitely involved, so confoundedly complex, that the human mind stands appalled at the thought of it. No longer are our wants few, and plain and simple, but many and multiplex. We want so many things in such great variety and in such quick succession that half the time we don't know what we want. Our houses, our minds and our lives are so gorged with many things that we are able to digest and assimilate scarcely any of them.

We must get into everything, and have everything, and "put on" a whole kennel full of "dog," even if we have to cheat our creditors and betray our friends to do it. A mortgage goes on the home so we can grab a graphonola, an auto, or a radio. Corned beef and cabbage have given away to camembert and caviar. Dad can no longer sit down to "supper" in his shirt sleeves, but must climb into dress clothes before he can be "served with dinner." We no longer dare to have a plain and simple belly-ache, but must get along with gastritis, or colitis, or appendicitis. We dare not even go simply and plainly crazy, but must be cursed by a "complex." And when at last it comes to the matter of making an escape from this mundane sphere we realize that the simple business of dying has become so elaborate a piece of procedure, that it were far cheaper had we kept walking around instead of trying to meet the "mortician's" bill. Once we might have been simply and plainly planted by an undertaker, but "them days is gone forever!"

In the midst of all this and making the muddle worse, we have been bitten by the speed-bug, and have fallen a victim to the skidding-sickness. We have developed a perfect passion for rapid motion. Nothing can go fast enough to suit us. Express trains rush us from Chicago to New York, ocean greyhounds scoot us from New York to London in a few short days, and highspeed cars hurl us to hell in a jiffy. We can't be patient or deliberate about anything. We are rabidly restless and can't bear to sit still. We must keep in motion. "Where do we go from here?" is the common cry. "We don't know where we are going, but we are on our way!" We want what we want when we want it. Ready built houses and ready-

to-wear clothing are the rule. We are willing to wait for nothing. Everyone is on the jump. We hurry here and there, chasing first this thing, and then that, darting about like wild water-bugs at a sewer's mouth. We are ready to "try anything once," and always crazy to try something new. When jazz fails to give us joy, then our madness manifests itself in the Marathon dance.

Realizing that something is wrong society tries to find a cure in new laws. Then we have such perfect pestilence of law-making that humanity heaves a great sigh of relief the moment Congress or the Legislature adjourns. We have too much government in business and far too little business in government. We have a cataclysm of class-legislation, each crowd crazy to hog things for its particular class, and "to hell with the other fellow." We have a whole raft of radical legislation, and less respect for law than ever before. Russia may have her Soviet slaughters, but poor America, God pity the day!, has her Mer Rouge murders and her Herrin massacres.

There is no need for new laws, new systems, new forms of government. There is a crying need for plain old fashioned individual performance of duty.

"Honour and Fame from no condition rise,  
Act well your part,—there all the honour lies!"

Otherwise all our preaching of precepts, all our ritualizing, will be as

"A thing full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing."

Masonry has a glorious gospel, as we her votaries well know, but glorious as that gospel may be, there is another far more vitally important and that is the gospel of the individual Mason as shown in his individual life,

#### "THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO YOU"

"There's a sweet old story translated for man,  
But writ in the long long ago—  
The Gospel according to Mark, Luke and John—  
Of Christ and His mission below.

Men read and admire the gospel of Christ,  
With its love so unfailing and true;  
But what do they say, and what do they think,  
Of the gospel according to you?

'Tis a wonderful story, that gospel of love,  
As it shines in the Christ-life divine;  
And, oh, that its truth might be told again  
In the story of your life and mine!



**DeMolay.**—A Lodge cannot sponsor the organization known as the DeMolay, nor can it appropriate Lodge funds toward its support.

He is a firm believer in the "perfect youth" theory as to candidates, going back as far as 926, 1663, 1683 and 1722 A. D., to establish his belief. Several Grand Jurisdictions are with him; others against him.

He records with sorrow the death of the Deputy Grand Master, John A. Ferrell, which occurred in June, 1922.

We note with pleasure that additions to the Masonic Home costing \$129,000 are in progress and that steps are being taken toward adequately financing the Home.

We note with much interest the friction between Kansas and New Hampshire, which, we think, might have been easily averted had just a bit of attempt to do so been in evidence. We find that it all came from a Kansas man's attempt to visit a New Hampshire Lodge, showing as documentary evidence a Kansas uniform receipt card; which, we suppose, carries on its back the Grand Secretary's printed certificate as to the Lodge issuing it. New Hampshire requires invariably that a visitor from another jurisdiction show a "diploma" before he may be examined. Kansas insists that New Hampshire ought to admit the visitor from Kansas to a New Hampshire lodge on that documentary evidence which Kansas requires; and, because New Hampshire says she will admit visitors to her own lodges on her own kind of requirements only, Kansas declares fraternal relations severed between the two. We believe this analysis is substantially correct.

Quotations from the exchange or documents will be quoted in these Reviews, under title of "New Hampshire," to which the reader is invited to turn, should he be further interested.

We note two unusual illustrations in the volume; one, a picture of a check for \$500.00 for the Endowment Fund for the Home, and the other one of an oil painting presented to the Grand Lodge building, which is called "magnificent," but concerning which (a marine study) we cannot judge, for the reason that photography cannot do justice to such a painting.

There is an excellent oration by President Hays, of Kansas State Teachers' College.

Three poetical selections in the Necrology report are especially fine, as follows:

"When the world is wrapped in a mantle of night,  
We see fall many a star,  
When the glorious sun shines out in his might,  
The stars are still shining afar.  
Though lost to our view,  
The stars shine true,  
Till we come again in their light.

"So the light of the lives that we thought went out,  
Burns brightly just out of our sight,  
In a glory too great for our state of doubt,  
With heaven's own radiance bright.  
We shall meet them in peace  
When our final release  
Brings us to their glorious light."

"They are not dead; they have but passed  
Beyond the mists that blind us here,  
Into the new and larger life,  
Of that serener sphere.

"We feel upon our fevered brow  
Their gentle touch, their breath of balm;  
Their arms enfold us, and our hearts  
Grow comforted and calm.

"And ever near us, though unseen  
The dear, immortal spirits tread;  
For all the boundless universe  
Is life—there is no dead."

"Their barks have silently sailed away  
Across the shadowy unknown sea;  
The mists have hidden their snow white sails,  
From the sights of gazers—you and me.  
Their ships will never be seen again,  
Nor lie at anchor near this shore;  
We have no chart of their lonely voyage,  
We know but this—they will come no more.  
We will watch and wait a little while,  
Till the harbor-master sets us free;  
And then, with our freight of hope and faith,  
We, too, shall sail o'er the unknown sea."

The very carefully written Fraternal Correspondence is by Bro. Albert K. Wilson, who, like this scribe, is the "committee," and he so styles himself as we shall do. We quote what he recommends concerning recognition of Grand Lodges in Central America:

Your committee submitted a report dealing with the Grand Lodge of Panama at the Annual Communication on March 18, 1920, stating that this Grand Lodge did not comply with the formula adopted by our Grand Lodge in 1908, which required that fraternal relations be extended only to Grand Lodges having sovereign and undisputed jurisdiction over the territory in which they were located.

At the time the report was made the Grand Lodge of Panama did not have exclusive jurisdiction over the territory known as Panama, but had an agreement with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, whereby the Grand Lodge of Panama could receive and act on applications for the degrees of Symbolic Masonry from citizens of Panama, although they actually lived and carried on business, trades and professions in the Canal Zone; likewise, the lodges under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge of the Canal Zone (which District Grand Lodge holds its authority from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts) could receive petitions from citizens of the United States although they actually lived or carried on their business or trades or professions within the Republic of Panama.

Since that time the treaty between the Grand Lodges of Panama and Massachusetts has been modified, and now provides that all American citizens residing in the Republic of Panama who desires to become Masons must be initiated or affiliated with the lodges in the Canal Zone, and that all residents of Panama in the Canal Zone shall apply in like manner to the lodges in Panama. However, an exception, consisting of a waiver of jurisdiction at the pleasure of the District Grand Lodge of the Canal Zone, is made regarding American citizens who live in the Republic of Panama who desire to apply to a lodge in Panama for the degrees, and likewise the Grand Lodge of Panama can waive jurisdiction over its citizens residing in the Canal Zone who desire to receive the degrees in one of the lodges working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

This substantially grants sovereign and undisputed jurisdiction over the territory in which each is located, and comes within the requirements of our prescribed formula.

Your committee, therefore, recommends that the request for official recognition be granted to the Grand of Panama, and that the usual exchange of Grand Representatives be authorized.

#### **Grand Lodge of Honduras, Central America.**

A communication, accompanied by a copy of their Constitution and By-Laws, was received under date of July 15, 1922, from the Grand Lodge of Honduras, Central America, requesting fraternal recognition.

Your committee, after careful consideration and considerable correspondence with our brethren in Honduras, learns that this Grand Lodge conforms in every particular to the formula prescribed by our Grand Lodge, namely: First, it requires its initiates to express a belief in the

existence of GOD and the immortality of the sould; second, the obligations of its initiates are taken in the name of GOD, on the Holy Scriptures or Book of Faith, recognized by the candidate as the Word of GOD; third, their Grand Lodge is sovereign and independent of control of any other body whatever; fourth, the work of their Grand Lodge is limited to and confers only the first three degrees of Symbolic Masonry.

Your committee, therefore, feels warranted in recommending that we extend to the Grand Lodge of Honduras official recognition as a regular and legitimate Masonic Grand Lodge, and that an exchange of representatives be accorded them.

We think Brother Wilson is a bit too hard on the Cuban Correspondent and we invite the reader to judge about the matter for himself:

We have carrefully read several times the report of their Committee on Correspondence, prepared by Brother Rodriquez, whom we had the pleasure of meeting personally some years ago while in the city of Havana, and we are free to admit that in a number of instances we do not like his conclusions in dealing with other Grand Lodges. His views are particularly pronounced in regard to the conditions in Mexico, and we feel justified in criticising the position he takes in defense of their Grand Lodge in ignoring what we consider to be the regular and only legitimate Grand Lodge in Mexico.

We have always felt that our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Cuba were maintaining a high standard in Masonic affairs, yet the views expressed by the chairman of the Committee on Correspondence in this report justifies us in questioning whether the standard is being maintained or not. We doubt the wisdom of the chairman raising the question as to the judgment of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska in declining to recognize the so-called Grand Lodge of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. As the writer of this report, we feel justified in saying that unless conditions in regard to the above so-called Grand Lodges are changed a request by them for recognition would not even be considered of sufficient importance to present a report to our Grand Lodge.

The chairman of their committee also expresses an opinion which leads us to believe that he is strongly in favor of a supreme Grand Lodge, which is of sufficient importance that if the Grand Lodge of Cuba itself expresses such an opinion we would feel justified in recommending to our Grand Lodge that they withdraw fraternal relations.

Concerning the so-called Masonry of France we would fraternally refer the Committee on Correspondence in Cuba to the report of the undersigned as it is shown in our 1919 Proceedings.

In his review of the various Grand Jurisdictions we note that he fails to include any reference to Kansas, indicating that the Proceedings failed to reach his hands or there was nothing in the transactions worthy of a reference.

We think what he says about the "Supreme Grand Lodge" matter is perhaps going a bit too far; though what Kansas does toward Cuba is not a matter for our decision. But to say to Cuba, "We suspect that you favor a Supreme Grand Lodge, and we warn you that, on proof of this, you will no longer be considered a regular, sovereign Masonic Body by us," is, we think, to get an effect without a cause.

Altogether, it seems to this writer that Cuba, being an autonomous Masonic government, should be allowed to conduct its own affairs in its own way; and that, while fraternal advice is in order, possibly, if given as from one sovereign body to another, yet we believe a threat is hardly going to assist Cuba. If she makes a mess of her affairs, we shall then be able to take necessary steps. But we are not attempting to give any advice to any Grand Lodge.

### KENTUCKY—1923

The Kentucky volume before us is adorned with the portraits of both the outgoing Grand Master and the brother who takes his place. We had expected also to find the portrait of their late Grand Secretary, who died early in the year, but are disappointed.

There is an extended sketch of Grand Master Hardwick, written by P. G. M. John H. Cowles, from which we learn that this distinguished brother is an indefatigable worker, in his vocation and in Masonry. We further find that he is a bachelor, a fisherman, a military man of other days, whose occupation is not clearly stated.

The Grand Master's Address contains a sketch of Bro. Dave Jackson, the deceased Grand Secretary, a man who served Masonry well and sacrificed his own personal matters, so that we learn that at his death his estate was meagre indeed. The Lodges raised more than \$2,000.00 for a memorial at his grave.

People cannot carry on successfully too many things at one and the same time. Kentucky records the fact that funds are now being raised in the state for a new

Masonic Home, and therefore "but little" has been raised for the George Washington Memorial.

We read that Louisville Masons have long been accustomed to have a big picnic on Saint John's Day, and that in the year \$27,500 was raised for the Home from that source.

We read of the valuable gift of a library to the Grand Lodge, as follows:

In response to a letter received by Editor McDonald from Brother H. R. Coleman, offering to present the library of Past Grand Master Rob Morris to the Grand Lodge, if the charges for boxing, cartage and freight from Seattle, Wash., were paid, I accepted the offer on behalf of the Grand Lodge and paid the charges, amounting to \$139.30.

This library, consisting of eleven large cases, is now in the Grand Secretary's office. To care for them additional cases will be necessary. One of the stipulations from Brother Coleman was that this library was not under any consideration to be turned over to the Order of Eastern Star.

We are a little puzzled to know why the Eastern Star Order was expressly mentioned in this matter. We have thought of Rob Morris, Poet of Masonry, as the founder of that Order. Did he entertain some antipathy to the child of his brain and heart, or did he think that child incapable of worthily using his library?

We quote one decision:

Parkland Lodge, No. 638, states that they had received the petition of Mr. Raymond Thompson Bird, a resident of Louisville, a whiskey salesman, selling for medicinal purposes under the laws provided, and asked whether they could accept same.

I decided that it was not a violation of the Constitution to accept this.

We thought the gentlemen under discussion belonged to a genus as extinct as the Dinosaur. If one should come to this state, we should put him in a cage (for exhibition, of course).

Of the operation of the educational funds of the Grand Lodge for their wards in the Home, we read as follows:

As our work grows from year to year, we realize how little we knew of the possibilities before us when it was inaugurated. The children who were assisted in the early years are now men and women, and the work they



are accomplishing in life and the success nearly all of them have made, are unanswerable arguments as to the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in extending this additional educational assistance. There can be no question but that our action in this regard has been wise, and I believe I may say that the work accomplished by your Trustees has produced much greater results than even we deemed possible.

During the last year we have assisted in one way or another fifty-eight (58) children and have a few more than that to whom assistance will be rendered during the year 1922-23. As has always been our custom, this assistance is provided for in a variety of ways designed to meet the particular needs of each child.

Near the end of each school year your Trustees visit the Home, confer with Superintendent Adams and with Miss Ford, the efficient Principal of our School, meet the children, and ascertain as best we can the needs and the possibilities of each child. The boys and girls are then assigned to the different Trustees—usually to the Trustees nearest their home. The Trustee then investigates the child's mentality, their school record, ascertains from his Lodge what assistance, if any, can be rendered, and after these preliminaries are completed, makes suitable arrangements for the child's attendance at school.

Our experience has taught us that not every school suits every child nor will every child make good in the same environment. There are many excellent schools in the State which have assisted us greatly, and we cannot too highly commend them for their co-operation. This is particularly true of the Kentucky Female College at Midway; Berea College at Berea; and Sue Bennett Memorial School at London.

The Grand Lodge gave the Editor of the Masonic Home Journal an awful roast because he sought to explain the way in which the apron should be worn, and explained it in the wrong way, and it seems that he criticizes the law of the Grand Lodge.

We are sure the paper blundered in this matter, and created some confusion; but we feel that the resolution of Past Grand Master Fisk was perhaps not as courteous to the paper and its editor as it should have been, and did not abound in a true Masonic spirit. What the Grand Master said is far better. The resolution was referred to the Jurisprudence Committee, which gave a two-page report on the apron matter, and concurred in the resolutions, which we suppose were printed in the paper as the resolutions required, which were in part as follows:

That the decision attempted to be made by the editor of the Masonic Home Journal in the September 1, 1922,

number thereof, in answer to the question, as stated by him, "How Should a Fellow Craft Wear His Apron?" is misleading and tends to produce divisions and discord in the Constituent Lodges and among the members of the Craft in Kentucky, and is not binding upon the Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction.

That the editor of the Masonic Home Journal has no right to decide, or attempt to decide, any questions relating to the Constitution or Regulations of this Grand Lodge, or to the practice of conferring degrees, or to instructions to be given to candidates, in this Grand Jurisdiction, but any and all such questions, if, and when, and as, presented to him, shall be, by him, transmitted immediately to the Grand Master, for such action as may be required of him by the Constitution and Regulations of this Grand Lodge.

Kentucky will not allow any Mason to be an officer of the Grand Lodge except a Past Master, which we think is eminently right. The Grand Chaplain is excepted. Why?

The following is a bit unusual:

Your Committee on Visitors reports that we have at the present Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky been visited by no brother of a different jurisdiction.

North Carolina receives fraternal mention in the Correspondence Report, in which Brother Harris' oration was quoted at length and complimented.

The following comment pertains to a matter, first quoted below, which roused the indignation of our Brother of Kansas. It is from Cuba:

The Masonic Service Association of the United States continues her slow but progressive march. Many Grand Lodges have joined her, making possible in the future the collective representation of Masonry before the nation, a fact impossible, on account of the existence only of State Grand Lodges, the jurisdiction of which goes as far as the limits of each State.

The so much detested General Grand Lodge, which from the past century has been thought of, seems to be coming again to the front. It has been necessarily that veiled action of Catholic intolerance forbid American Masons from appearing in the fields of the world war, that an intelligence should unite all and perhaps soon a Grand Diet or something similar will come out, the matter whether hated or not in past times, as an attempt to private liberty.

We must thank the Knights of Columbus, the originators of this opposition, although with the new President

that has just assumed power in the U. S., the Knights' power has lowered greatly.

### LOUISIANA—1923

We find from the title page that Masonry is 112 years old in Louisiana. The picture of Joseph Sinal, Grand Master, is the only one in the volume. We note that Bro. John A. Davilla, the man whose name was spelled "Devil," or "Deville," or something like that, in the Michigan Proceedings when he visited Kalamazoo, is the Grand Secretary.

Among the decisions of the Grand Master, we find the following:

3. On March 9th, replying to an inquiry from Doric Lodge, No. 205, in the matter of an applicant whom the committee find to be an illegitimate child, I ruled that the candidate was not eligible to receive the Masonic degrees, and instructed that the application be canceled, any fees paid returned, and the committee discharged.

While we think both this man and the lodge would be more at ease if he were not within it, and while as a general matter it would not lower our institution's standing to keep such an unfortunate man out, yet we do not remember that we ever saw any law rendering a man ineligible on account of this misfortune. We have the most profound sympathy for any man who is weighted down by the sins of his father, and who can never live down that of which he is himself absolutely innocent.

We note also the following decision:

On Jan. 16th, replying to a communication from Reeves Lodge, No. 343, reporting that they had conferred the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees upon a candidate before discovering that he had not been living within the jurisdiction of the lodge, for the required period, and asking for instructions, I advised that the requirement as to six months residence must be observed without exception, and when that time had elapsed they should again receive, refer and act on his petition, for the Entered Apprentice degree, and proceed in the regular way.

We do not wish to criticise the Grand Master; but somehow we feel that this matter could have been handled in a better way. To a candidate, it seems a vastly inane matter to have to be initiated twice and passed twice; and if we were the candidate, we feel that

we should thereafter care little for Masonry, if the only cause for such duplication is merely the fact that he had not lived in the city or neighborhood quite as many months as required, and a Lodge didn't know its own law. But quite likely he is a better Mason, if not a worse one, for the experience. And we admit frankly that we are glad to read of little differences of procedure in the Grand Lodges; they lend much zest and interest to our work.

We find a dispensation as follows:

On April 18th, I granted dispensation to Euclid Lodge No. 394 to ballot upon the advancement and raising and to confer the Fellowcraft and Master Mason degrees at one and the same regular communication on Jooanes Naurvreen, a mariner who was due to arrive in port on the 20th and leave on the 28th.

On June 10th, I granted dispensation to DeRidder Lodge, No. 271, to waive examination, ballot on and confer all three degrees on Jimmie Jones at their regular communication on the 13th of June, on account of his leaving for Cuba for an extended absence; provided, that due and timely notice be given all members within hail.

While we do not think any Grand Master has the right to grant a dispensation to violate the organic law of his jurisdiction as he finds it in his constitution, yet we think it was right to speed up the work for Mariner Jooanes Naurvreen, and we hope he may sometime know something about what Masonry teaches.

And we find that one Jimmie Jones was initiated, passed and raised, with ballots between degrees, in one and the same evening because he was taking a long trip to Cuba. We hope Brother Jimmie will, when he gets to Cuba, know something about Masonry; and we hope he will make a good and understanding Mason; but we really do not see how he can do it. We cannot understand how under Heaven Masonry can mean anything at all to one who does not know and understand it. If Masonry is "veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols," we believe no man is a Mason in any sense until he has lifted that veil and very carefully fitted its illustrations to its philosophy so that Masonry may by this means make Masonry live, a vital force.

Brother Sinai comments on the meeting of the Masonic Service Association which he attended, in the following words:

The meeting was quite well attended and interesting as affording an opportunity to meet and compare notes with Masons from widely scattered sections of our country and note the varying viewpoints of the conservative East, holding fast to custom and tradition, and the progressive West, reaching out for new and untried things.

In its evolution the Association appears to tend away from the original idea of relief service and toward development into a great central lecture bureau absorbed in the preparation and dissemination of Masonic literature, lectures and movies. While I was not favorably impressed, it appears wise to suspend judgment until their work may be more fully developed and a fair appraisal of the benefits made.

Louisiana is working on the Temple matter, but to date seems not to have solved the financing problem. We think they are aiming very high indeed, when 31,000 Masons plan for a \$2,250,000.00 Temple. That would make each man's share quite a large one.

Brother Lee E. Thomas, one of Louisiana's most useful Masons, writes the Report on Education. From it we quote:

We recommend to the consideration of the Grand Lodge the importance of employing a competent brother for at least a year to go before the various Lodges and discuss important issues affecting the welfare of the members of the Masonic Fraternally.

One outstanding feature of this document, is the explanation of the Towner-Sterling Bill, which was approved by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. This is an able discussion of the bill. Since nine-tenths of the men who voted for the endorsement of it in our Grand Lodge knew nothing of it, we are going to quote at some length from Brother Thomas' analysis:

#### **Towner-Sterling Bill**

To answer the objections that are urged, I will first call attention to the fact that it is proper for the United States Government to spend money in behalf of public education. It has always been considered important that in a republic, enlightenment should govern its future destiny by having its voters duly qualified to exercise the duties of citizenship. This Government has always manifested a keen interest in this respect by donating sixteenth sections of land for free public schools, by making land grants and donations of money to agricultural and mechanical colleges and in many other ways it has evinced its special interest in the cause of education.



The objection that is urged that it will interfere with the States' Rights is entirely unfounded because the Towner-Sterling Bill provides especially that all funds shall be turned over to the State Government to be administered through its own Department of Education in proportion to the number of illiterates in the State. This eliminates entirely the objection that is urged by the States' Rights advocates, which is only a "bugaboo" upon which to build an objection that is not well founded. The writer of this report has been a consistent Democrat in politics, is a Southerner to the core, and knows from reading the provisions of this bill that the States' Rights objection does not apply.

The purpose of the measure is to authorize Congress to vote \$100,000,000.00 per annum for public education and which will be distributed to the States according to their respective needs and surely if there is any State in the Union that needs help it is the State of Louisiana, because our percentage of illiteracy is about the highest of any State in the Union. The wealthy generally oppose taxation no matter how good the purpose may be, but we believe it is the duty of the rich to help educate the children of the poor. The burden should be borne equitably.

Another purpose of this bill is to create a Department of Education with a Secretary to sit in the President's Cabinet.

Another great purpose of this measure is to provide more funds for the training of teachers by the establishment of normal schools.

Another purpose of this measure is to teach and train foreigners who come to our shores in the general principles of our American Government and thereby combat the evils of Bolshevism, Communism and I. W. W. ism.

Another great purpose of this measure is to provide for physical education, vocational training and instruction in the principles of health and sanitation. Very little is being done at the present time through the public schools along these lines and this opportunity will broaden the scope of our educational training for the benefit of the use of the land. The measure has the endorsements of the National Educational Association, the American Federation of Labor and hundreds of other organizations throughout the Country. It is certainly a step forward in equality of educational opportunity, for which Masonry unqualifiedly stands.

If our Country will but accept the benefits of the Towner-Sterling Bill and will use the money for the purposes set forth and described herein in the way of vocational training, teacher training, education of foreigners and a diffusion of light and knowledge among the people at large, in the years to come we shall never regret it but shall see Our Nation become as the "path of the just which shineth more and more until the Perfect Day."



One of the best things in the Proceedings is the report of the men who went out on a tour of investigation of the various child-caring institutions of the South. They give us memoranda of their observations; and, while these memoranda are not well edited, the substance is worth much study.

We quote also what the Grand Orator, Brother Slack, says about "Masonry and Constituted Authority:"

Second, Respect to Constituted Authority. As an Order, in the words of our great leader and spokesman, General Albert Pike, "Masonry is an advocate of the common people, in those things which concern the best interest of mankind; hates insolent power and impudent usurpation. It pities the poor, the sorrowing, the disconsolate. It would fain raise and improve the ignorant, and degraded. It is the Preacher of LIBERTY—FRATERNITY and EQUALITY. Of a decent and well regulated LIBERTY, based on Law and guarded by an inviolable Constitution, under which the rights of the individual and the minority are as secure as those of the majority; of LIBERTY, that is not License, nor Anarchy, nor Licentiousness, nor the Despotism of Party; by which men are free, but not too free; of FRATERNITY, in that sober sense which regards men as children of a common Father, to be loved when good, pitied and not hated when bad, persuaded and not persecuted when in error; of EQUALITY, in the eye of the Law, in political rights and in the rights of conscience. \* \* \* But its mission is not to engage in plots and conspiracies against the Civil Government. It is not the fanatical propagandist of any creed or theory. It contracts no entangling alliances with any Sect of Theorists, dreamers or political philosophers. It sits apart from all, in its own calm dignity and simplicity—the same now, as when the foundations of the first Temple at Jerusalem were laid.

"It recognizes the truth of the proposition that necessity, as well as abstract ideal RIGHT and JUSTICE, plays a part in the making of laws the administration of government and the regulation of relations in Society; and rules, indeed, in all the affairs of men. It knows that FREEDOM follows FITNESS for freedom, as the consequence follows the cause; and that no people will be REALLY free until they are FIT to govern themselves. Therefore, it does not preach sedition nor encourage rebellion by a people or a race, when it can only end in disaster and defeat; or, if successful, in bloodshed and barbarism, and, at last, a worse servitude than before."

We find the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana toward Mexican Masonry expressed in the following record:

The resolution appended to the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence at the last Annual Grand Communication, came up for action and it was decided that this Grand Lodge maintain an attitude of non-interference in Mexican affairs until the different Grand Lodges in the Federal District agree upon some plain of union and concerted action.

The Foreign Correspondence Report, which we suppose is from the pen of Brother Purser, who was called on to approve that act of the Grand Master with reference to appointing Grand Representatives, is entirely in the topical form. We note that the writer seems a bit uncertain as to how this report is going to be received, for he says:

That upon examining the proceedings, it appears, practically without exception, that a brief digest has been made of the proceedings of each Grand Lodge separately, so that to ascertain the general trend of Masonic work it would be necessary for one, in addition to reading the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, actually to read and collate the proceedings of each separate Grand Lodge.

We think his remarks are well taken. Certain dogmatic Reviewers heap sharp criticisms upon any scribe with sufficient temerity to attempt the topical form of report at all. Such an attitude is unjustifiable. One who writes, must be both the ant, collecting what is around him, and also the spider, spinning the silken threads that shall hold objects together, which silken threads must come from within his own genius almost alone. To attempt to drive that personality of his along any one pre-shaped narrow lane were folly. Those who decry topical review most loudly would be the first sufferers from such a policy as this.

There is no doubt that the following has color of argument in its favor:

It may be that after examining this report, if it should be deemed of sufficient value to be examined, our Committee may meet some well deserved criticism; but it is necessary for one who writes a digest of contemporaneous reports to have freedom of action, and if it should appear that we have not seen things as they are, we trust that we shall in advance be forgiven not once, not seven times, but seventy times seven, for our failure properly to interpret our reports.

We reviewers must first of all give the reader something worth reading; and then, we must make it attractive enough to make the Mason want to read it. Else were our efforts useless expense and wasted time.

### MAINE—1923

We are interested in observing how they do Masonic things "way down east in Maine;" the volume is full of interest. The frontispiece is the likeness of Justice Albert M. Spear, Grand Master, a man who has passed the threescore and ten, has been a Mason for forty-six years, and is the senior justice of the state Supreme Court. We think his Masonic attitude is a most wholesome one.

Maine adheres to the custom of the two-year term of office; and therefore those who served at the one hundred and fourth Annual Communication will serve again next time. There is much to be said for this custom. The meeting place is the Masonic Temple, Portland, and this year's meeting began on May 2.

We note that Grand Master William L. Ponton, of Canada, was a visitor; and that the same Andrew L. Randell, whom we have been following up entirely across the continent from the day that he told us in Raleigh last January that he might find some of the fellows up his family tree hanging by their tails and some by their necks, was a visitor also.

Grand Master Spear is both courteous, judicial and firm, as may be seen from the following incident:

My attention was called to the fact, through a communication and inclosure, by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, that Brother Charles A. Trafton, of Preble Lodge, No. 143, at Sanford, was sending out a business card, which contained a cut, suggesting the use of Masonic emblems for the apparent purpose of business advertising, I immediately wrote the brother a courteous letter, calling his attention to what I suggested, might be an oversight on his part, and expressed the hope that, upon second thought, he might see the matter as others, as well as I, myself, seemed to regard it, and withdraw it from further circulation. To this communication, I received a reply so discourteous, that I felt not only grieved, but persuaded that the great office, which I had the honor to represent, required me to suspend the brother from the rights and

privileges of Masonry, until a meeting of the Grand Lodge, for such action as it might see fit to take.

Grand Master Spear also remarks that the law seems unable to compel Entered Apprentices and Fellowcrafts to wait until they have become proficient before other degrees may be conferred, and recommends a change of the law to cover this. The Committee agreed with him. But his recommendation that visitors be examined in open lodge was thought to be too drastic. He does not forbid loose-leaf records, but insists that they shall be carefully safeguarded.

We note that Maine thinks the Masonic landmarks render it impossible to permit the permanent emblems of the O. E. S. to be placed in a lodge room, using the following words:

At present I think it is incumbent upon me to say that your lodge room should not permit the permanent placing of the emblems in the lodge room as requested. I think it would be well, and I think perhaps it would be proper for me to do it, to call for the action of the Grand Lodge upon the request of the O. E. S., a supplement to Masonry for which I have the greatest regard and which I think is doing a splendid work both within its own ranks and in the influence which it exerts over Masonry itself; but whatever my personal view with regard to this matter, it is obvious, of course to all Masons, that we cannot divert from the old landmarks, rules and regulations.

We note a request from the National Grand Lodge of Italy for recognition, to consider which the Committee asked for more time.

Speaking of lodge dues, this wise Grand Master speaks as follows:

In past years I have not had occasion to come into close contact with the financial operations of the Grand Lodge. I was, therefore, somewhat surprised, upon the more intimate touch brought about by my official position, to discover that the financial relation of the subordinate lodges to the Grand Lodge are precisely the same today as they were in 1865.

Three years ago according to the figures last available, it cost, on the average, the sum of two dollars and five cents per year, to remain a Mason, in good standing, within this jurisdiction. Twenty cents of this sum was, in 1865, and is now, paid to the Grand Lodge, as the sole contribution made to it by the lodges for charitable and

other purposes, plus the addition of \$2.00 for each candidate initiated, less fifty-four cents for a diploma.

Last year we were able to appropriate the munificent sum of \$3,457.00 for charity, an average of \$40.00 per capita for the eighty-five persons for whom applications were filed.

It seems to me that our financial policy, as thus disclosed, is not complimentary to either the dignity or profession of the order. On the other hand, I believe the great majority of the brethren will agree with me, that in the present times and conditions, the assessment of the paltry sum of twenty cents, denotes the standing of the craft below the plane of Masonic approval.

The committee asked for a raise to fifty cents, which was agreed to. It seems to us that Maine is making Masonry entirely too cheap, and is very narrowly circumscribing her work too; we in North Carolina are not possessed of large incomes, but we feel vastly richer as a Grand Lodge and as individual Masons, when we contemplate our Orphanage with its 385 children, our Masonic and Eastern Star Home, with its aged guests, our Educational Field Secretary, carrying light to those who have, tho initiated, passed and raised, yet lived in Masonic shadows; and our Masonic Loan Funds, sending young men, bright and worthy, to college in spite of lack of funds from their natural resources. We pay out good money for these, every man of us, it is true; but this scribe has yet to hear any more complaint about it than about the little gasoline tax which guarantees a state highway system second to none to every owner of a faithful little Ford. Has it hurt us? How much can a paltry dollar and a half a year for charity and a vision hurt a real man?

We do not criticize our Maine brethren, but we wish they were doing these things, too.

The conclusion of the Grand Master's address was in every way a lofty and inspiring one, as ascertain for yourself:

My final word to you today is this prophecy: That, whenever Masonry admits to its membership a candidate who is not worthy of the privileges of the Craft, such admission weakens the Order; and, whenever the unworthy constitute a majority the precepts and example of Masonry will no longer be worthy the name.

We may fear little danger from without; Masonry has the confidence and good will of every community; but we are not free from dangers that may arise from within.



We read of the fabled eagle, who, as he lay wounded and dying upon the plain, grieved not that he was about to die, but that the fatal shaft which had pierced his vitals was guided in its deadly course by a feather dropped from his own wing.

Let us not have occasion to grieve over the prostrate form of our beloved and cherished institution because of a wound, inflicted by a blow administered by our own hand.

We note that the President of the Washington Memorial Association spoke at some length, and was followed by Bro. Randell, and later by the Grand Master of Canada, of which addresses pleasing words were spoken by the presiding Grand Master.

During the sessions, the Senior Past Grand Master, F. E. Sleeper, passed away at his home, and the Grand Lodge adjourned for an evening out of respect to his memory.

We seem to discover that the distinguished jurist in the Grand East recognizes a difference between Masonic trials and civil trials, which is rare for a judge as Grand Master, as witness the following from the Committee on Jurisprudence:

We have carefully considered the reference to the admission of an affidavit as evidence in a trial, same being by consent of counsel for the respondent in his absence. While this would have been a manifest error in a civil court, we think it may be looked upon with leniency in a Masonic trial, particularly if it be found by the Committee on Grievances and Appeals that the evidence independent of the affidavit was sufficient to convict.

And we find the following in the record also:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine become a member of the United States Masonic Service Association;

And be it further Resolved, That a committee of three, of which the Grand Master shall be ex-officio Chairman, be appointed by the Grand Master to take charge of the material furnished by said association and arrange for distribution thereof among the brethren.

which was entertained by the Grand Lodge, and after a general discussion was adopted by a large majority.

The "Foreword" to the Report on Correspondence, by Bro. Ashley A. Smith, is a fine document, whose title is, "Conservative or Radical Freemasonry." He says that Freemasonry should be conservative in the sense of being a conserving power; but that it should be a



radical force in that it should "go to the root of matters" and abide by principles. Wherein he is very wise.

North Carolina received kindly and complimentary mention. We note that Bro. Alex. S. Holden, recently gone to his reward, was Maine's Representative with us.

#### MARYLAND—1922

Maryland holds two stated Communications each year. The first of these, held in Baltimore, May 9, seemed to be for the purpose of stirring up things for the later meeting to settle.

One notices the extremely large number of Past Grand Wardens in the list of permanent members present; this list is occasioned by the long term of office of Past Grand Master Thomas J. Shryock. The present Grand Master was re-elected, which fact seems to indicate that the Maryland brethren believe in infrequent changes.

In this May meeting, the death of Past Grand Master C. C. Homer was announced. This was one of the most active Masons in the United States, having served in responsible positions in practically every one of the Rites and more influential Associations. He had been a lawyer, but in later years had made banking his vocation. It requires a whole page to mention his Masonic works and connections; and we beg to quote from the Proceedings the mention made of his various other connections:

He was formerly vice-president, and from 1915 to 1920 president of the Baltimore Clearing House. He also succeeded his father as president and chairman of the executive committee of the National Currency Association of Maryland, serving as such until this organization went out of existence. He was president of the Maryland State Bankers' Association, having previously served a term as Vice-President; had been a Director, Baltimore Branch, Federal Reserve Bank, from the opening of the branch bank, March 1st, 1918; served as a member of the executive committee of the American Red Cross, Baltimore Chapter; as member executive committee Liberty Loan Committee of Maryland, and was a member of the board of managers, Maryland Institute, School of Art and Design; trustee Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital; vice-president Association of Savings Banks of Baltimore, and member also Academy of Political Science, American Academy of Social and Political Science, American Asiatic Association, American Forestry

Association, American Geographical Society, American Institute of Banking, Maryland Historical Society, Municipal Art Society, National Economic League, National Geographical Society, National Masonic Research Society, National Municipal League, Navy League of the United States, Society for the History of Germans in Maryland, and the Maryland, Baltimore, Baltimore Country, Baltimore Athletic, Baltimore Yacht, Merchants', Baltimore Press, Automobile, and City Clubs, Baltimore. He was appointed by the Mayor of Baltimore a member of Civic Service Board and served until he was taken sick.

The matter of the Masonic Home came up at this time; a majority of the committee reported unfavorably, but the minority report is more than worth quoting. It created such sentiment, we believe, that the project was adopted in the winter meeting. It is as follows:

We find that of the forty-two jurisdictions with which we are in correspondence thirty-three have Masonic Homes; three—Colorado, Idaho and North Dakota—have none; three—Nevada, Utah and Wyoming—are uncertain; and three—Iowa, Maine and South Carolina—have charitable funds.

In the year 1915 there were some forty-four hundred souls being cared for in various Masonic Homes at an approximate cost of \$900,000.00, or a per capita expenditure of something over \$200.00; and that during that year there was raised, through a per capita tax not exceeding \$1.00 in any jurisdiction, for the maintenance of these souls an aggregate amount of approximately \$1,200,000.00. It is almost impossible to give accurate figures subsequent to 1915, but from the information which we have gathered we believe that the number of those cared for in such homes has increased until at this date it far exceeds the figures given above. Attention is further directed to the establishment within the past month, by the Craft of New York of a hospital for incurables and this at a cost of \$1,000,000.00; this new institution is entirely apart from the home at Utica.

Our investigation, in the judgment of the minority, establishes beyond reasonable question:

1. That no jurisdiction has ever abandoned a home once established.

2. That the idea of a Masonic Home is no longer in the experimental stage.

3. That the several charitable homes in Baltimore City are at this time filled to capacity and have long waiting lists, and that in some instances, after applications have been approved, the applicants have been forced to wait from one to five years before being ad-

mitted.

4. That there are at this time in the charitable homes of Baltimore City a number of Master Masons and widows of deceased Master Masons.

And the minority respectfully submits that the investigation of your committee irresistibly and conclusively leads to the conviction that:

1. There is no one way in which the Craft can be more firmly cemented together than in working as a unit toward one common purpose to which every Master Mason may point with pride.

2. Through the establishment of a Masonic Home the discharge of our obligations as Master Masons toward our fellowmen can be effected more systematically, more thoroughly and more economically than in any other manner.

And, believing that our obligations place upon us as Master Masons live and vital duties toward our fellowman which should find their outlet in an equally live, vital and concrete expression, we respectfully recommend the adoption of the resolution referred to us for our consideration and recommendation.

**In November, the Grand Master has this to say about the matter:**

At our Semi-annual Communication there was an overwhelming sentiment in favor of a Masonic Home, but the Grand Lodge was not ready to adopt the resolution presented at that time.

Believing that the expressed desire of the majority should not go unheeded, and in order to have the best advice available, I called a number of the brethren into consultation, and after several meetings and a thorough discussion, a new article to the Constitution dealing with this important matter has been drawn and will be submitted for your consideration later in the evening.

Subsequently, the project was launched and subscriptions began to come in.

We find that Bro. John H. Anderson, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, with whom some of us are acquainted in some degree or another, the same being the Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge, boosted us as follows:

We have the Oxford Orphan Asylum where there are about 375 children, only 16 per cent. of whom are Masonic orphans. It is the only institution in the State that takes the child and saves its soul without regard to its antecedents or the legitimacy of its birth. We have the Masonic and Eastern Star Home at Greensboro to take care of aged and indigent Masons; and we are not taxed, and I believe that the Masons of Maryland are as open-

handed and as liberal in their charity as the Masons of North Carolina. These institutions are supported practically by voluntary contributions. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina does make out of its funds certain appropriations every year. The appropriation which has been made until a few years ago was only a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars to take care of the ordinary expenses of insurance and things of that character.

They then asked him to say something about what we are doing about the Loan Fund, which he was gracious enough to do in well chosen words of impromptu address. This was his encore.

We wonder what the Pennsylvania brother who did not believe in entertainment in Lodges, would have thought of that delightful musical program that the brethren enjoyed.

The writer of the Fraternal Correspondence, Henry Branch, P. S. G. W., in a six-line foreword, says that "There seems to be a great revival of interest on the subject of Education, a most encouraging prospect for those whose supreme idea is LIGHT."

We appreciate the extended and gratifying review of North Carolina, which shows careful reading. We note that Hon. S. M. Gattis was called "Past Grand Master Gratis." While he is always "Gratis" to Masonry, yet he is always much above the mere "Gratis" classification.

#### MANITOBA—1923

Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, was the place and June 13th the date, for the beginning of the Forty-eighth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge. Among those present was Grand Master Ponton, of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, who was a welcome visitor in several Grand Jurisdictions during his term of office. This is a return visit, we think, for the Grand Master of Manitoba tells of a visit to the Grand Lodge of Ontario at an earlier date, as well as of one to that of Saskatchewan.

One feature worth particular notice in Manitoba, as well as in Alberta and the rest of Canada, is the efficient work done by the District Deputies. We usually find a certain per cent of "honorary" D. D. G. M.'s in North Carolina, but in the Canadian Provinces we find the number of those who do nothing to deserve the title brought well toward the irreducible minimum.

Some of the sanest advice that we have found in our reading, looking toward better lodge attendance, is found in the following lines:

I am convinced that one reason for the irregular attendance especially of brethren like myself who are advanced in years is the late hour in the evening to which in most lodges the meetings are kept up, and I offer two suggestions which have a bearing on this point. One is that Masters of lodges see to it that their meetings begin sharp on time; no doubt that is a lesson which a great many Masters have thoroughly learned already, but at least in some rural lodges I find a shocking disregard of the clock, and to begin a meeting half an hour or three-quarters of an hour after the advertised time means a lateness of dispersal which interferes with an adequate night's rest. We all admit the difficulty which in this respect besets the small lodges in the country. The long distance some members have to travel, the heavy burden of hard work and responsibility at home which cannot be evaded for a single evening; and of course when a Lodge has become accustomed to slackness in the hour of meeting it is a herculean task to get back to promptitude. But the effort is well worth while and may indeed save the life of a Lodge. Let the Master and his Wardens, by personal interviews, or, if necessary, by personally gathering for the first time or two the necessary number to form a quorum, be on hand a few minutes before the appointed time and let them unfaltering begin on the stroke of the clock, and the trouble will soon right itself.

We think there are fully 300 Worshipful Masters in North Carolina that could use this advice to the advantage of their lodges. He goes on to say:

It is well known among most of our members who are familiar with English Freemasonry that the hours of meeting in the old land differ widely from ours. I would like to see an attempt made in some of our lodges to try out the system which has been so generally adopted in England, where a Lodge meets at six o'clock or half-past six in the evening; let the members have supper together, let this be followed at once by any social or entertainment feature thought advisable; the Lodge will then be ready for any business or degree work not later than eight o'clock, and the whole evening's programme may be completed at an hour which will rob "Lodge night" of the sarcastic recognition it has in many a home circle. Not to dwell on the domestic peace which would probably be secured, many a man finds himself less fit for his work on the morning after a late sitting in the Temple. Nowhere are men more ready to adapt themselves to new situations than in the West, and I commend this suggestion to my brothers who are trying to popularize "meeting night."



Perhaps the feature of supper together is impracticable in most cases; but we wonder whether it would be worth the trying, to start early and each bring light lunch, once in a while.

The Grand Master's Address is quite unusual; it defies all of the conventional rules that custom seems to have fastened upon the other presiding officers. There is not the long and dreary list of "Decisions," "Dispensations," "Visitations," "Interstate Courtesies," "Necrology" and the like, as if every Grand Master had sworn in some mystic inner fraternity to write it all down in the selfsame manner and order. This brother eschews all this; in place of "visitations" for a half-dozen pages, he says:

By the blessing of God I have not missed an appointment and I am not ashamed to confess that the lavish hospitality of the brethren, especially at the District Meetings, instead of incapacitating me for duty the next day has given a higher appreciation than ever of the eagerness of the constituent lodges of this jurisdiction to honor the Grand Lodge and to show how highly they value the brotherhood for which our order stands.

And in place of the stereotyped "necrology" section, we find this as the concluding part of the Address:

In a Grand Lodge like ours which has been in existence for nearly half a century it will not be a matter for surprise that there should be several deaths among former holders of office. We are called upon this year to recall with affectionate tenderness the names of two former Grand Masters who have passed away.

The following discussion of the Acacia plant is both unusual in a Grand Master's address, and well worth reading.

The Acacia is a reminder of immortality, an emblem the more suitable because its wood is indestructible. Under the name of shittim wood it was used for constructing the Biblical Ark of the Covenant and it was the material, too, used in making the coffins of the Egyptian Kings of which we have heard so much of late and which have so marvelously withstood the ravages of time. The sprig of acacia then was a symbol by no means unfitting for the enduring personality which abides unchanged through the chances and changes of this mortal life and which bridges the gap between this life and the next and carries the soul, the real self to the further shore. The acacia in most of its forms is an inconspicuous little member of



the plant world with its grey-green foliage and in the desert its half hidden location in the sides of the wady. This seems to have suggested its use as an emblem of innocence and modesty, the lessons of which are constantly associated with its appearance, and so it is an appropriate reminder of that great teaching which stands out in the philosophy and law of life of our order. "I am among you as he that serveth."

And all of the usual routine is handled in the Grand Secretary's report. There is a very interesting report from the Committee on Masonic Research and Education, which we should like to quote in full.

The Committee on the Condition of Masonry says in part:

There is an unfortunate tendency on the part of some Lodges to cut short the work of the degrees. This has attracted our attention more particularly in the First Masonic District, with which we have a better acquaintance. But we know the same condition prevails in the other districts. The ostensible purpose is to save time, but an explanation of that sort merely aggravates the offence. Plenty of time is wasted in other ways, and it would be more accurate to say that indifference, or perhaps indolence is responsible. The ceremony of conferring degrees is the most impressive part of Lodge work. No part of it should be eliminated, even though it may appear expedient to do so. If degree work cannot be completed at a particular meeting in the form decreed, it should not be undertaken at all at that meeting.

We think some system of interchanging information with regard to petitions for membership should be adopted. This system is already in force in the First District, where it is working well. The object would be to give every lodge in a district notice about men whose petitions are being received in other lodges in that district. Of course it would be necessary, if this reform were adopted, to make a period of not less than two months elapse between the receipt of a petition and the date of balloting upon it.

We should like to give our readers a full explanation of the work of the DeMolay order; the following explains its history, being a part of the report of the Special Committee on this subject:

The Order of DeMolay, until recently confined to the United States, has a present membership of over 125,000, has appealed most favorably to numerous Grand Lodges, and has shown ample evidence of possessing features which promise stability and continuity. Cradled in Kansas City a few years ago, when Frank S. Land secured a

position for an orphan lad. So friendless and alone was this boy that Brother Land took a personal interest in him and called in a few boys, sons of Masons, to assist him in making life a little more pleasant for this homeless boy. From this small initial group the Order of DeMolay gradually took shape. First there was the idea of a Club and the rooms of the Masonic Service Bureau were at the disposal of the boys. Next came the idea of a fraternity with a "joke" ritual as the central feature. Finally, at the suggestion of their devoted patron and friend, the boys fixed upon building their project about the life of some world-renowned hero or martyr, and the life of Jacques DeMolay was the solution. So it has come about that the Order is not only dedicated to the memory of the martyr, the name of the Order perpetuates his name.

Brother Land next secured the assistance of Frank A. Marshall and a most remarkable ritual of two degrees was the outcome. These degrees are the Initiatory and the DeMolay respectively. The former inculcates the cardinal virtues, love of home and mother, love of country, the privilege of service, etc., which are emphasized by means of a symbolic journey splendidly portrayed. The latter, or degree of DeMolay, is historical and spectacular permitting ample scope for the display of that dramatic power innate in every normal adolescent and for the reception of that central fact of all chivalry, viz., honor. The whole constitutes a unity of thought and action tending to make a complete and abiding impression.

The Order of DeMolay is best suited to a fairly large constituency, a town possessing a large high school, or better still, a college, from which older and better equipped leaders may be drawn. Another consideration is the presence of an enthusiastic body of the Masonic Chapter or Scottish Rite.

It may be interesting to the reader to remark in passing that, as we have been writing the above, we have been listening to a special sermon to some DeMolay boys of Pittsburg, Pa., broadcasted by the Westinghouse Radio station; and we have felt sure that those boys must have been made better boys by what their Order means to them. If we, sitting in our home 500 miles away, could get inspiration, we feel sure the boys taking part in the service and ceremonies were vastly inspired.

We find the following, which is characteristically British and Canadian:

During recess the Delegates to Grand Lodge and their Ladies were entertained to a Musical and Afternoon Tea in the Fort Garry Hotel.

We are very fond of Canadian Masonry; the religious element in it is vastly helpful always. These good brothers to the north of us are of the finest people of the earth, we believe.

Let us quote the following from the Grand Chaplain: it deals with the much mooted question of "Masonry and Religion:"

Masonry is not a religious system as some others are, but it is a channel whereby the religion as taught by Jesus may flow, it is a beautiful system teaching morality and righteousness, but having to confess with its patron saint John the Baptist "I am not the Christ," I am a voice crying in the wilderness. All John did was to point to Christ who was to bring into the world a much nobler conception of God, and show men how to live a truer and higher life.

As masons we can show the leaders in the church the way to attain a true brotherhood, but we as Masons learn from the church more of the spirit of service and sacrifice that is both taught and lived by the church.

There is a Board of General Purposes, as in the English Constitutions: we also have the same in North Carolina, but with more limited duties.

We suppose the Report on Foreign Correspondence is by Bro. J. S. McEwing, though this is not certain to us. It is certain, however, that in this North Carolina is mentioned with some brevity; seven lines are all that he finds necessary, to say that Bro. Bailey Owen "gave a model address" and that "A goodly increase in membership is reported." All of which is indeed true and we thank him for so favorable mention.

#### MICHIGAN—1923

We find the volume of Proceedings of Michigan to be one of the most interesting of the entire year's crop. We do not fail to find some item of outstanding interest in a single session, from the opening hour of noon, May 22, in Kalamazoo Temple Auditorium, until the last session is closed.

And that is no picture of the like of the usual run, that of the incoming Grand Master, Charles A. Durand, with which the book opens. We judge this brother to be well suited to the job of presiding over a Grand Lodge with some 800 to 900 in attendance. He hails from Flint, where they make a certain brand of gas-wagon.

The first two pages of the book tell all about him, what his profession is, how much of a "J'iner" he is, how he is the son of a Past Grand Master, and even how he waited until he was sixty years old and Grand Master, to get a wife; and now he is no longer "Grand Master." We know.

In the follow-up pages, there is a lot of free advertising for Kalamazoo: in the course of this we learn that from this town come sixty per cent of the world's peppermint and an annual crop of 500 carloads of celery. The joke about Kalamazoo's "pep and nerve" being artificial was an obvious one.

Grand Master Clark W. McKenzie, presiding, told the brethren there were 135,000 Masons in Michigan; a little later, a Past Grand, succumbing to the growing inspiration of the meeting, swelled this to 140,000; and there is no telling how many the next man would have found, had Grand Secretary Lou B. Winsdor not called them all down with the exact figures, which are 134,071.

While we are thinking of him personally, we cannot refrain from saying that this distinguished brother says he has attended forty one Grand Lodge meetings consecutively and has been Grand Secretary twenty years. Congratulations to him!

The first page of the Grand Master's address contains this quotation:

In speaking on "The Spirit of Masonry," Dr. Joseph Fort Newton says: Masonry is friendship—friendship, first, with the great Companion, of Whom our own hearts tell us, Who is always nearer to us than we are to ourselves, and Whose inspiration and help is the greatest factor of human experience. To be in harmony with His purpose, to be open to His suggestions, to be conscious of fellowship with Him—this is Masonry on its Godward side. Then, turning manward, friendship sums it all up. To be friends with all men, however they may differ from us in creed, color or condition; to fill every human relation with the spirit of friendship; is there anything more or better than this that the wisest and best of men can hope to do? Such is the spirit of Masonry; such is its ideal, and if to realize it all at once is denied us, surely it means much to see it, love it and labor to make it come true."

Thereafter follows the usual space devoted to routine matters, which ere long is enlivened by the following:

"It is my order that from date of receipt of this letter the use of a canvas in the work of the second section of the Third Degree be done away with".

This is done to cut out levity, which is exactly the right thing to do; but some of the most serious and impressive work we ever saw was with the aid of the canvas.

And then he does the following very wise thing:

"Being firmly convinced that the practice of holding circuses, fairs and bazars, the raffling of automobiles, or any other commodity, and the use of punch boards for the distribution of prizes in connection with and under the auspices of constituent lodges, is a reflection on Masonry and not in keeping with the principles of our great Fraternity, I deem it my duty to issue this order prohibiting such practice by any lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction on and after March 23, 1923.

The Craftsman's Club at the State University and the Eastern Star Villa at the Home come in for well deserved words of commendation.

He recommends that it be illegal to examine more than five candidates together. We are sure that this is good; no man on earth could know that any are proficient if more are examined at the same time, except with much repetition which means unfair aid.

We note that the Grand Master's jewel cost in excess of \$250.00 for the mention of which fact we hope to be pardoned, because we believe that far too many Past Grand Masters get a jewel insignificant in appearance by comparison with their services and the dignity of the Grand Lodges, when these could well afford to get better jewels.

The Masonic Home report is a very interesting document. We wish we had time and space to give an analysis of it.

The manner of amending the Constitution is changed, the amendment covering this receiving and approval of 433 lodges, with one against.

Joseph Sinai and John Davilla, Grand Master and Grand Secretary respectively of Louisiana, were present and spoke briefly, as well as Andrew Randell of Texas, whom some Michigander called "Arthur". Bro. Davilla pulled off the following joke:



That reminds me of a story that I read some where about a terrible explosion on the Jersey coast just about the close of the war, a violent explosion of TNT, which destroyed windows in New York City. The story goes that shortly after the commotion subsided a very much disheveled Negro made his appearance in a railroad station and emptied his pockets at the ticket window. He said to the agent, "Boss, I want to go as far as this will carry me."

The agent said, "What do you want to go that way for?"

The Negro said, "I will tell you, boss. There has been a great explosion on the seacoast, and everything has been destroyed, and ah jest wan to go wherever this will carry me."

"Explosion of what?" asked the agent.

The frightened Negro said, "Boss, I don't know what you call it. It was on the seacoast."

The agent said, "Was it TNT?"

He said, "Boss, I don't know what you call it, but to me it spelled 'travel, Negro, travel.'"

The affairs of the Washington Memorial are presented in full, after which it was voted to dig up \$1.00 per member by taxation if not previously done otherwise, from each Lodge, for the Association. We think this was the right thing to do, if we are to get a worthy Memorial at any time soon.

They pay the Grand Chaplain a salary of \$750.00 in Michigan. He is to write the Fraternal Correspondence Report henceforth.

A law was passed which forbids meeting by a "moon calendar," and requires every lodge to set a definite day and hour of meeting, which action was predicated upon the following statement of the Jurisprudence Committee:

We think this a wise provision. Many of the lodges now have provisions in their by-laws that the regular communication of the lodge shall take place on a specified day of the week nearest the full of the moon. This was a pretty general provision put in-to by-laws of the early lodges. It was put in there because at that time Michigan was practically a wilderness and the modes of travel were either on foot or by ox team. The pioneers in Masonry desired to attend the meetings of their lodges and so it was provided that regular meetings should be held on some evening of the week nearest the full moon, so that they would have the moon to light them on their way to and from the lodge; but since that time things have changed. The tallow candle has given away to the electric light; the automobile has taken the place of the



ox team; we have great electric light towers to light up the heavens on the evenings when the moon does not cast its light over the earth. The member now, instead of starting out on foot to attend a meeting of his lodge several miles distant, steps into his automobile and is there in a few minutes. The reason therefore, for fixing the time of regular communications of lodges with reference to the full moon does not exist and it would avoid uncertainty if the day, hour and week on which regular communications could be held, were definitely fixed in the by-laws of each lodge.

Somebody had a scheme to join in a "Master Black Book" proposition in which book were to be reported all rejections, suspensions or expulsions of all fraternal orders joining. It was very wisely voted down.

Something might be said in its favor, perhaps, though we haven't heard it.

Swearing Masons, take notice: A new form of Petition for Degrees is adopted, to the recommended form for which several amendments were proposed, and we quote:

Brother Lodge also moved to amend the committee report by adding a line as follows:

He uses ----- profane language.

The amendment was adopted.

We haven't seen a better thing in years this this. We do not believe a Mason can be consistent and use the name of God profanely. We think such as are addicted to this habit should be kept out by ballot.

We note a long questionnaire with the Petition. The necessity for it is growing universal. North Carolina will have to adopt one, too, we think.

We note that this Grand Lodge bonds all Secretaries and Treasurers in one blanket bond of \$1,119,800.00, costing about \$2,500.00. This may be good business, but we have never heard of that much loss from defaulting Masonic Secretaries and Treasurers in one year.

We believe Michigan has the largest Lodge in America, which means, quite likely the largest in the world; Palestine, 357, of Detroit, whose roll shows 4367 members. Five other lodges have more than 2000 members, and 21 more in excess of 1000. One lodge, Craftsman, which had received its Charter a year ago, began with 28 members and those 28 men raised 163 Masons during the year, in 47 meetings.

Bro Lou B. Winsdor, in giving up the work of Fraternal Correspondent says in a touching manner:

And now my dear fraters of the Round Table, I have sat with you for the last time, but I cannot part with you without expressing the pleasure I have enjoyed in your society. Of all that I have found in your select organization when I entered it, there are but six now remaining, viz: Brothers Silas B. Wright of Florida, George E. Knepper of Idaho, Edward Vanderleith of Nevada, Joseph W. Eggleston of Virginia, George W. Atkinson of West Virginia, and Aldro Jenks of Wisconsin. I have sometimes thought that this organization was composed of the most sincere workers and the least appreciated for their labors of any in the various endeavors of Freemasonry, but as for myself if I never have any other reward than that of the happy friendships I have formed among you for the past twenty years during which time not a single one of you have ever caused me an unpleasant moment, but on the contrary have brought much additional happiness into my life and inspired me with new ambitions to devote myself to renewed efforts in behalf of our beloved Fraternity.

I should have loved to have remained with you to the end of my Masonic life, but the fast increasing demands in attending to the other duties of the Grand Secretary's office in this large Grand Jurisdiction, seemed to demand that someone else should take my place at the "Round Table."

We are grateful to our Brother for a courteous review of North Carolina, and assure him that we regret that we may not look for his work next time.

### MINNESOTA—1923

The portrait of Grand Master Herman Held, with which the book opens, is a good one, of a man with an excellent countenance. He presided well over the seventieth Annual Communication, which was held at Saint Paul, January 17 and 18. A number of Occasional Communications had been held during the year for the usual purposes of constituting lodges, dedicating halls and laying cornerstones.

The Grand Master in his address voices a note of pessimism concerning the Order of DeMolay, as follows:

No movement in recent years has interested Masons so much as the order of De Molay for Boys. We are impressed with the wonderful lessons of the initiatory de-

gree and the practical results that have resulted from them.

There seems to be a feeling, however, that the De Molay degree does not accomplish what it sets out to do. In the first place, there is danger that the spirit of intolerance which it so strongly condemns, is apt to fasten itself on the minds of the boys, who are still in the impressionable age. While there is no desire to make the Order a feeder to the Lodge, there is no question that the larger number of the boys are from families of Masonic connections. The probabilities, therefore, are that they may be expected sooner or later to associate themselves with the Fraternity. The spectacular De Molay degree should to my mind be eliminated as it has a tendency to lead any of its members who might want to join the Fraternity to expect too much along that line, and not receiving it, become dissatisfied.

If I understand the requirements correctly, the meetings must be held in a Masonic Temple, must have at least one Master Mason in attendance, and permit any Mason in good standing to visit any meeting. The Order must be sponsored by a body other than the Blue Lodge, if such a body exists. It does not seem fair that the Blue Lodge should shoulder all of the responsibility and not be permitted to say what shall build on its foundation, or to have any voice in the conducting of the Order.

The objections that he notes never occurred to us as having very great weight; we confess, however, that our score of years' work with boys and their problems never included the DeMolay order. It is noticeable that this is the only expression that we have read in all of the Masonic bibliography, to exactly this effect, while there are two shades of thought in the Grand Lodges; first, a note of willingness to use the Order, and second, in two or three only, an unwillingness to adopt it because of belief that it is contrary to the Landmarks or the Constitution to do so.

We find this following in the Address, which to us eastern people seems to be an innovation:

A resolution passed at a previous communication provided for the publication of a Cipher, under the direction of the Custodians. I took this matter up with the committee and was in hopes that a complete published key of our own could be presented to you at this time for your inspection. But the work connected with this is more than that of an ordinary book. The Custodians have put in a lot of work on this, and expect to have the publication out in a short time, the copy being all ready.

We owe our thanks to the Grand Secretary and the printer for getting out the Proceedings the earliest in years.

But we confess that some of the sanest among the leaders in the Grand Lodge of North Carolina have been thinking of the same thing.

Just as Arizona, Colorado and other states have the care of great numbers of tuberculars, so has Minnesota a care in the thousands that go to the great Mayo Clinic at Rochester, which we find dealt with as follows:

At the last session it was voted that a Board of Trustees be formed to take charge of the Masonic work among the patients at Rochester. For this purpose the sum of \$1,000.00 was voted.

You are aware that thousands upon thousands of patients pass through the Clinic and the Hospitals at Rochester. Necessarily a great many of them belong to our Fraternity and it is our duty to look after them or their dependents.

A great many of them need more than just a social visit. The funds necessary to carry on this work should be furnished by this Grand Lodge.

I recommend that we recognize the necessity for a permanent organization to carry on this work, and that the funds to carry it on be appropriated by the Grand Lodge. It will take about \$3,000 a year to carry on this work.

The Grand Master "views with alarm" the growth of the cluster of organizations that cling to Masonic membership as a prerequisite.

The Masonic Home, he says, houses fourteen guests, and the Grand Lodge last year gave it \$38,000.00. He goes on:

I am sure that every one who has had any interest in the Home feels that this condition cannot continue. Your Grand Master has been criticised freely and frequently. That is all right with me. To take the criticism is a part of the pleasure of the office. I do object, though to being criticised by members who have never had the responsibility of occupying the Master's chair in their own Lodge. I feel that these brethren are not well enough versed in the operation of Blue Lodge affairs to set themselves up as judges.

I have been in every corner of the state, and I have had questions concerning the Home put up to me. As I have had no official connection with it, I have refrained from discussing the subject from the platform except on two occasions, and then only by urgent request. The Craft generally does not know where it stands.

I recommend that the Grand Lodge take under consideration a plan whereby it acquires all of the certificates of the Home Corporation. This may be difficult, but it can be done. I am sure that individuals and Lodges who own certificates would be glad to exchange them for certificates without the voting privilege. As the plan to permit any worthy Mason or dependent of this Jurisdiction to enter would probably be adopted under any method, the privilege of designating a guest to be received would be of no value.

I recommend further that this plan carry with it the election of a board of nine governors, each serving a three year term. Also, that in addition thereto the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary be members of the board without vote or power to hold office. These two officers get in closer touch with the Fraternity than anyone else, and they should be so closely connected with the board that they could speak officially if necessary.

His address closes with the following very fine lines of his own:

#### WHERE CROSS THE CROWDED WAYS

" 'Tis only a half truth the poet has sung

Of the house by the side of the way;

Our Master had neither a house nor a home,

But He walked with the crowd day by day.

And I think, when I read of the poet's desire,

That a house by the road would be good;

But service is found in its tenderest form

When we walk with the crowd in the road.

So I say, let me walk with the man in the road,

Let me seek out the burdens that crush,

Let me speak a kind word of good cheer to the weak

Who are falling behind in the rush.

There are wounds to be healed, there are breaks we must mend,

There's a cup of cold water to give;

And the man in the road by the side of his friend

Is the man who has learned how to live.

Then tell me no more of the house by the road,

There is only one place I can live;

It's there with the men who are toiling along,

Who are needing the cheer I can give.

It is pleasant to live in the house by the way.

And befriend, as the poet has said;

But the Master is bidding us, 'Bear ye their load;

For the rest waiteth yonder ahead.'

I could not remain in the house by the road,

And watch as the toilers go on,

Their faces beclouded with pain and with sin,

So burdened, their strength nearly gone.  
I'll go to their side, I'll speak in good cheer,  
I'll help them to carry their load;  
And I'll smile at the man in the house by the way,  
As I walk with the crowd in the road.

Out there in the road that goes by the house,  
Where the poet is singing his song.  
I'll walk and I'll work midst the heat of the day,  
And I'll help falling brothers along,  
Too busy to live in the house by the way,  
Too happy for such an abode,—  
And my heart sings its praise to the Master of all,  
Who is helping me serve in the road."

It seems as though all of the Grand Master's discussion of the status of the Masonic Home came to naught; for the Jurisprudence Committee reported:

As to the report of a special committee to which was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the Minnesota Masonic Home, we respectfully report that we have carefully considered the same, and are unanimously of the opinion that the Masonic Home Corporation, under its certificate of Incorporation, has no stock; and further, even if it had, this Grand Lodge has no power or authority, under its charter, to acquire it. The charter of this Grand Lodge cannot be amended except by the Legislature of the State; and, further, that the State Legislature cannot authorize this Grand Lodge to acquire stock in another corporation. Further, we are of the opinion that this Grand Lodge, by reason of its having a majority on the Board of Trustees, has now complete control of the government of the Home corporation.

But it is recorded that the following was adopted:

*Resolved:* That the Trustees of the Masonic Home Corporation be requested to present at the next Annual meeting of the corporation an amendment to its Articles of Incorporation providing that this Grand Lodge shall be entitled to elect nine Trustees on its Board of Trustees, one of whom shall be the Grand Master, and one Trustee be elected from each of the following bodies:

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.  
Grand Commandery Knights Templar.  
Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons.  
Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star.

Also, *Resolved:* That a special committee be appointed by the Grand Master to devise ways and means of acquiring the voting certificates of the corporation, and that this plan be presented at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.



The Grand Orator of the occasion was Ralph A. Jensen, whose oration is deserving of high commendation. The title is, "The Call of a New Civilization."

The Fraternal Correspondence Report is by Bro. E. A. Montgomery, Chairman of the Committee, and therein we find most pleasing discussion of North Carolina, 1922, in which quotation at some length is made from our Educational plans.

### MISSOURI—1922

We like the looks of the Grand Master, Judge Lucas, whose likeness is seen as we open the volume; and we think his work as Grand Master was distinctly constructive. He presided over the one hundred and second Annual Communication, whose meeting place was Saint Louis, and whose date of beginning was October 17, The Hall was that of Alhambra Grotto.

From the introductory remarks of the Grand Master's Address we clip the following, which seems to be the guiding thought of the year:

There never was a time, in my judgment, when those outside the fraternity looked to it as a great power for good and stabilizing influence in the fitful times through which our old world seems to be passing. Our ideals are high, our teaching constructive. We must live Freemasonry and not talk it. Let us practice out of the Lodge those duties we are taught in it, stand firm on the rock of the brotherhood of man. In broadening this tenet selfishness must be reduced and a greater uplift to ourselves thereby given, and the world at large convinced of the goodness of the Institution. Until craftsmen themselves recognize the true value and standing of Freemasonry, its power, in the world of men, must be weakened. Let us wipe off the cobwebs of archaism and vitalize the Order, get up to date, put Freemasonry to work. By this I do not mean the abandoning of ancient landmarks, but rather the abandoning of any idea that our sole purpose is the perpetuation of these. "Faith in God and the unseen is what the world most needs. That is the faith Freemasonry proclaims, but its power to affect the world, to leaven its materialism and indifference, lies in the life lived by its members."

We note the following as to Sunday work:

I received requests to lay corner-stones for churches on Sunday. I had to refuse these under action heretofore taken by the Grand Lodge. But in my judgment it is

high time for the Grand Lodge to depart from this puritanical stand. We say to our church-going members, "it is all right for you to go as a churchman and do these things, but you can't go as a Mason." It serves to destroy our effectiveness by being criticized as narrow, while our teaching and purpose is to the contrary.

To the same effect is our refusal to allow St. John's Day services to be held on Sunday by providing some other day when it falls on Sunday. This day is the most appropriate, and we can rely on the good sense of the brethren not to let it interfere with church services.

If the laying of a corner-stone is Masonic work, as it certainly is, we fail to follow the Grand Master. It may be a "Puritanical stand," but we think it better to be "criticized as narrow" than to be so broad that we have no depth of conviction. The course suggested by the Grand Master would, we think, carry us on a course that would eventually carry us farther from the time-honored moorings than even French Masonry has yet gone. The fact is, a church ceremony of corner stone laying is not work, but a Masonic ceremony of cornerstone laying has in all ages been denominated LABOR, which Masonry cannot do on the Lord's Day.

We note a ruling, approved by the Grand Lodge, that puts the Master Mason who has not learned anything "in bad," as follows:

Question. Is a Master Mason who has not passed his proficiency examination in the Third Degree, in good standing in the Lodge and qualified to serve as a member of a trial jury. Answer. No.

Here is a foolish question:

Question. A brother lost his store by fire; had only \$2,700.00 insurance; loss amounts to \$5,000.00. Lodge asks if it can make an appeal to all Lodges in the State for help for him? Answer. No.

In passing, we should like to ask why so many people seem to regard Masonry as a mere fraternal fire-insurance company.

We find the Grand Lodge passing a resolution making November 4th a Masonic Special Day, to be observed by each lodge with appropriate ceremonies.

In the oration of Rev. Burris A. Jenkins, the Grand Orator, whose subject was "The Brotherhood of Man," we find the following discussion of the Negro problem:

There is, for example, a race question in this country which has confronted us in all decades of our history. It is no less acute today than it was 40 or 50 years ago. Here is the problem of two races living together on the same continent, side by side, and what is to be the solution of that problem? Ten millions or eleven millions of negroes, aliens and foreigners upon our soil, and here are one hundred and ten millions of whites. What solution is there to this question?

A number of solutions have been suggested; they might be classed under three or four heads. There is deportation, there is segregation, there is amalgamation, and there is assassination. All four of these have been proposed.

As to assassination. I am a son of the South myself, a son of slave holders, and I do not hesitate to say, and I think I'll not be contradicted, that Southern men know better how to handle this question than Northern men. At least then, we who live farther North ought to be guided by the wisdom and the judgment of the men who have been grappling with this question for decades and generations. There is no solution for this problem except the solution of the Brotherhood of man—of the Golden rule—of the Sermon on the Mount. We have black brethren in the churches of Jesus Christ, and they are brethren, and we must treat them so. However deep the social line between the two which shall never be crossed, however inexorable the separation between the two races never can be mixed, we must treat them as we would be if we were in their shoes and they were in ours. There is no other way to solve this problem.

We find Missouri adopting an official Emblem of Masonry, and declaring that it may be worn by the members and their immediate families only. We also find that one of the Allen ciphers was being retailed in the jurisdiction by a preacher who ought to have known, and we believe did know, that he was doing an unmasonic thing.

The National Grand Lodge of Italy is discussed by the Committee in the following words:

*Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Missouri:*

A request for recognition from the National Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Italy was received by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri and referred to your Committee. This request came under seal and signature of Cesares Negri, Grand Secretary, and Raoul V. Palermi, Grand Master, and dated at Rome, March 27, 1922.

As is customary, the Committee submitted to the Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge of Italy the usual questions and requested answers thereto. Grand

Master Palermi replied promptly.

The questions and answers are herewith given in order that the members may judge and consider for themselves.

Question 1. (a) Is the National Grand Lodge of Italy supreme in its jurisdiction over Ancient Craft Masonry and not subordinate to any superior authority: (b) Is there any relation or connection between the National Grand Lodge of Italy and the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of Italy, officially or otherwise: (c) Does the National Grand Lodge of Italy pay dues or tax to the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of Italy?

Answer. The National Grand Lodge of Italy is supreme in its jurisdiction over Ancient Craft Masonry in Italy, and not subordinate to any supreme authority and follows the old landmarks and rules of the Ancient Craft. There is no relation between the National Grand Lodge of Italy and the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of Italy, only, by a treaty, the National Grand Lodge of Italy recognizes the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite as the unique ritual body which the Master Masons can enter after a due time, and the Supreme Council receives in its rank only the Master Masons of the National Grand Lodge of Italy. The National Grand Lodge of Italy pays neither tax nor dues to the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of Italy.

Question 2. Where did Lodges that formed the National Grand Lodge of Italy obtain their original Charters, that is, can these Lodges trace their origin to the Mother Grand Lodge of England?

Answer. The Grand Lodge of Italy was formed by the Various Lodges chartered in several regions of Italy by English Masons at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

Question 3. Does the National Grand Lodge of Italy organize or hold jurisdictions over any Lodges outside of Italy?

Answer. The National Grand Lodge of Italy neither organizes nor holds any Lodges outside of Italy, but to follow the old rules of Freemasonry.

Question 4. (a) What constitutes the Grand Lodge of Italy: (b) Are its Grand Officers elective or appointive: (c) If elective, by whom elected and for what period of years: (d) If appointed, by whom: (e) Is the Grand Master elected ad vitam?

Answer. The National Grand Lodge of Italy is composed of the representatives of every Lodge and by the officers over which the Grand Master presides. As such, the Grand Master as well as the other Grand Officers are elected by the Grand Lodge every six years.

Question 5. Is the candidate required to declare his belief in the one living and true God, viz., the God as ex-

with a pair of dice in one pocket and a box of Merry Widows in another, and had been, for some months, traveling about all the gaits. After hearing you that evening, as soon as I could find a place to make disposal of such things, where myself nor anyone else could ever recover them, I cleaned my pockets of everything that I would not have my Mother or any one of my sisters see, and henceforth began a general house-cleaning. The result is, a Christian man is writing you tonight, so that you may know just what you have helped to bring about in his life. The little poem that you recited that night caused me to begin thinking over the truths expressed in it, and when, about two months ago, I learned to my satisfaction, that I could not hide myself from me, nor could I expect aught but work that was good true and square work to pass the inspection of the Master Overseer, and saw to my own sorrows, the emptiness of the life I had been living, Brother Murphy, I went as humbly to God as any man ever did, I believe, and He placed me on the ground where I can look myself squarely in the face without flinching."

"It is with the deepest feeling of regret that I look back upon the time so ridiculously spent, but I want you to know how great a part you have played in the remaking of my life, and how good I feel in every respect. With the knowledge that my sins are all washed away comes that better spiritual feeling, and with the cessation of dissipation, comes a better physical feeling. I can think clearer, more accurately and have cleaner thoughts to occupy my time and meditation. I feel that my personality is much broader than it was and is still growing."

"Was admitted into the order of the Eastern Star nearly two weeks ago, and it is among the membership thereof that I find my associations with the opposite sex. And I find that is good for me. Brother Murphy, I hope you will appreciate this letter as much as I appreciate the help you have given me. It is but a feeble effort to express my sentiments towards you and the fraternity. Will you please send me a copy of that beautiful little poem about "myself." I want to memorize it so that it will ever be before me to guide me aright."

"May God bless you and promote the work you are doing, and may you make Masons out of many lodge members as you did of me."

We find the Grand Master to be enthusiastic about the DeMolay Order; he issued an edict authorizing Lodges to sponsor the Order.

He speaks thus of the Higher Degrees:"

There seems to be a growing tendency on the part of the "Higher Bodies" to hurry our brethren "to the top." This evil is so great in some localities that a spirit of rivalry exists, in fact, it is not an infrequent occurrence for a newly made Master Mason to be solicited to

sign a petition for some of the higher degrees the same night he is "raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason." Before he has had time to reflect and absorb what he has gone through he is "switched off," and in the end, is "railroaded through." It is absolutely impossible for any human mind to drink in and fully understand the Masonic degrees unless the candidate is given time to learn something of what it all means.

The conclusion of his address is a fine Masonic Poem, which he gives us as follows:

Before I conclude I want to recite to you a short Masonic poem which first came to my notice while attending the annual meeting of the Notional Masonic Service Association at Kansas City. It so nearly covers and explains what it means to be a Mason. I give it here in the fond hope that every Mason in Mississippi will endeavor to qualify himself and live up to the idea contained therein:

If you can clear from off the path about you  
The rotting limbs of bigotry and Greed,  
If you can recognize with men around you  
The brotherhood of man above their Creed;  
If you can know that all of human thinking  
Gains strength from God's divinity in man.  
And see His laws with human effort linking,  
Then you're a Mason, Brother, and a Man.

If you can see in all Masonic labor  
Responsibility toward your fellow man.  
And, stript for service, you can draw your sabre  
And fight for Truth, as only Masons can;  
If you can speed the day when Education  
Shall raise man's vision o're his cult and clan  
And fill him with Masonic inspiration,  
Then you're a Mason, Brother, and a Man.

If you can stoop to raise a fallen brother,  
And start him on the road of Hope again;  
If you can know yourself to be a lover  
Of Honor, though obscured by cloud and rain;  
If you can hear the call of grief and sadness  
From your distressed, discouraged, fellowman,  
And change his tears to laughter and to gladness,  
Then you're a Mason, Brother, and a Man.

We are surprised to find recorded the fact that the Superintendent of one of the Masonic Homes was a candidate for Governor. We are not advised whether he was elected. We also note that Mississippi has not an Educational Loan Fund, but wants one. Good!



We note that the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary of Louisiana were visitors. We enjoy meeting them; the last time we read of them, they were in Kalamazoo having a big time with another Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary ought to see Bill Willson's "joint" in Raleigh; it is about as good a specimen of that "card system" that he wants, as can be found anywhere; and proves the wisdom of that system. We put it in our Grand Secretary's office many years ago (as years run for a young man and a young Mason).

The following lines as quoted contain the sensation of the year's stock of Proceedings; if we were reading a file of "Tip Top Weeklies," we think we could not be more highly edified:

Question: Last fall our Worshipful and four of the the brethren of "S" lodge No.-----, took a boy from the church house and had four girls to whip him. The Master did not know when they left the church what was up. Has he violated Masonic law and how shall we proceed to deal with him?

Answer. Yes. If the Master has been re-elected for the present Masonic year you should report this conduct to the Grand Master. If he has not not been re-elected Master for the present year then your committee on complaints and offenses may prefer charges against him and deal with him as you would any other member of the lodge.

It seems to us that the Grand Master either knows more about this case where the Master aided and abetted four girls in whipping a boy, removed by force from the church house, or else has a sense of humor. Were these immature Amazons henchwomen (coined by us for this occasion) of the Ku Klux Klan?

It's none of our business; but we are inclined to remark that the Proceedings would be more readable if those dreary pages of "Inventory, Masonic Home" had been mimeographed for distribution and omitted from the Proceedings. And these sixteen pages cost a bit, too.

We are glad to receive that "Directory of Masonic Publications," which is found at page 191.

Brother Henry C. Yawn is the author of the Correspondence Report, which is fine. We appreciate the review of North Carolina; and note his favorable comment on Grand Master Poteat's address on "Masonry Militant."

He does not like the term "Orphan Asylum"—nor do we.

## MONTANA—1922

The businesslike way in which Grand Secretary Cornelius Hedges, Jr., begins:

The Fifty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Montana began to be held at the Consistory Temple in the city of Helena at 9:00 A. M. on Wednesday, August 16 1922, and concluded its labors on Thursday, the 17th at 11:00 P. M.

affords an excellent background for the delightful high lights that we find in this volume. Grand Master Henry C. Smith furnished the keynote of the gathering, in the following words:

Bishop Whatley has very aptly said, "No man ever realizes his ideal, but woe to the man who has no ideal to realize."

If we are true and faithful to its ideals, there is no phase of manhood that is not helped and broadened by Masonry. Our storehouse is full and the abundance of good things are ours to claim and enjoy. The welcome of the hospitable people of Helena, the enjoyment of the good things they provide for our pleasure and the success of the deliberations of this Grand Body are purely psychological. It is all in the attitude of our own minds just what we make of this occasion.

It is certain that we shall get out of this meeting in proportion to what we put into it. Let each member feel his individual responsibility for the success of this session and aim to make this the best Grand Lodge Communication we have ever had. Let us set a high standard and "Press toward the mark."

We note still another note of warning concerning the relation of the Masonic body toward the DeMolay Chapter:

Several inquires concerning this organization have been received and acknowledged by the Grand Secretary.

I am heartily in accord with the object of this organization. However, I believe there should be some rule established requiring Masonic bodies who sponsor it, to assume their responsibility by having some one of their membership present at all meetings held by the DeMolay. This would tend to put a check on any overplus of exuberance that might otherwise be manifested, with more or less unpleasant results, by our young friends of the Order.

We do not think we have found anything like this before, but it is very striking:

During my administration as Grand Master, I undertook to interview some of the new members of our fraternity as to why they sought membership in the Order.

I kept a careful record of the answers given in response to my questions, and hereby submit the rather startling results.

Forty-six members were asked: "Why did you wish to become a Mason?" Thirty-seven of these promptly replied that they wanted to join for social reasons; that the Masons had a high standing in their communities and that it was a good thing to belong; that they wanted to be eligible to attend the Masonic dances and social functions; that they might go higher and be eligible for the good times of the Shriners; that the Masonic pin was a valuable asset when among strangers, etc., etc.

Only nine of the new members interviewed expressed themselves as having joined the Order for the purpose of being of service to their fellow man or for the good the knowledge they gained thereby would do in upbuilding their own character and usefulness.

Only seventeen of the members interviewed had passed examination on the 3rd degree, although they had been members more than six months—the time required by our by-laws for such examination.

We could not possibly refrain from quoting the following from the address by Dr. William F. Kuhn, General Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of the United States:

There is a good story told of Senator Vance of North Carolina, and my good Brother McAllister will remember that when we were in Asheville, North Carolina, in the center of the business section of that city is a great granite monument, the Vance monument. You know Senator Vance during the Civil war was a rampant old secessionist. When the war closed his activities on behalf of Confederacy had been so great that he was disfranchised from holding any office, but his state, understanding the big, wonderful man that he was, elected him to the United States senate while he was still disfranchised. Senator Vance took his certificate of election and stuck it in his pocket and went down to Washington and presented it to the clerk of the senate. He looked at Senator Vance and he looked at his credentials. "Why," he said, "Senator Vance, you cannot be seated; you are disfranchised; your disabilities have not been removed. If you remain in Washington a short time, I think a bill will be introduced in the United States senate removing your disability and you can take your seat." Senator Vance said, "Oh, I haven't time to loaf around Washington." He said, "I

will go home," and he started home. He took his seat in a day coach on the train. Opposite him were seated a Baptist minister and a Presbyterian minister, and these two dominies were discussing the question of "foreordination" and "election." The contest was quite warm; a Presbyterian and a Baptist—I might say the land and the naval forces were in action. Senator Vance became very much interested in this discussion, listened attentively because he was a very well educated man. Finally noticing that Senator Vance was listening to their discussion, the Presbyterian minister turned around to him and said, "Stranger, you seem to be interested in our discussion; what is your opinion of election?" "I have got a very positive opinion," said Vance, "an election isn't worth a damn until your disabilities are removed." Now, Brethren, that is a pretty good and logical definition. It applies to Freemasonry today. Too many men have been admitted into the Fraternity and their disabilities have not been removed. They have gone with a hip and a hoorah and have been swept into our fraternity without knowing what it means. We have a great task before us, to mold this clay. They may be clay in the hands of the potter, to be molded into useful instruments in our great fraternity.

If I were Grand Master again I would make a recommendation that every time a man receives the Master's Degree he should be presented with two books: one is the Holy Bible and the other is a desk dictionary. Brethren, we need intelligence in Freemasonry. If we have it, we don't exercise it. I remember a Master—it was in Missouri, though—whn he got to talking about Pythagoras, he called him pyth-a-go-ras. It reminded me of the doctor who tried to describe the passage that leads from the mouth into the stomach, he always called it the es-o-phag-us. We had a druggist—there are no druggists here—who in giving the Entered Apprentice charge, said, "Among whom no contention should ever arise save that noble contention or rather emulsion." (Laughter.) It was his trade. It was a very amusing thing that happened; this also happened down in Missouri and this is where the dictionary came in. Some of your Missourians will remember it. "If the danger should occur in the dark and the sign cannot be seen, we have words that are tantamount to the same which are" and so on; that was the Missouri work. I remember well a man, he was not Master of my lodge, however, who used to say it this way: "If the danger should occur in the dark and the sign cannot be seen, we have words which are catamount to the same." (Laughter.) The Grand Lodge of Missouri had enough catamounts over that state to start several menageries, and we had to cut out on the catamount and put in the word "equivalent." I am glad for the fellow who called it a catamount. Men need to understand the ritual and the language.

And as a side remark, Brethren, you heard the Grand Master's address, the part that he did not desire to be published. Brethren, I am not an alarmist. I have no attack to make on any church. There is no danger of Romanism ever dominating this country of ours if Master Masons are true to their principles. (Applause.) The great trouble is we don't vote as we preach. I am a Master Mason. I have no fight against any man's religion. I am not afraid of any denomination, because I am an American citizen and I hold in my hand a ballot that goes into the ballot box, and if every Master Mason will do that, you need not get so hysterical about something that is not going to happen. Let us stop talking so much, but let us vote right. Let us be a voice in the wilderness and there is no danger. Let men be Masons and less politicians, less straddling of the fence, but strike square from the shoulder. There is no danger if the Freemasons will do their duty. Who was John the Baptist? He wasn't afraid of losing his head. He did lose it, but John the Baptist lives and the man who had him decapitated is dead and gone and rotten and forgotten. Do your duty, be a John the Baptist, but above all carry with you the great truth of John the Evangelist as the messengers of the Gospel of Love. Now, Brethren, when we get that interpretation of our ritual, the King Solomon Mason disappears; let us pay less attention to signs and grips and pay more attention to the weightier matters of Freemasonry.

Now, comes another class, the Philosophical Mason; the fellow whose head is in a fog bank, but whose feet never touch the earth. A fellow that never has a practical idea, that runs around with 3, 5, 7 and 9 chalked on his back and trying to explain God Almighty from a candle stick, and lost in a fog bank of metaphysics and philosophy and speculation. Brethren, the world needs less metaphysics and more love; the world needs less philosophy and more kindness and good will. Philosophy and metaphysics are alright if it comes down to earth where men can see it and feel it and know what it is doing.

I met one of these philosophical Masons once in an insane asylum. (Laughter.) I am sorry to say they are not all there. He was a doctor, but I am glad to say he was not a medical doctor. He was a dentist. Whenever he saw me—I knew him before he went there—he always called me Doc. You know there are some people who use that way of addressing a doctor. Not all the fellows called doctors or "Doc" are in the insane asylum, either. (Laughter.)

He said to me, "Doc, I have just solved the riddle of the universe"—I knew he was a philosophical Mason. "I have demonstrated it right here on this board," and he held up the bottom of a cracker box. I looked at it and on it was a right angle triangle, an equilateral triangle a cube, a sphere, and all the geometric figures. "I have just



drawn and from this I demonstrate God Almighty and the evolution of Cosmos into the world as it is today." I said, "that is a big subject, doctor, go ahead; I want to hear it." He said, "Well, you see that triangle; one side is called the altitude and one the base and the other is the hypotenuse. If I can solve this hypotenuse I have demonstrated the Universe of God Almighty." I said, "that is good." "Now," he said, "this perpendicular line represents the upsidownness of the world and this base line represents the downside-upness and by working this upside-downness with the downside-upness of the world, we get the hypotenuse and that demonstrates what we are after." (Laughter.) He said, "I have done it." I said, "What is your solution?" He said, "Almighty God is represented by that hypotenuse and that hypotenuse is equal to the square of the upside-downness plus twice the upsidownness by the downside-upness plus the square of the downside-upness." (Laughter) I said, "Doctor, you are right. You are right at home. You ought to write a book." That is just about as much a practical talk as we get in a great deal of the philosophy of Freemasons. Let us get away from philosophers and down to earth. There are lots of good men, lots of good men that have gone astray in metaphysics and philosophy and have forgotten the cry of humanity. Masonry is going along a practical line more and more.

We wish we might quote at length likewise from Brother Randell's most excellent address; but, since space is limited and many of us heard Brother Randel, a year ago, we shall forego that pleasure.

The Grand Master seems to have been bitterly opposed to the Ku Klux Klan; he expected the Jurisprudence Committee to feel the same way; their report, adopted by the Grand Lodge, is as follows:

Masonry is not concerned with the fact that its members may belong to other organizations or societies. If the individual Mason acts in conformity with the rules and tenets of Masonry; if he obeys the moral law and the laws of the land in which he lives, Masonry does not seek to control his individual actions further.

This is a remarkably sane utterance.

The Masonic Service Association receives support in Montana.

Here are two pieces of legislation that we think striking:

"Every Brother who has been raised to the degree of Master Mason shall pass a satisfactory examination thereon in open Lodge within six months after his raising, failing in which he shall be deemed suspended until he



shall pass such examination, unless for good cause shown he be granted further time by the Lodge."

"Resolved, That the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, R. A.M. of Montana, and the the Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Scottish Rite for Montana, be requested to require their subordinate bodies to receive no petition from any Master Mason belonging to a Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge which is not accompanied by a certificate from such petitioner's Lodge declaring that such petitioner has satisfactorily passed the lecture of the Master Mason's degree."

Brother Lemert: I move the adoption of the resolution I have just read as a substitute for the pending matter. (Motion duly seconded.)

Brother Rasmusson: Will the higher bodies grant that request?

Brother Lemert: I am practically sure that they will.

We find these brethren loyal supporters of the Washington Memorial Association, having raised almost the dollar per member asked for. We are ashamed of North Carolina, which has done almost nothing.

We find the Masons of Missoula, the University town, looking after the sons and daughters of Masons in that institution. This is a most commendable piece of work, worthy of all support.

Past Grand Master H. P. S. Hepner prepared the Correspondence, which is up to the high plane of the entire volume. North Carolina gets a double-header. Grand Master Poteat's address at Smithfield was commended, as was right; and we find that Grand Secretary Willson did not put his picture in the book in vain; for his "mug" is thus described:

We were pleased to find a picture of Grand Secretary Wm W. Willson in the volume before us; he has a good, strong, intellectual face; he reported 5 new lodges; membership 36,576, a gain of 3,030.

Brother, you just want to come to Raliegh and see and hear the aforsaid Bill— then comment some more! Honestly, though, we are proud of our Bill.

### NEW ZEALAND—1922

Since our readers will wish to know something about the land over which this Grand Lodge of 18,320 Master Masons has jurisdiction, we hasten to tell those interested that it is situated about 1200 miles east of Australia, and

consists of two large islands and a number of smaller ones, the total area being about 100,000 square miles, which is comparable to our largest states except Texas. We find that the population is about 1,200,000, or about half that of North Carolina. Its people are largely Scotch and English. It is a land of variety, as North Carolina is. We wish it were nearer, because we should like to visit this country, and see its people in their homes, either in Wellington and Auckland, which go beyond the 100,000 mark of population, or in the mountainous country of the Southern Alps, or in the section of lakes and hot springs.

The Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G. C. B., O. M., G. C. V. O., is the incoming Grand Master. He is Governor General of New Zealand, and was raised only a short time ago. We don't know what his various letters stand for, but they doubtless are related to the several insignia worn by him in the picture which we see as we open the book: which insignia, except the official clothing of the Grand Master, we don't recognize.

We find that the New Zealand Brethren nominate their Grand Officers, the nominations coming from the lodges. There were two nominees for the office of Pro Grand Master, but when it was proposed that if one should withdraw he would be created Past Grand Master, one agreed to accept the offer. After the nominees were named for the several offices, we find about 120 names of brethren nominated "for any office". This is not unusual to them, but it sounds a bit humorous to us, which proves that "*de gustibus non disputandum*."

We don't know what standards they set up by which to choose their officers; but, if they had done as the New Amsterdam electors are said to have done when New York was a Dutch village and chosen then by weight, they would have made few changes. Not only are these good looking men, but there is not a single undersized one in the lot that we see photographed.

We note that W. M. Bro. H. J. Williams, Representative of North Carolina, died during the year, and that R. W. Bro. W. N. Ewing was appointed to take his place.

Notice and warning is given of "CoMasonry", which was said to be operated in the jurisdiction.

We note that candidates for initiation are required to read a statement of the kind of engagements that they seek to enter, from which we quote:

the first act of the brethren was to do suitable honor to his memory. The frontispiece is a very fine engraved likeness of this good Brother, whose name was Edward McKenzie Wellman. This likeness gives a rare dignity and character to the volume.

From the memorial pages, we quote the following from the poem:

#### A COMRADE OF THE CRAFT

Comrade, Farewell:

Our wreaths of laurel here in love we lay,  
For a knight of our ranks has passed away.  
No stains of blood mark the weapons he swung  
Through the conflict stern since the land was young;  
Yet, as princely a warrior ever was he  
As marched on the land, or sailed on the sea;  
In the battles he fought the lines were set  
Where right against wrong for the struggle met.

Comrade, Farewell:

We are measuring now with clearer view  
That life which forever to God was true,  
The outlines fair of a beautiful soul  
That never alone passed on to the goal;  
We are sad sometimes that the stately life  
Has not been seen until after the strife;  
God help us to laurel men while they live,  
And cheer without stint to the true hearts give.

Comrade, All Hail:

No longer now death holds for him its sway,  
Nor bears the grave its message of dismay;  
The valley shadows parted when he came  
In conquering faith to breathe Immanuel's name.  
"Victory!" "Victory!" We hear it still,  
Where the glory light falls on Zion's hill,  
And there to hope's sight with its vision keen  
The welcome of heaven by love is seen.

Comrades, Close Up:

Let shoulders touch again in battle line,  
The Lord of all that sainted host is thine;  
Nor can the grave our bonds of knighthood break  
If what we do is for a brother's sake.  
Here pause a moment by this sacred dust,  
Then forth again, with God our only trust;  
Our best memorial for the loved one gone  
Will be the lives that bravely follow on.

We find that this jurisdiction is giving the DeMolay boys an opportunity to start, though not quite sure of its ground legally and otherwise:

The question was propounded by one lodge as to "Whether it is permissible for a Masonic Lodge to take any part in or use its funds for organizing and conducting a Chapter of the Order of De Molay." The inquiry was answered as follows:

"It is not permissible for a Masonic Lodge to use its funds for organizing and conducting a Chapter of the Order of De Molay, nor to divert the lodge funds directly nor indirectly for this purpose."

The organization of De Molay not making membership in the Masonic Fraternity a basis for its membership, the brethren were advised that while there was no law preventing a Masonic lodge from taking part in the organization and conducting a Chapter of De Molay, however, there would be advisability in having the activity conducted more from the standpoint of individual interest rather than from that of the lodge.

We think sometimes that those members of the Symbolic Lodges who belong to the Shrine have let their zeal get the better of their judgment; for we know of more than one instance where such things as are here complained of have occurred:

Inquiry was made from Tehama Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., as to whether or not it would be lawful to put on an entertainment for the purpose of raising money and to give with each ticket chances on an automobile, the automobile to be given to the ones holding the lucky tickets. It seems this has been a more or less general practice in raising money in some places, but, of course, it is clearly in violation of Subdivision e of Section 148 of the law in this Grand Jurisdiction. Not only is it in conflict with this announced rule of law but it is also in conflict with the general principles of Masonry and should not under any circumstances be employed. The brethren of this Temple were advised accordingly and acquiesced in the construction of the law with true fraternal and Masonic feelings, and the brethren are to be commended for making inquiry before employing methods reported to be more or less generally employed in other places. Masonry cannot speak too clearly in upholding law and order.

Nebraska a year previously had withdrawn from the Masonic Service Association, but we note the Deputy and Acting Grand Master recommending that this action be rescinded. We find Bro. Randell with the Grand

Lodge, at his best; and a resolution introduced, calling for renewal of relations with the Association. As is usual when the subject is brought up, there were some powerful parliamentarians ready to block the move; but it finally got before the Grand Lodge, and was passed.

Concerning the recognition of our friends in Mexico and South America, we find the following adopted:

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence would respectfully report that we have further considered the conditions of Mexican Masonry, and the conditions existing in Masonry are practically the same as they were when we reported thereon at our last annual communication; and we would recommend that the recognition of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico be deferred until such time as in the opinion of this Grand Lodge recognition will be justified.

The following, from the Masonic oration of the Grand Orator, Bro. Titus Lowe, 1, is indicative of his thought concerning the possibilities of Masonry in bringing people together:

"Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain  
shall meet  
Till earth and sky stand presently at God's great Judgment  
Seat.  
But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed,  
nor Birth,  
When two strong men stand face to face, though they  
come from the ends of the earth!"

Let me stress for a moment that phrase:

"There is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed,  
nor Birth."

The final strength of Masonry will be in its ultimate success in making this sentiment of brotherhood dominate from one end of the world to the other, and indeed if we are not able to make this sentiment prevail then nothing is left for us but chaos and unbelievable confusion and war. The times demand that the Mason, as an individual in his own life, shall represent the very best thing there is in the community; that he shall be a man clean and wholesome, in magnificent self-control, who believes in himself and who believes in God and who regulates his life according to the holy vows he has taken. The times demand that Masons in the community and in the state shall stand together for those essentials of community justice and righteousness which make it just a little easier for the oncoming generation to be better men and

woman than we have been in our day and generation. The times demand that Masonry in the nation shall be back of every movement which tends to the stabilization of the world's progress, which tends to a larger spirit of tolerance toward all sorts and conditions of men; which tends to the establishment of international justice and which tends to replace the principle of expediency with the principle of square dealing and inflexible righteousness.

We believe we never before, in any of the American Grand Lodges, read in their Proceedings of the custom of identifying the brethren by their titles in other Bodies. Therefore we were somewhat surprised to find the following record:

W. Brother Alfred G. Hunt, 33, read the following report, which was adopted as read.

We find an allusion which leads us to conclude that the Grotto is under the ban in Nebraska, as also in certain other jurisdictions.

The Fraternal Correspondence is by "John A. Ehrhardt, for the Committee." We thank him for courteous mention and review of North Carolina.

From New Mexico, he quotes the following beautiful poem:

"When I am gone,  
And other men are trying where I tried  
To stem the billows of life's rushing tide,  
From memory but a rose upon the moss,  
And say, 'He strove with earnestness of heart  
To do whatever was his given part,'  
Then will I not have lived entirely in vain,  
And dying, will have left a sweet refrain—  
When I am gone.

"When I am gone,  
If some true man or buoyant-hearted soul,  
May stop beside my grave to read the scroll,  
And reading, think of how I cheered the weak,  
And helped the sick and weary climb the bleak  
And jagged stones, to rest and hope anew,  
Or shielded aught from stormy winds that blew,  
Then will my living have been right indeed;  
Replete with greatness, in a world of need—  
When I am gone."



## NEVADA—1923

Nevada's Grand Lodge is fifty nine years old. Masonry followed the gold-seekers. In some parts of the state, the boom is over and the lodges are a bit lean in their opportunities; but we find a most progressive spirit actuating the brethren from all the state. When the Grand Master addressed the Grand Lodge in June 13, he had visited all of the twenty-three lodges except one, having done a bit of rough traveling several times to meet the brethren. Grand Master Edward C. Peterson gave his time freely and without fear of the discomforts of travel. We seem to be meeting an old acquaintance in Grand Secretary Edward D. Vanderleigh, for he also is an officer of the Capitular and Templar bodies. He is the gentleman who wrote a report for the Grand Chapter with poetry in it— and good poetry, too.

The Grand Master's address notes the passing of two of the Past Grand Masters during the year.

Speaking of the Masonic Service Association, the Master says truly:

While paying my visits to the various Lodges, I have brought to their attention the Masonic Service Association and the good that they can derive from the use of the lectures and short talks that are issued by this Association and are being sent to the Lodges of this jurisdiction. Some of the Lodges have already taken advantage of this opportunity to learn more about Masonry, and were having them read at their meetings, others have promised to make use of the material sent them. I explained that if this material was to be wasted it was useless for the Grand Lodge to keep membership in the Association. I recommend that the Grand Lodge continue its membership in the Association another year at least. I hope the Lodges will take advantage of this opportunity to learn more about Masonry and the live subjects of the day.

We think that, if some of the Grand Lodges do not bestir themselves, their money in the Service Association will be wasted. Our experience seems to show us that the most dissatisfied man we know, is the fellow that buys a really good article with real money, and then doesn't use his powers sufficiently to use what he has bought. The Masonic Service Association would be far better off without some of the Grand Lodges as members than with them, since they don't use what they have and therefore are going to breed kickers who will ulti-

mately hurt the cause for the others. The reader will understand that these remarks are not inspired by Nevada or what she has or has not done, but solely by what the Grand Master said above.

Here's how Nevada Masons are interested in education:

About November first last. I wrote a letter to each Worshipful Master in this jurisdiction, asking him to devote at least one evening to our public schools during Educational Week. In nearly every case my request was complied with, and some very interesting letters were received from the Masters. In most cases the brethren were so pleased with the entertainment that they inquired when there would be another one of a like nature. This proves that we do take an interest in our schools but need to be stirred up a bit.

On my trip around the state, I looked up all the school buildings. I assure you that the State of Nevada is well provided with fine buildings referred to by one writer as manufactories into which little children go as raw materials and out of which they come a finished product, good citizens.

One point brought out in our meetings was that while teachers demanded good pay, many of them did not come up to the standard, and could not impart their knowledge to the children. There seemed to be many cases of this sort referred to on my trip, and I asked the brethren to do all in their power to procure good teachers for their schools. A poor teacher is like poor building material. If placed in the building the whole building may collapse. A cheap teacher is poor economy. Better pay good money for a good one than waste money for several poor ones.

The Grand Representatives are, in most cases, only silent celebrities. They are seemingly regarded as symbols, like the beehive and the perfect ashlar—symbols of the bond of union between Grand Jurisdictions—and this is a good thing for us to have. But in Nevada, after the Grand Secretary had ascertained in the usual way which were present, and after the Grand Master has welcomed them, also in the usual way, they were called on for words from the jurisdictions that they represented; and some very good responses were made, which were printed in the Proceedings.

The Grand Orator, Bro. Andrew L. Height, used the subject, "Masonic Leadership." Speaking of the dangers from radicalism, he utters a warning as follows:

It is worthy of serious consideration that one of the leading weekly periodicals with a long and honored career

devoted to the defense of conservative institutions and ideals has within the past few years become a radical journal of the most pronounced sort under the editorship of a pacifist who manifests an intense hatred of the established order, and that its circulation has increased by leaps and bounds since the change of policy occurred; that one of the leading illustrated monthly magazines, which has always appealed to the more intelligent class of readers and stood for the aims and aspirations of our traditional civilization, has lately come under radical editorial direction and has published articles by propagandists who are in the pay of the Soviet government of Russia; that one of the most widely read New York daily newspapers has recently taken upon its staff several of the more prominent younger radicals and is now among the most influential organs of this extreme form of propaganda; that most of the book reviewing in the United States is now in the hands of radicals; that in many of the larger universities students are being taught to be distrustful of abstract principles or, in fact, of any principles and that the aim of higher education is to enable its beneficiaries to evolve and try out various schemes of thought and action and see which works best—in effect, to substitute instinct for intellect; and that many young college-bred Americans are finding their reasoning increasingly tinted by pragmatism.

He speaks with pride of Masonry's constructive conservatism, and then says:

My ideal lodge is one in which public affairs are freely discussed; where articles are studiously prepared and regularly presented by different members upon subjects of national and Masonic interest; where Masons are instructed along the lines of the Masonic achievements of the past, so that the history of Masonry itself may furnish the background for the ideals of present day service; where Masons may come to be better informed concerning the traditions and aspirations of the founders of our republic.

We think some of our Grand Masters will rather sharply disagree with him; but that is none of our business at present. He concludes by making application as follows:

The members of my ideal lodge would be men of judgment and understanding, actuated by such motives and endowed with such courage and wisdom as were the men who wrote the venturous Declaration of Independence, men who stand above party or class or selfish interest and who seek and tell the truth, to stand for the right though the heavens fail.

Such is the leadership that the times demand. We are heirs of a great inheritance. Deep calleth unto deep. The history of Masonry inspires and the future of the nation beckons. What shall be our answer? Shall we allow the counsels of doctrinaires and communists gradually to change the only successful system of self-government that has ever existed for a similar period? Shall we not rather summon all the forces of law and order, of intelligence and patriotism, of American character and devotion to country—in short, all the forces of Masonry—and with a re-awakened civic consciousness stand by the institutions our fathers bequeathed to us.

The Grand Lodge of Ecuador was accorded recognition, which was not given to some others for lack of information.

The Grand Lodge has \$1,558.00 in an Educational Fund.

The following law was put on their statute books:

"The following shall be a part of the form of questionnaire in our form of petition for degrees:

"Do you promise that you will not, within twelve months after receiving the degree of Master Mason, petition for or receive any degree or be initiated in any body, order or organization the prerequisite of membership wherein is that a person be a Master Mason?"

Brother Olympia, a Philippine Past Master, addressed the Grand Lodge interestingly concerning the Philippine Grand Lodge, stating that it is growing very rapidly.

Brother Vanderleith, the Grand Secretary, is also styled "Grand Commissioner of Review." We doubt whether we should know ourselves by that title; but it sounds well. We are going to show it to the Grand Master. We thank our brother Commissioner for his kind Reviews of North Carolina, as well as for the pleasure that came from reading the others also.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE—1923

The name of the presiding Grand Master at the 134th annual communication (Grand Secretary Harry M. Cheney himself omits the capitals) was Walter G. Africa. His work was done well and he presided with dignity, if we may read beyond the printed line. We find that this Grand Jurisdiction holds a "semi-annual" in the winter, and thereat, we note, only the exemplifica-

tion of the ritual of the degrees took place. The Annual occurred in May, beginning on the 16th.

Arthur M. Chase presented a very interesting plan of work along the lines of the Service Association. He says that he tried it out in his own lodge with very satisfactory results. We note that, in common with others, this Grand Lodge shows a slowing up in degree work; while the membership is 14,505, the increase is shown to be only 319. It is time for us to make Masons of those that we have already initiated, rather than initiate too many more that it will take a long time to make real Masons of.

We think the following is an unusually good solution of the problem of financing the Washington Memorial:

Resolved, That we hereby assess each of our Lodges one dollar for each brother who is a member thereof on April 15, 1924, each Lodge to assess its members, and that each of our Lodges shall pay this assessment on it to our Grand Secretary not later than May 1, 1924, who shall receipt for the same, said assessment thus made to be paid by our Grand Secretary to the Treasurer of the GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, as New Hampshire's second quota in the project to erect a memorial to WASHINGTON, the Mason.

The Grand Secretary writes the Fraternal Correspondence, this being his seventeenth. The following are his introductory remarks, which are peculiarly tender and intimately enjoyable:

It is a choice experience to be designated to do this work. It would be idle to say that it is an easy thing to do. But with it all there is a glorious recompense in the uplift and in the greater vision that ever follows the annual undertaking.

Some of the sweetest intimacies of my life have come of this long continued service. It has been a blessed privilege to have made the professional acquaintance, through the written pages, enhanced in so many instances by the personal acquaintance. When a Correspondent meets a Correspondent, in the flesh, there has invariably begun a new experience in fraternal life. It is an event that no one attempts to describe. That, alone, is wonderful compensation.

There follows, in these pages, a quick insight into the labor and dreams of our brethren elsewhere. I know that its reading will be harmless. I hope that its reading will be found worth while.



North Carolina appreciates Brother Cheney's pleasant notice. He mentions especially our charity work and our Grand Secretary, of whose picture, he says:

All of the rest of us are grateful for the portrait of Grand Secretary WILLSON. He is one of our choicest discoveries. We have him now where we may look upon him at any time, but cannot produce his voice.

Five dispensations were given for new Lodges.

To the orphanage \$32,500 was given and \$10,000 to the Eastern Star Home.

We have studied the Kansas-Hampshire trouble, and are going to present here what each Grand Master says, that the reader may determine who was right. First, we quote from Kansas, and then from New Hampshire:

For the first time in the history of our Grand Lodge it is incumbent upon the Grand Master to report that the fraternal relations heretofore existing between our Grand Lodge and other Grand Lodges are not in perfect accord and harmony, and it is to be regretted that this unfortunate condition relates to one of the original thirteen States which formed the bulwark of our Nation; reference is made to the Grand Jurisdiction of New Hampshire.

Under date of August 21, 1922, our Grand Secretary was informed by Brother Henry A. Frier, a member of Russell Lodge Lodge, No. 177, that his son, William T. Frier, who was likewise a member of that Lodge, had been refused admission to Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 32, of Laconia, New Hampshire, not on account of his inability to pass the required examination in the esoteric work, but because he was unable to furnish documentary evidence other than the official receipt for dues, and which is the only form of documentary evidence authorized by our Laws.

Our Grand Secretary addressed a communication to the Grand Secretary of New Hampshire, R. W. Brother Harry M. Cheney, calling his attention to this matter, and under date of October 22, 1922, Brother Cheney advised the Grand Secretary of Kansas that Masonic visitation in their Jurisdiction is not a right but merely an act of fraternal courtesy, and that in view of the fact that Brother Frier was unable to produce a diploma, or what might be termed a certificate, he was, under their Laws, not entitled to visit their Lodges, as a receipt for dues was not "good stuff" in their Jurisdiction.

If the statement as made by Brother Cheney that Masonic Visitation is not a right but merely a fraternal courtesy, reflects the policy of their Grand Lodge, we can only say that it is in violation of the XIV Landmark of Freemasonry, which grants to every Mason the right to visit and to sit in every regular Lodge.



The Grand Secretary of New Hampshire further stated that their Jurisdiction, like a majority of other States in this country, required documentary evidence preliminary to an examination. In reply to this communication our Grand Secretary called his attention to the fact that our official receipt, authorized by the Laws of the Grand Lodge, bearing a certificate as to the regularity of the Lodge issuing the same and a facsimile signature of the Grand Secretary and Seal of the Grand Lodge, was the only form of documentary evidence authorized by our Grand Lodge, and therefore, under the universal law of comity between Grand Lodges, our prescribed form of documentary evidence was entitled to the favorable consideration of all Lodges in other or foreign Grand Jurisdictions.

While your Grand Master does not question the right of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire or any other Grand Lodge, to prescribe their own form of documentary evidence, yet we do question the right of any Grand Lodge to indicate the form to be used in other Grand Jurisdictions, as any attempt on the part of one Grand Lodge to dictate what form shall be used by another, would be in violation of the established formula of granting sovereign and independent rights to a Grand Lodge.

In dealing with this question attention is called to the universal practice of the common law of Masonry which provides that the comity of Grand Lodges requires each to recognize and give full faith and credit to the acts of every other, provided the Ancient Customs are not infringed, the General Regulations are not set aside, or the Old Landmarks removed. Therefore, every Grand Lodge should conform its legal regulations to these rules, as well as to those other unwritten customs which are known and have been existing for so long a period among Masons that they have become the common law of Masonry. Our Grand Lodge has without exception, adhered to this common law of Masonry, granting to all other Grand Jurisdictions the right to issue such form of documentary evidence as they might deem for the best interests of the Craft within their own Jurisdiction, and such documentary evidence has been accepted by all Lodges in our jurisdiction as sufficient, in connection with a satisfactory examination, to admit visitors from Grand Jurisdictions with which we are in fraternal correspondence.

Prior to 1906 our Grand Lodge provided no specific form of documentary evidence, and in view of the fact that up to that time the Craft throughout the country were imposed upon by impostors, who produced as documentary evidence, various forms of diplomas, certificates, life membership documents and other forms, regardless of date of issuance or expiration, it was deemed expedient to establish some positive form of written evidence in order that our brethren might produce satisfactory proof other than the required examination in visiting lodges when away from home. After the subject had been given most

Careful thought on the part of our Grand Master and the Committee on Jurisdiction, it was deemed wise that a specific form of official receipt be issued to all members, which should contain a certificate as to the regularity of the Lodge, and a facsimile of the signature of the Grand Secretary and seal of the Grand Lodge.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Master and the proper committee, the Grand Lodge adopted a form of official receipt which is fully covered in the laws of our Grand Lodge, and under its regulation it is the form of documentary evidence authorized by our Grand Lodge.

For the information of the Craft, your Grand Master is indeed pleased to say that New Hampshire stands out alone as the only jurisdiction which has ever declined to accept our official receipts as satisfactory documentary evidence, although they have been used in practically every jurisdiction with which we are in fraternal relations.

Therefore, in view of these facts, your Grand Master has no hesitation whatever in presenting this matter to the Grand Lodge with the recommendation that it be referred to the proper committee for such action as may be deemed best, having in mind the position of our Grand Lodge in its strict adherence to the Ancient Landmarks, Charges and Regulations of the Fraternity, and its respect for all Laws and Regulations of other Grand Lodges with which we are in fraternal relations.

#### FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

I regret, exceedingly, that on May 3, 1923, I received an official communication for the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas that fraternal relations between it and our own Grand Lodge, had, by order of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, been severed.

The occasion for this, so far as your Grand Master has knowledge, originated in the refusal of one of our Lodges to examine one seeking admission as a visitor, who had not Master Mason's diploma, but claiming to be a member of a Lodge in Kansas, a constituent of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. Lacking the diploma, the official receipt, as issued by Kansas Lodge and supplied for the purpose of uniformity by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, was exhibited, the committee of examiners, in our Lodge, declining to accept the same in lieu of a diploma and thereafter to conduct the customary examination of the would-be-visitor.

On May 20, 1903, just twenty years ago, the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire adopted a regulation. "That no visitor to a Lodge shall be examined for admission until he exhibits to the Examining Committee his diploma, issued to him as a Master Mason in good and regular standing, by his Lodge and under its seal and the seal of his Grand Lodge," Masters of Lodges were ordered by this grand body strictly to enforce the regulation.

The regulation of ours, in the parlance of Masonic language, is known as the requirement of documentary evidence. At the time the regulation was adopted in New Hampshire similar regulations were in force in other grand jurisdictions and since its adoption by us other grand jurisdictions have pursued the same course, until now it is the understanding of your Grand Master that a large number of the Grand Lodges in the United States have a regulation to all intents and purposes corresponding to that adopted by us.

This regulation, adopted by a sovereign Masonic grand body, for the government of its home affairs, has proved to be offensive to the Grand Lodge of Kansas, to the extent that they no longer hold fraternal relations and fellowship with us. In taking this step it would seem that it must be held in Kansas that Masonic visitation is a Masonic right. This position is denied in New Hampshire, where it is held that visitation is not a Masonic right but instead a fraternal courtesy, if permitted. So far do we go in our jurisdiction, in this respect, that a member of a Lodge has the unquestioned and determined right to object to the presence of a visitor, in the Lodge of which he is a member, and the objection once having been expressed to the Master of the Lodge there is no recourse—the visitor may not sit in the Lodge.

If it be maintained by Kansas that our regulation is a violation of the Landmarks, our reply is that it is competent for Kansas to decree what the Masonic Landmarks are in Kansas, but that it does not lie in its power to decree what must be admitted to be the Landmarks in New Hampshire, or in any other grand jurisdiction. Through its sovereignty each reserves that power to itself, and though there are many differences in judgment as to just what the Landmarks are, there can be no argument as to the full power of each grand jurisdiction to determine for itself just what they are, within its own borders, but for no other grand body.

Your Grand Master can view the action of the Grand Lodge of Kansas in no other way than that we have been told that if we do not enact regulations that are satisfactory to Kansas, as to Masonic visitations in New Hampshire, and as it affects members of Kansas Lodges, it will have nothing more to do with us. In all plainness of speech, their action is a dictation to us, as to what we must do, or must not do, if we desire to retain their hitherto very friendly and Masonic relationship.

### NEW JERSEY—1923

Some sixty-eight pages are required to tell us of the Emergent Communications held during the year, all for the usual purposes. We find that this state is quite active in Masonic work.

We do not give the "official titles" of the Grand Lodges as a rule, there being but small differences; but we note that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey is thus styled:

GRAND LODGE OF THE MOST ANCIENT  
AND HONORABLE SOCIETY OF  
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS  
FOR THE  
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Arthur Potterton, Grand Master presiding, is an enthusiastic Mason as well as a capable one. His picture adorns the frontispiece. His year was one of Masonic work almost every day in the year. We counted his visits; and, if we made no mistake, he made 131 visits in the state and 11 outside, to Masonic lodges or meetings. That means practically one for every alternate meeting-night in the year. We have found no other to be his competitor in this activity.

The Grand Master favors the nearest approximation that is possible, to "Universal Masonry." He thinks the Grand Bodies of Central and South America have ceased to be worthy of recognition. And then he takes up the question of the Masons who have their membership in Symbolic Lodges under the control of the Scottish Rite, and then we read:

"The fact remains that the individual Mason is always the really important Masonic entity, he who has assumed obligations which, alone, make him a Mason, and who has thereby covenanted in friendship with every other Masons on earth."—(From the report of the Foreign Correspondence Committee dated April 21st, 1910.)

I, therefore, recommend that we fully recognize the legitimacy of Master Masons made in Lodges of the A. A. S. R. in countries where that is the dominant Rite, and welcome them to the right of visitation and affiliation under the usual Masonic restrictions, the same as if made in Lodges of our obedience.  
This was concurred in.

One lodge using the German language sued for rights in court, the Grand Lodge having annulled the warrants of all lodges in foreign language in 1918. The court said that "It would be an outrageous thing if the framing of the policies of Masonry could be usurped by this court."

We find the Grand Master telling the lodges some plain facts, among which are these:

Most Lodges are "speculating" on their initiates, in that their annual expenses are largely in excess of the amount received for dues.

A much larger amount of money is expended for non-essentials than is justified.

During the past year almost \$150,000 was expended by our Lodges for entertainment and refreshment, while only about one-third of that amount was expended for Charity.

He proposes to require \$1.00 from each initiate, for the Washington Memorial Association, this requirement to be in force until the Memorial is completed. This was adopted. We think he should have said, "until it is paid for." The representative of the Association described work on Shooters Hill in these words:

The construction of the huge memorial is a great undertaking. Substantial foundations had to be prepared to sustain the great weight of the building and tower. Sounding showed that the whole top of the hill was of a soft clayey soil. There was no rock or ledge below the surface upon which to rest the foundations, and the foundation engineers decided that it was necessary to put a "blanket" of reinforced concrete over the top of the hill. Into this concrete blanket went 300 tons of cement, 718 tons of steel reinforcing; more than ten thousand cubic yards of concrete. The cost of this foundation work including excavation was approximately \$230,000.00. This foundation is now complete and a contract for the next section, a base course 14 feet high has been let. This is to be made of Maine granite and will cost about \$250,000.00.

We should use the following as a model, if we were again serving on a Committee on Appeals and Grievances, with the addition of only one or two more statements to complete the matter:

This committee hereby finds and determines from the records submitted that the said appeal was regularly taken and perfected; that the lodge in which the said trial was held had jurisdiction of the persons; that a Masonic offense was charged, and that the specifications were in due and proper form, and the committee therefore recommends that the said appeal be dismissed and that the expulsion be confirmed.

Bro. Townsend Scudder, Past Grand Master of New York, spoke interestingly and at length upon the gen-



eral subjects of "universal Masonry" and of the Geneva Conference. We intend to review this when we get to New York. We wish to quote the following protest against present conditions:

We are a universal brotherhood in name, and name only. Masons you find everywhere on the face of the earth; Grand Lodges exist all over the earth; most of them, if not all of them are dedicated, even as we have dedicated ourselves, to the service of man, the promotion of the principles of man's brotherhood, and yet the fact remains that there is no co-operation between many of these Grand Lodges, composed though they are for the most part of groups of men, earnest, sincere, laboring even as we are laboring for the good of humanity, yet there is no connection between them, no co-ordination of their work; they even deny each other and do not salute as they pass by.

This is followed by a warning, which we might think about:

Brethren, who profits most by the wedges that are put between us to divide us; our friends or our enemies? Are they the well wishers of Masonry who spread reports that Masons are doing that which they should not do, are discrediting themselves or departing from the land marks? I opine not. Brethren, most of the division in our fraternity springs from the attacks that are made upon us subtly; are due to the proganda which is launched against us by institutions or individuals who see in us a menace to their own plans and schemes, and when we Masons, instead of co-operating among ourselves, yield to the temptation or to the instigation which is thus started we play into the hands of our enemies.

North Carolina receives interested and interesting notice from the pen of the Fraternal Correspondent, who is also the Deputy Grand Secretary, Robert A. Shirrefs. We are greatly pleased with the entire body of his Fraternal Reviews, and hope to read many more.

#### NEW MEXICO—1923

The volume from New Mexico opens with a remarkably fine portrait of Grand Master Lucius Dills, the which we should like to see every Grand Lodge pattern after for the improvement of its Proceedings. This book is beautifully printed, and is a joy to the discriminating eye. It contains several illustrations of the events and figures of the Sojourners' Club, Fort Bayard, for tuber-



cular service people. which was dedicated February 7th. This most worthy enterprise was fostered by the Supreme Council 33rd degree of the Northern Jurisdiction and heartily supported by New Mexico of course.

A visitor at the Forty-fifth Annual Communication, which met at Albuquerque on February 19th, was Dr. William F. Kuhn, of Missouri.

This Grand Master refrains from an act of which many are guilty; for scarcely any seem to notice that many things that take up much time in their Addresses are also dealt with in much the same manner in other parts of the work of the Grand Lodges. But Brother Dills notes that he will not talk all over the farm but leave some space for the Grand Lecturer and others.

We find him saying: "The refusal to recognize perpetual jurisdiction is a well established Masonic policy in New Mexico." So it is in North Carolina.

We find something unusual here:

A visitor or applicant for affiliation coming from a jurisdiction not formally recognized by the Grand Lodge of New Mexico is properly "Healed" by being re obligated in all three of the Symbolic degrees.

The old "Swear vs. Vow" matter is handled with gloves in pockets in the following:

The term swear in our obligations has exactly the same meaning as vow; and any one so literal-minded as to be unable to draw the distinction between the Biblically inhibited sense of swear and its use in our rituals would be of doubtful value to Masonry.

The Grand Master saw hard times and wanted the fees and dues reduced, but his brethren did not feel the pinch of stringency as much as he thought they did, and did not "reduce."

The Masonic Educational Service Committee has worlds to utter in the following:

We have endeavored to avoid conducting at any time a short-lived enthusiastic educational campaign which too often does not insure permanent and increasing results. On the other hand, we have recognized a conviction that the best results would be accomplished by a steady and continuous development of the Masonic educational service; though slow at first, it will in the end best attain the objective sought.

We have seen, in our brief span of life in organization work, too many of these ephemeral things started up under the spur of some temporary burst of enthusiasm, which wither and die and leave bad effluvia only as reminders of an ill-starred existence. We have seen others well founded in permanent principles and with sane, conservative leadership, endure and affording lasting benefit for years, all because of better planning and better manning.

New Mexico is beginning a Student Loan Fund, which seems to use the "scraps" of the finances in the several departments of activity of the Grand Lodge. Quite likely the idea will grow and the financing will expand, until, after a season, the jurisdiction will reach, in the matter of Student Loan Fund, the point of saturation, as North Carolina expects to do.

We notice that New Mexico recognizes the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, while North Carolina recognizes the Valle De Mexico, the Spanish organization.

The Fraternal Correspondence is over the name "John Milne, Committee." In it, we find unqualified endorsement of our act in approving the principles and purposes of the Sterling-Towner Bill, with which we are of course pleased.

We note that Bro. Alpheus A. Keene has been Grand Secretary since 1884, and wish him many more years of the work.

### NEW SOUTH WALES—1922

Any man with what in slang is called "sporting blood" likes to depart from the ordinary. It is partly for this reason and partly, because one enjoys the brand of Masonry in which he finds himself for the first time, that this Correspondent enjoys a trip to New South Wales. To realize that one's book deals with the real, flesh-and-blood Antipodes, arouses one's interest; and therefore, when, on page seventy-two, we find that the Deputy Grand Inspector of Workings, Bro. F. L. Kinings, visited a lodge at Mudges on August third; we quote with interest the concluding words of his report:

On the night of this meeting a heavy snowstorm fell in the town, the first experience for 21 years. but it did not keep the brethren away from their Lodge. as the attendance was very satisfactory.

The first snow in twenty years fell on the third day of August. How should you like to spend Christmas in New South Wales?—you, who on Christmas day are accustomed to experience inclement weather, bitter cold; to find all Nature inhospitable so that you are forced to seek joy indoors through the companionship of those dear to you, and thus to seek to make these as happy as you can, as did He who “was born on Christmas Day in the morning” seek to make others happy by the priceless Gift of Gifts, by remembering them with a gift of such as you are able to give; and then perchance to feel the more happy as you sit beside your cozy fireside, from having given too to those whom being in need you have relieved:—How should you like to spend the Christmas holiday with these friends of the Antipodes, who perchance may have tossed through a hot Christmas Eve night, and awaken on a sultry morning to remain in the shade and lazily view luxuriant flowers in full blossom in garden and on hedge? Would the spirit of the occasion be that of Christmas to you? Might it not be a bit less unselfish in such a climate?

But we don't find Masonry all topsy-turvy there; not a bit of it. There's a bit of difference, 'tis true; for instance, we find the following:

Insert the following words: “To every petition must be added a recommendation, signed in open Lodge by the Master and Wardens of a Regular Lodge, with the approval of a majority of the members then present, and notice that any such petition is to be submitted for approval must be given on the summons convening the meeting at which it is to be considered.

which is a bit different; and the following from an address:

Brethren, I ask you to keep before you always the “Lewis”—the symbol of the Mason's son, ever needing your kindly thoughts, your prayers and your effective sympathy.

reminding us of an old custom of establishing a relation toward a Mason's son and calling him a “Lewis;” but this is not so very far, after all from that boy's work which some of our Virginia friends have anathematized as Innovation, the DeMolay order for Boys; and they've a Grand Bard, but they voted to abolish this office; and

they have a Board of General Purposes, but so has North Carolina, though with limited duties.

But we find our eyes sparkle when the Grand Master proposed to establish a Masonic Home for orphans. True, he called it a Masonic Orphan School, but that makes no difference. And the brethren took kindly to it. One Brother promised a hundred thousand pounds for an institution for boys. It is to be built from funds on hand, the part of this layout that the Grand Lodge is going to build. It is going to be maintained "by a capitation tax of 4 s. a year upon each of our members, and when the Temple debt is liquidated, all surplus funds arising from that source to be applied to this purpose." That means simply that they are going to collect an extra dollar in dues for the Orphan's Home Maintenance.

One brother tried to stop the whole proposal by some counter-proposals, the substance of which was a referendum to the Lodges of the propositions of a Masonic Orphans' Home and of what we in North Carolina know as the Children's Home Society, one of these to be chosen. He was outvoted by 250 to 49.

The Grand Master describes the project:

Now we have heard a good deal about the "barrack" system," but we do not intend that this school shall partake of that character in any shape or form. What we are founding, will be a School where our children will receive far greater care and attention than children ordinarily do, because everyone connected with this School of ours will be a member of our Institution, and we shall see that the spirit of Freemasonry is ever present in it. The children will be able to obtain the same advantages that they would at the highest class boarding school in New South Wales. They will not be running about with bare feet: they will be well clothed, well taught and well cared for. We are going to make it a shining example among schools, and show the world what Freemasonry can do. The ground will be laid out as a garden, village, and if any of you care to wait after the Meeting, I will have the plans put on the table, and Bro. Stowe, the architect, will be glad to explain them to you. Before Tuesday next, we shall have the purchase effected, and will start to work immediately on the erection of our School.

With regard to the other project (in connection with the gift of £100,00), it is shaping wonderfully well. A deed of Trust has been prepared, and will be ready for signature in about a week's time.

And we later find them actually beginning, as follows:

The Ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone of the Masonic School at Baulkham Mills was performed by the Grand Master (M. W. Bro. William Thompson) on the afternoon of Saturday the 25th, February 1922. The attendance was estimated at about 5,000, a number which it is safe to say would have been at least doubled had it not been for the inclemency of the weather and the difficulties of transport.

The pitch of enthusiasm about it is thus seen:

Lodges have come forward, also, with gifts of £100 each for the furnishing—Antiquity, Leinster Marine, Australia, Harmony 5, Manoah and Double Bay. On Double Bay whilst I was there they collected £100 in five minutes among the members. The other day Sir Benjamin Fuller also promised to send along £100 towards the furnishing of a room; and our Masonic Club is very active in the matter—I believe they expect to realise some £600 or £700 from their projected Concert.

We find that these progressive brethren are outgrowing their quarters, and, in adding to the Masonic Temple at Sydney, the Trustees report:

We have instructed our Architect, Wor. Bro. F. E. Stowe, to prepare plans for additional storeys, comprising extensions to the kitchen, large store for Grand Lodge records on the fifth floor, with large Lodge Room, two Supper Rooms, Committee Rooms, etc., on sixth floor, and caretaker's quarters on roof. This will then make available in this building seven Lodge rooms and seven Supper rooms, or sufficient to permit 90 Lodges to hold two meetings a month each.

One candidate for office was suspected of favoring the intruding Scotch lodges; a circular was sent out; although this was un-Masonic, the temper of the brethren was unmistakably against these Scotch people who refuse to recognize territorial jurisdiction and he was defeated.

Fitting recognition of the union of the Grand Lodges of Queensland was made, and the new body formally recognized.

The Foreign Correspondence report is a very interesting document of the topical kind. It covers conventional subjects like the Masonic Service Association of the U. S. A., Masonic Homes, Masonic Libraries, British Masonry, the George Washington Memorial, the ever-present Physical Qualifications,—all of our old friends except the Ku Klu Klan, which we looked for—and a

new one, called Masonic Poetry. We are glad we found this, for we find quoted a poem by Brother Holland, of the Masonic Veteran Association of Minnesota, which we missed because it was in an earlier volume than ours, as follows:

Not long ago I saw the little box that everybody is going to wear finally, which I understand used to be a part of the Ritual of Masonry. I have read of it, anyhow. I saw one of those little pine boxes going to be put on a train, and helped do it, and as I rode along I thought of a box that may be big enough for you all tonight, and with that I close.

#### THE LITTLE PINE BOX

When the lid is screwed down on your little pine box,  
And you're cold as a clam there inside;  
When the veins where flowed your foxy blood  
Are full of formaldehyde;  
When your checks are all in in the game we call life,  
And you've shook for the stakes and have lost.  
And the friends who have loved you will gather around  
And put you down under the frost;—  
How little will seem the vain things you have done,  
The laurels you'e worn on your head,  
They'll soon be forgotten, for men haven't time  
To stop and cry long o'er the dead.  
The world will speed up, just as when you were here,  
With its follies, its commerce, its crime,  
And some will find life but a bubble fast blown,  
And others will spell it sublime.  
And hearts will be broken, and hearts will be glad  
Their footfalls will come near your head,  
But you will be deaf in that little pine box—  
It's still in the land of the dead.

When the lid is screwed down on your little pine box:  
If your life has been empty and cheap,  
If you've coasted and grafted and looked for the snaps  
And dodged every hill that was steep.  
If you've lived without labour, and lived without love,  
If you've taken but never have given,—  
Remember, the world will be glad when you're gone—  
The vampire is never forgiven.  
How little will matter the wealth that you stole,  
When you're down in the little pine box,  
How trivial your empty achievements will seem,  
If you sneaked through your days like a fox.  
But, if on the rugged plain we call life,  
You lifted the other man's load,  
If you never repeated that scandal accursed,  
But helped everyone on the road,



If you filled every day full of hope and good cheer,  
And lifted your heart to the sky,  
It's a cinch that you'll cheat that little pine box—  
IT CAN'T HOLD YOUR SOUL WHEN YOU DIE!

### NEW YORK—1923

We are pleased to read the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, a great organization of great Masons, with more than 286,000 members in upwards of 900 lodges. While we do not see some things as they do, we see in these brethren as much of what we conceive to be the real spirit of Masonry at work with the problems of 1923, as in any other Grand Lodge in the world. They are conservative, in that they conserve time-honored Masonry; they are progressive, in that this time-honored Masonry is not made a mere machine for the Adoration of the Ancient Landmarks. We yield to no Mason, in North Carolina or out of it, in our respect for these Landmarks; but when we find that in some quarters these Landmarks act as an insuperable obstacle to the doing of what Masonry has always, from time immemorial, been intended to do, because forsooth the landmarks put it out of touch with its duties as they are found in today's peculiar setting, then we have to choose between Masonry's Ancient Duties and Masonry's Ancient Landmarks. New York respects her Duties, as well as her Landmarks, and is great as a result.

The Annual Communication of 1923 was the 142nd, and was opened in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, New York, on May 1. Grand Master Arthur S. Tompkins was in the chair, with Past Grand Master Robert Judson Kenworthy as Grand Secretary.

New York is justly proud of its Masonic Home, and of its Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hospital, where 526 sick and disabled or incurable people, children and adults, are cared for and made as happy as is possible. We note that the maintenance of this is to be put on a permanent basis by means of an Endowment Fund, which has now reached the height of \$549,565. The maintenance of such an institution is very expensive.

The region around Saranac is filled with tubercular convalescents. Three hundred of these were found to be Masons or their dependents. The next great work of New York Masonry is to care for these. The Royal

Arch Grand Chapter gave \$30,000 to the Grand Lodge Fund for the Adirondack Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and the Masons of the state are being aroused.

Palmyra Lodge, No. 248, gives each candidate, on raising, a copy of the Bible. We could wish that every lodge in every jurisdiction might do the same, and then make him promise to conduct a course of systematic reading in it for himself.

Chancellor Kent Lodge presents an unusual case, of a group of officers who were in the insurance business, and habitually practiced the plan of approaching every candidate and making him understand that it would be to his Masonic interest to buy some insurance from them before completing the third degree; more than \$400,000 of insurance was thus sold to candidates. The Charter was suspended. This is as low a debasing of Masonry as we have seen.

New York "set up" a Masonic beginning in Finland, this being, Masonically, unoccupied territory. We think from reading the account that this was a very good thing to do. Ere long there will be, we are sure, a Finnish Grand Lodge.

We find in this volume first hand information concerning the Masonic International Association, which was attended by Bro. Townsend Scudder, the present Grand Master, and the Representative of the Grand Lodge of England. It was held at Geneva, Switzerland, October 18-23, 1921. We quote the following to show of whom it was composed and what it did:

Eleven European Grand Jurisdictions were represented by delegates at this conference. New York was the only American Jurisdiction present. As a result of this conference, the Masonic International Association was organized, and a charter or declaration of principles adopted, which charter was subscribed to and signed without reservation by the Representatives of all the Jurisdictions except New York and Holland, which signed subject to the ratification by their respective Grand Lodges.

Upon its return to this country, your delegation to that conference under date of December 12, 1921, made a report of the work of the conference, and of the part had therein by them, to the Grand Master and which report contained a statement of the delegation's view of the accomplishments of the conference as follows:

1. The Conference established an agency through which all Grand Lodges are enabled to deal with one another in their efforts to get at the truth concerning each other, this facilitating their getting the facts upon which to base their several judgments of each other, instead of having to rely and act largely upon hearsay, as has been the case in the past.

2. Contact between Jurisdictions is afforded without their being in diplomatic relations with one another, through their joint membership in the Association. Recognition and diplomatic relations will begin only when agreeable to those concerned.

3. The membership of Grand Lodges belonging to the Association must be composed of men exclusively. Thus woman masonry, as a part of the order, is disposed of.

4. Members of the Association respect the territorial integrity and jurisdiction of each other member. Foreign lodges within our territory, chartered by legitimate Grand Lodges acting, however, in hostility to our claims of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, will be eliminated.

5. Grand Lodges maintain each its entire sovereign independence.

6. The Association has no concern with matters other than those of its own organization and functioning.

New York controls the question of membership in the Association so far as the United States are concerned and thereby is in a position to eliminate recognition of clandestine bodies in the United States which in Europe heretofore have often, through ignorance, been recognized, and thereby have been enabled by pointing to such recognition to give themselves the semblance of legitimacy and use it to further their fraudulent schemes.

New York voted, after a fight, to join. We think no other American Grand Lodge has done so to this date. From our investigations of the several joining Bodies, we arrive at the conclusion that New York alone is twice as large in numbers, and immeasurably greater in other respects, than all of the other Bodies that joined the International Association combined. Personally, we think of a platform a bit different as being better for us in America, where are more Masons by two and a quarter million than everywhere else combined to agree through the Masonic Service Association or otherwise as may be found most expedient, that we ourselves, as the preponderantly largest number, propose an International Masonic Congress. As it is now, eleven Grand Bodies, numbering together about 60,000 members, per-

haps, not counting New York, are asking about 3,300,000 others to join them, and we think that practically all of these are tacitly playing "hands off." We are agreed, with about ten per cent of exceptions on the average, that almost all of the Bodies that joined this Association except New York are not regular Masonic bodies.

And, to close the matter, we think that it were better, as a first step, that we should take part in some sort of International Masonic Association first, among those Grand Lodges that we do recognize, numbering four-fifths of the whole, rather than go all the way to Switzerland to help the other fifth form one which is participated in chiefly by those whose acts and environment and relations and constitutions show to us unmistakably that Masonry is not to them what it is to us, nor what we think it ought to be to them.

The following incident should be made known to the brethren of every Lodge that has become a bit careless, because it has in it the elements of a very striking lesson about the fitness of candidates and the duties of Committees on Petitions for Initiation:

Among the applications for admission to the Masonic Home which the Trustees felt compelled to deny is one which we feel should be brought to the special attention of the Craft with a note of protest and warning against unintended imposition upon the Craft through carelessness of a constituent Lodge. The facts, briefly stated, are as follows:

On March 24, 1914, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ was raised in \_\_\_\_\_ Lodge. On March 27, 1923, the same Lodge applied for the admission of this Brother to the Masonic Home and Hospital, on the ground that he was indigent and physically afflicted. The application stated that this Brother had been afflicted with epilepsy for twenty years, *or for six years previous to his acceptance by the Lodge*; that he had been married seventeen years and had never been able to support his wife during that entire time. In view of this evident disregard of all Masonic requirements regarding the physical fitness of an applicant for Masonry, the Trustees feel that the Lodge is not justified in seeking to transfer to the Craft in general, or to the Grand Lodge, the care and sustenance of a member accepted under such conditions, and that whatever fraternal responsibility exists for the aid and assistance of the Brother rests primarily with the Lodge, to the extent at least, of its ability to provide.

In view of the inevitable rapid increase in the number and character of the just demands upon the charity

of the Craft, we feel that a note of insistent warning should be sounded to all the Lodges against the admission to the Craft of petitioners already physically or mentally unable to "work and receive Masters' wages and support themselves and families."

The following is said about the Grand Orient of Italy:

An exhaustive inquiry into the constitution and Masonic character of the Grand Orient of Italy and the rituals and conduct of the Lodges under its jurisdiction has proved to the satisfaction of the Committee that this organization meets every requirement for admission to the fellowship of the Grand Lodge of New York. The last impediment to recognition was removed when, within recent months, the Grand Orient was freed from every vestige of control by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite and became completely independent and sovereign. Owing to current misconceptions which were given wide currency by antagonistic elements, and which prompted the Committee, heretofore, to withhold recommendation of official recognition, the following published declarations of M. W. Bro. Domizio Torrigiani, the Grand Master, are presented:

"Masonry is ever loyal to Country and to Liberty. But it does not concern itself in any way with party creeds. We have in our Fraternity respected men of the various political groups. No one can be admitted to our membership unless he swears to be loyal to his Country and to offer up for her his life if need be. Those who belong to parties inimical to the national integrity of Italy are not admitted to our Lodges."

"Masonry is essentially religious. . . . Its symbols, its rites, and its oldest and unchanged doctrines are all founded upon the conception of the Grand Architect of the Universe and also upon the immortality of the soul. . . . The Grand Orient never denied this tradition."

New York uses the Masonic Service Association, and wants more material to use in connection with its program, in educational work; and we read:

The program of the Masonic Service Association and the activities of our own Bureau along these lines have created a widespread demand for some source of information for past and present officers of Lodges, volunteer speakers and others, who are devoting themselves to this great task. The only adequate means to this end is the more general distribution and use of worth-while Masonic books and periodicals.



Mention is made of the Radio programs of the Service Association, of which this scribe heard several from Iowa, and of some "post prandial exercises," of which we have heard several also, in Templary and the Lodge, with pleasure. We might well use this opportunity more.

Recognition was given to three Grand Lodges in Colombia, as well as to the Grand Lodge of Guatemala and that of Venezuela.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is unsigned. We note that Bro. Ossian Laing is one of the members of the Committee. The report is vastly interesting and enlightening, and we wish we might incorporate much of it in ours.

New York recognizes a large number of Grand Lodges that North Carolina does not recognize as genuinely Masonic. New York requires the following standards as prerequisite for recognition, which seem to us correct and sufficient:

I. That such Grand Body has been formed lawfully by at least three just and duly constituted Lodges, or that it has been legalized by charter or other valid act issuing from the Grand Lodge of New York or from a Grand Body in fraternal relations with this Grand Lodge;

II. That it is a responsible independent, self-governing organization with sole undisputed and exclusive authority over the symbolic lodges of its jurisdiction, and not in any sense whatever subject to, or dividing such authority with, a Supreme Council or other Power claiming ritualistic or other supervision or control;

III. That its membership is composed of men exclusively, and that it entertains no Masonic relations with mixed lodges or bodies admitting women into their fellowship;

IV. That it adheres in principles, to the Ancient Landmarks, traditions, customs, and usages of the Craft, as set forth in the Constitutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of England in 1723;

V. That it meets in particular, the following tests which the Grand Lodge of New York considers essential to acceptance of a foreign Grand Body into its fellowship:

(1) Acknowledgement of a belief in God the Father of all men,

(2) Belief in Immortality,

(3) Presence of the Three Great Lights of Masonry in the lodges while at work, chief among them the Sacred Book of the Divine Law,



(4) Exclusion of controversial political and sectarian religious discussions from the lodges and from all meetings held under the auspices of a lodge.

VI. Exclusive Territorial Jurisdiction; or concurrent jurisdiction by mutual consent. (New York claims exclusive jurisdiction.)

North Carolina is carefully reviewed, and a detailed explanation of our Students' Loan Fund is given.

### NORTH DAKOTA—1923

We like very much indeed, the appearance of this volume. It is bound in white, with a blue design in engraving work. The portrait of Grand Master Edwin A. Ripley is a fine piece of work in sepia. The picture makes us think he must be a fine man to know. The Grand Lodge was fortunate in being in the hands of such a man together with such another man as Brother Stockwell, the Grand Secretary, whom we have met several times through the medium of the printed page.

A pleasing incident in this session, held at Grand Forks, beginning on June 19th, and being the thirty-fourth of this Grand Lodge, was the presence of six Masonic Veterans of fifty or more years of active Masonic service, who were the guests of the Grand Lodge. We observe this, and note the sketch of the life of the Grand Master, as we begin our perusal of the Grand Master's Address.

In this we observe first of all that North Dakota has raised its quota for the Washington Memorial. This means that North Dakota gave more than \$14,000 to this worthy cause. We apologize for cutting its name short; we have written it so often that the full name of five double-jointed words becomes a bit burdensome to those without a rubber-stamp. But, returning to our subject, we desire to congratulate our North Dakota friends upon their successful work, and are ashamed of what North Carolina has to show.

The Grand Lodge a year ago required all Masons to renounce their membership in the Ku Klux Klan. The Grand Master says that no renunciations have been filed so far as he knows, but that events during the year proved the requirement was a wise one. We wonder whether it was true that no member of the Klan was a Mason in North Dakota.

We quote the following:

Reports have reached me that a few members of the fraternity have taken advantage of the national bankruptcy act, and listed among their liabilities, claims due to members of our fraternity. This appears a violation of an obligation as to cheating and defrauding a brother, and constitutes a Masonic offense.

We think we remember that the Masonic regulations of North Carolina say that "to honestly take advantage of the bankruptcy law is not a Masonic offense;" we were correcting proof of the proposed code a few hours ago, and it is not changed. We cannot quite agree with our brother though we may not understand his meaning. But if he means that, if a brother is declared bankrupt, his assets being \$1,000 and his liabilities \$10,000, and this situation is not brought on by criminal acts, and \$5,000 of the liabilities are to Masons, then the bankrupt brother is guilty of a Masonic offense in listing the \$5,000 to Masons among the other liabilities, we think the Code of North Carolina must be different from the Code of North Dakota.

Brother Stockwell, in his report as Grand Secretary, analyzes the statistics as follows:

The totals for the year 1922 clearly indicate two things: First, the passing of the tidal wave which struck Masonry during and immediately following the War, and second, the fact that North Dakota has experienced a serious financial depression. We are happy in our belief that this is rapidly passing and this is justified by the tremendous activity in many lodges since the beginning of 1923.

We find that Past Masters are members and draw mileage. Therefore some lodges get from the Grand Lodge more than they pay in, and legislation is recommended that will cure this condition, as is right. When the Grand Lodge supports the Lodge, the existing order is wrong.

The Grand Lodge library is used better than we had imagined: there were 327 borrowers, and 1,892 books used. Books on sociology, and on history and travel, were more used than on any other subject; those on Masonic history and philosophy, next, of which 224 books were withdrawn.

The following from the Educational Secretary, is very well presented. These Secretaries are a very fine body of men, the country over; we are not so fortunate every time we find one as this time, for we have Brother Hutcheson's picture before us. But we must hasten to quote his words, or the critics will call us old and rambling. Here there are, and they are interesting:

A writer in the current issue of Harper's Monthly states: "This is a generation that has grasped everything except personal responsibility." It is ours to demonstrate the untruth of this statement. Individual responsibility is the keynote to personal endeavor. It is not what we are in the mass that counts but what we are in our individual self.

Shakespeare says:—

"This first of all; To thine own self be true and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

A modern writer voices the same sentiment in more popular phrase:

"I have to live with myself, and so  
I want to be fit for myself to know.  
I want to be able as the days go by,  
Always to look myself in the eye;  
I don't want to stand in the setting sun  
And hate myself for the things I've done.

I want to go out with my head erect,  
I want to deserve all men's respect;  
But here in the struggle for fame and pelf  
I want to be able to like myself.  
I don't want to look at myself and know  
That I'm bluster and bluff and empty show."

EDGAR GUEST.

The Executive Secretary has visited 104 of the 127 Lodges in the State. He has spoken to 5,068 men, 2,386 women and 669 High Schools Students giving the message and meaning of present-day Masonry.

Only a few of the results are here given. Only the Divine Bookkeeper can correctly tabulate the work attempted and the good achieved. But of this your Committee is assured; a new day has dawned for Masonry in North Dakota. Let us have a consecration of energy and a co-operation of effort such as shall make us proud that we are numbered with those who build up the waste places and assist in bringing in the Kingdom of God, and look forward to the time when;—

"Out of the darkness of night  
The world rolls into light,  
It is daybreak everywhere."

The Fraternal Correspondent was Past Grand Master Grant Sherman Hager, who died on April 6, just ten weeks before he would have presented his sixth Correspondence report. He had, at the time that painful illness forced him to lay aside his pen, written but one review—and that was the review of North Carolina, which is printed. The rest of the report is topical in form.

A committee reported that a Convention of Lodge Secretaries ought to be held in connection with the Grand Lodge. We think this is a very happy suggestion, and one that may do much good.

In concluding this review, we shall first quote Brother Hager's comment on the statement of Grand Master Owen, of North Carolina, that many in not too abundant circumstances had done liberally by the Orphanage Hospital. Brother Hager's comment is very stimulating:

How characteristic is this of almost every good work undertaken by the Craft throughout the land. Many of the strong lodges, whose membership includes not a few wealthy men, hold back, debate, raise questions of ways and means and finally either lie down on the job or make such a weak response as to amount to almost a scandal, while the small lodges—those with ability and spirit to catch the vision—respond nobly and give literally "till it hurts."

And last, we quote the Grand Master's concluding lines, as follows:

"The world's great heart is throbbing with the spirit of  
unrest,  
We hear the cry that wellet up from the people long oppressed,  
We see the rule of Mammon and the grasping hand of  
Greed,  
The travesties of Justice and the toiler's bitter need.  
The striving for the mastery, the ever present fear,  
With nation watching nation, and the war clouds hovering  
near.  
And the question ever riseth as portentous signs we trace,  
What will the final outcome be, and what the saving grace?  
And Masonry makes answer with its never changing  
plan—  
'The Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of man'."

#### NOVA SCOTIA—1923

Halifax saw this year the Fifty-eight Annual of this Grand Lodge beginning on June thirteenth. Since some of the Masons of North Carolina may not be familiar

with these far-eastern Brethren, it may be well for us to say in the beginning that this Grand Lodge numbered 9465 "suscribing members" in 79 chartered lodges, and that we seem to find that the general pattern of their work and conception of Masonry is along the lines of the English constitutions to a great extent. For instance, we note that they do not change Grand Masters so often as the elective officers next below are changed, and that Grand Masters usually have not been Deputy Grand Masters, nor do Grand Wardens advance as ours do. While we think this succession is carried too far in our own system, making it possible for the Grand Masters in succession to do the electing, though indirectly and by consent, so that our plan of advancing appointive officers to elective, and on up, meaning that every Grand Master has the privilege of appointing another Grand Master, is carrying the advancement idea to extreme length; yet we think also that it is carried too far in Nova Scotia also, in the other direction, when wardens are never advanced and the Grand Master is selected from the floor. We remember to have been told by a Mason of Oklahoma, now deceased, that there the promotion plan is used, but the appointive officer is never advanced to the next elective position, but the Warden is chosen from the floor. We think this very good.

Every Canadian Grand Lodge in Annual Communication seems to have a sermon instead of our oration. The sermons that we have read have been very good ones, too. Grand Master James Henry Winfield appointed Rev. Bro. E. A. Harris to preach the sermon this time, and he did it well. The printers did not use his copy well, and it does not appear as it should in the proceedings, but it was an excellent sermon. We quote his conclusion:

We as Masons have a glorious task assigned to us. We are mindful of the sacred traditions of the past, the Christian sureties that lie at the foundations of our time honoured order and we must arise and rebuild, do our share as a great fraternal order to make this great land of ours. God's own land. We are builders. But to help to build our country and to prepare for that Eternal Fabric beyond the Vail, we must build up our own character; each one himself. Build on the right foundation. Lay down no other standard. Build straight on the plumb line. Build only what will endure. And always look to it that the Capstone of your life, and of your efforts be the livest Ideal

of all Ideals—the measure of the fullness of the richness of Life in Christ. He is the Stone hewn out of the mountain without hands, the Divine IDEAL, and all ideals of the imagination of men's hearts will be scattered as dust before the tempest when He is revealed in all His Power of Truth and Justice and Love.

Builders, One is your Master even Christ, and all ye who are brethren never set Him at nought, but coming unto Him as a Living Stone to be filled with His Life and become fashioned for your eternal destiny.

The Grand Master requires nearly four pages to record his visits. He then requires nearly two pages more to set forth his grounds of objection to the Order of the Eastern Star. He practically declares it banned in the jurisdiction, and that seems to be the wish of his brethren, too. In this attitude he seems to be following the lead of the English brethren. The great ground of objection to the Order of the Eastern Star seems to be to him that it necessitates telling a lot of women whether certain Masons are in good standing or not, which is Masonic information that ought not to be divulged to outsiders. And yet, in the book before us, there is published officially, to be read by the entire world, male or female, Greek or barbarian, Mason or profane, a list of those suspended for non-payment of dues, those suspended for unmasonic conduct, those dimitted, those affiliated or raised, and finally, a complete roster of the members, of all lodges in good standing.

But the Grand Master goes a bit further, too, in the following three paragraphs:

We are not concerned with bodies composed of men or women, or of both sexes, which do not claim to be Masonic in either ritual or practice, and do not make Masonry a test of membership or participation in their ceremonies; but, undoubtedly, a grave risk is incurred by brethren who enter into association with bodies making Masonry, in any way, a test of admission, while admitting to membership persons who would not be qualified to join a Lodge under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

No Freemason is entitled to attend any non-Masonic meeting at which Masonry, by direct implication, is introduced; or to participate in any ceremony which is quasi-Masonic, or is held under pseudo-Masonic and unauthorized auspices.

Without in any way challenging the good faith, the excellent intentions, and splendid work that is no doubt being done by women members of the Eastern Star, I hold



no Mason has a right, as a Mason, to join a body which admits those who would not be admitted to a Masonic Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

And therein he puts himself squarely on record with Grand Master Sell, of Pennsylvania, and against almost every other Grand Lodge in North America as regards the Eastern Star. Possibly there is some local reason for this. We met the Grand Matron of the Nova Scotia Stars in Washington a year ago, and thought her an excellent woman; we see no reason why her Masonic friends should ban her work, though they know better than we.

We note that there are, in the Nova Scotia Masonic Home, eighteen guests. Provision is to be made to care for other people who, because of outside connections, cannot enter the Home.

When a District Deputy has served two years, he is given the title of "P. D. G. M." The District Deputies are all faithful men, and deserve great praise.

The local Masons planned a boat ride on the afternoon of one of the early days of the meeting. When the invitation was extended, one brother moved that henceforth no pleasures be provided before Thursday of the week of the meeting. As the boys say, the brother perhaps was "in the right church, but in the wrong pew." The motion was defeated. We feel as if the brethren would have received it better if it had been introduced at some other time. If we had just extended the invitation for the boat ride, we should have been embarrassed. The Grand Lodge felt that way, too. But we think business ought to be first, while an outing makes us feel better able to attend to business, too.

North Carolina received fraternal consideration in Reviews, our Orphanage report being quoted freely. We thank Bro. James C. Jones, Grand Secretary and Reviewer, for his kindly notice.

### OHIO—1922

Five hundred and seventy-two of the 592 lodges in Ohio had their representatives present at the Annual Communication in Columbus beginning on October 18. This is the 113th Annual and the Grand Master presiding is Frank M. Ransbottom, of whom a small picture is inserted in the first page of his Address. He is Sup-

erintendent of the Central Union Depot & Railway Co., of Cincinnati. He is teacher of a Bible Class and is an honorary 33rd degree Mason.

This distinguished brother gives us an address of forty pages, much of which is devoted to Masonic discipline. The first quotation that we would make is as follows:

I have had numerous requests for permission to use Lodge rooms for holding meetings and conferring degrees by organizations claiming to be Masonic from the fact that they make membership in this Fraternity a prerequisite to admission.

All such requests have been refused, giving as a reason that the Grand Master is without authority to grant such permission; but I might here add, even though I had the authority, I would have refused to grant such requests, as I am opposed to Masonry recognizing in any way so-called degrees in Masonry, or any organization where membership is not exclusively Masonic, and over which the Grand Lodge, or one of the other Grand Bodies, does not have absolute control.

And we would follow this closely with another on the work of the Order of the Eastern Star:

I deem it only proper at this time to call your attention to the very cordial and pleasant relation existing between the Order of Eastern Star and this Fraternity.

In my judgment the Order of Eastern Star has been a great benefit to the Lodges where Chapters are located. This is particularly true in the smaller towns, where many a dingy and dirty Lodge room has been cleaned, carpeted, painted, and repaired through their efforts and by their being permitted to use it.

While there has been no correspondence between these Grand Bodies, the relations have been most cordial, and I could not but observe the excellent manner in which their Chapters have been conducted and the benefit derived by the smaller Lodges, and I trust that such conditions may long continue.

We agree with him in all that he has said above.

Ohio seems to be opposed to the George Washington Memorial at Alexandria; the Grand Master declines to assist by the appointment of a State Chairman to interest the brethren and raise funds, and gives as his reason "the action of the last Grand Lodge on this matter;" and, being new in the reviewing business, we don't know what that was; but the Jurisprudence Committee agreed that nothing be done for the Memorial. This

seems to be the only jurisdiction that is not supporting it. What's the objection?

Finding some Grand Masters saying that Masons as individuals must work for schools, health improvement, civic betterment, etc., we are much interested to find this good brother saying unequivocally, "Freemasonry must always champion the public schools of America."

He is one of those Grand Masters who were called on to tell Union railroad men that it is not a Masonic crime to keep on working at one's job as long as one sees fit to do so, and to let others strike whenever they see fit to do so. How long will it take men to realize that they have just much right in America NOT to stop work, as to stop work? And that Masonry cannot be dragged into a strike quarrel?

We quote his conclusion:

Now, my Brethren, we have arrived at the landing place of a year's endeavor, and as we gaze with questioning eye into the unknown, untried future, may I wish you God-speed with a hope that as in the past each coming year may open out into a broader vision and larger field and more abundant harvest, and for my closing words may I offer the prayer that the Easterners do:

May the peace of Allah abide with you.

Wherever you stay, wherever you go,

May the beautiful palms of Allah grow.

In your days of labor and your nights of rest

May the love of Allah make you blest.

So I touch my heart as the Easterners do,

And may the peace of Allah abide with you.

Bro. Jacob H. Bromwell has served thirty-four years as Grand Secretary, and is "still going strong," as the slang has it. We want to see how he succeeded in the following project, which he mentions in his concluding paragraphs:

The question has come up a number of times as to whether it would not be possible to use a form of Dimit by which the membership of a Brother can be traced after dimitting from one Lodge and affiliating with another. For this purpose I have examined the forms of Dimit in use in several Grand Jurisdictions, and submit herewith two for consideration which seem to meet the requirement.

One of the most interesting matters in the book is a bit of history of Oregon Territory Masonry, from Bro.

Clegg, Grand Historian, in which we find the following:

The first newspaper published in Oregon, the *Spectator*, appeared on February 5, 1846. In this introductory issue was the following announcement signed by Joseph Hull and then two others:

MASONIC NOTICE

The members of the Masonic Fraternity in Oregon Territory are respectfully requested to meet at the City Hotel of Oregon City on the 21st inst. to adopt some measures to obtain a Charter for a Lodge.

Seven Master Masons on the day appointed met at the City Hotel. They decided to apply for recognition to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, then the nearest Masonic Grand Jurisdiction.

The charter was granted, and we note that it took two years and a half to deliver it.

The following amendment concerning the qualifications of candidates, was unanimously approved:

"The candidate must also be able to read and write the English language."

Denmark, Peru, Egypt, Bulgaria, Italy and the Valle de Mexico were not recognized, but Panama, Colombia and Ecuador were declared regular Masonic bodies and so recognized.

We note that the Masonic Home of Ohio, like our own Orphanage at Oxford, has a new hospital building. We note that the children in the Home are thus described:

These children are not the offspring of diseased and degenerate men and women. They were not born in hovels, and have not been denizens of the streets and gutters. They have not been contaminated by contact with profane or vulgar associates. They are God-fearing children, for each of them is the child of a man who has stood before the Altar of Freemasonry and professed belief in Almighty God.

While we know he is with the majority in this matter, yet we in North Carolina are never better pleased than when we can rescue a child from impossible environment; and our first consideration is given to those whose condition would ultimately lead to ruin.

We note that Past Grand Master O. P. Sperra, the very excellent correspondent, reviews North Carolina for two years, giving pleasing note to our transactions each time, which we appreciate.

We conclude with a poem which he quotes from the North Dakota book:

#### THE HYPOCRITE

“What wilt thou say,  
When sometime, in a distant land away  
We live again, where endless ages roll,  
And, through the windows of thy naked soul  
The friend thou hast betrayed in life shall spy  
Thy cheat, and cry to thee and ask thee why,  
What wilt thou say?

When in that day  
All hidden things be clear, all cloaks away  
Be swept from heart and soul and mind and eye,  
Thy friend before thee stands accusingly,  
Knows thy unspoken thoughts, thy undared deeds,  
When all thy soul's hypocrisy he reads,  
What wilt thou say?

When pretense all  
Of friendship, honor, faithfulness shall fall  
Like rotten bark from off the tottering tree,  
And in thy stripped soul thy friend shall see,  
Not the full friendship that he dreamed he shared,  
But stabs thou wouldst have dealt him hadst thou dared,  
What wilt thou say?”

#### OKLAHOMA—1923

After reviewing Nova Scotia, which places the Eastern Star and every other extraneous appended organization on the taboo list, one feels like one has gone to another climate when one reads of Oklahoma's interest in several kinds of organizations for women, boys and girls; Eastern Star, Rainbow, DeMolay, Boy Scouts, all are believed to be within the district scope of Masonry's legitimate duties.

But we are going too fast. The stereotyped form of review should have begun, “The fifteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma began at Guthrie on February twenty-seventh, with Grand Master Leslie Herbert Swan presiding.” We suppose the idea is “catching,” so we are not sticking any too closely to the cut-and-dried formulae in writing this report. We feel that we are in good company, for we discovered that the Grand Master is the youngest in captivity. We remember how Grand Secretary Bill Willson told the folks at Charleston, S. C., that Doctor Hubert Poteat is North

Carolina's "kid Grand Master," or words to that effect—or that is how it got to us, whether true or not.

Grand Lodge seniority is a mixed up affair in Oklahoma; the present Grand Lodge began its existence after the two territories were merged, for political reasons, into one state; and the two Grand Lodges, one nineteen years older than the other, were wedded. It takes the whole title-page to tell what meeting this is that we are to read about. If they had had as many Emergent Communications as New Jersey, we don't know how Grand Secretary Anderson would have fixed the title-page to tell about it all.

We find in the beginning a well worked out docket for the the entire meeting, each item numbered, one to 48, like the questions in a Methodist Conference plan in the Discipline.

We think the spirit of Oklahoma Masonry is well expressed in the two following poetical quotations from the Grand Master's Address:

An old man, going a lone highway,  
Came in the evening, cold and grey,  
To a chasm, vast and deep and wide,  
Through which was flowing a sullen tide.

The old man crossed in the twilight dim,  
The sullen tide had no fear for him,  
And turned, when safe on the other side,  
And built a bridge to span the tide.

"Old Man," said a fellow pilgrim near,  
"You are wasting your strength in building here,  
Your journey must end with the ending day,  
You never again shall pass this way,  
You have crossed the chasm, deep and wide,  
Why build a bridge at eventide?  
Why build when you are safe upon this side?"

The builder raised his old gray head.  
"Good Friend, in the way I have come," he said,  
"There follows after me today  
A Youth, whose feet must pass this way.

The chasm which has been naught to me,  
To this fair youth may a pitfall be,  
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,  
Good Friend, I am building the bridge for him.

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The Lord had a job for me, but I had so much to do,  
I said, "You get somebody else, or wait till I get th'oo,"



I don't know how the Lord came out, though He seemed  
to get along,  
But I felt kind o' sneaking like, for I knowed I'd done  
Him wrong.

One day I needed the Lord myself—needed Him right  
away,  
And He didn't seem to answer me, but I could hear Him  
say  
Down in my accusin' heart, "Niggah, I got too much to do,  
You get somebody else, or wait till I get th'oo."

So, now, when the Lord have a job for me, I never tries  
to shirk,  
I drops whatever I has on hand, and does the good Lord's  
work.  
And my affairs can run along, or wait till I get th'oo,  
For nobody else can do the job that God's marked out for  
you.

Much space is given to the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple of Oklahoma City. This was an impressive occasion, in which the several Masonic bodies joined. The big crowd was in the Shrine division, and when we get as far down as the Grand Lodge we find only the officers mentioned.

We find the Masonic Home moving into temporary quarters, pending the completion of their new buildings. We cannot quite make heads and tails out of it, for the Home family moved "into the Convention Hall, part of the new Scottish Rite Temple, until such time as our new buildings are ready for occupancy." We suppose it is all right, but to the man not familiar with the situation, it looks queer: as queer as the inventory of that stuff they sold at auction.

The Grand Master recommended a law forbidding the Secretary to issue a receipt for dues unless the brother who is to get it has visited a Masonic Lodge at least once within twelve months. This didn't get through. It reminds us of a law this writer's own lodge had, in 1766, fining a member who was absent from the Quarterly Meetings; and this was enforced, too.

Oklahoma is growing fast, the membership making a gain for the year of about eight per cent.

This Grand Lodge officially endorsed and becomes sponsor for, the Boy Scout work. There are specific plans for the fostering of this by the Grand Lodge. And we note that there are more than 80 DeMolay Chapters

in the state. The Rainbow organization started in Oklahoma.

We quote two passages from the Grand Orator's Address, which are keyed to the same pitch:

Masonry, my brethren, in this present age is attempting to do something that it never did before. It is attempting to step down from that scholarly, dignified place that it has held in the past, challenging the intellects of the world, into the rank and file of the common people, taking its theories of life and making them practical, trying to turn all those lessons which we have had in the past into the practical. It is beginning to say now as never before that if a man spends his time, and his energy and his money at that altar and in the lodge room, if he gives up his nights and days to carry forward this work, that there must be some relationship between that altar, the mother and the child; there must be some relationship between the Masonic fraternity and the wife and babies back at home. That perhaps is a new experiment born out of the very heart of the Masonic Service Association, represented in our Grand Jurisdiction by our own beloved Brother Eagleton. Attempting to make it so that the fraternity may stand down upon the ground and actually touch the needs of the world at this time. I know it is well enough to deal in the beauties of the order, to talk about the symbolism of it; they are very beautiful, but it seems for the moment that we are tired with dealing so much with that side of the question, and now we deal more and more with those things that educate us day by day, we try to take our Masonry and make it a practical thing, so that it will be the means of solving the problems of life.

Let's not leave the raising of our children to somebody else. Let's rear them ourselves, give them our lessons, teach them our principles, and then fifty years from now we will not fight the battles that we fight tonight; years from now when another generation shall have come we will have a citizenship that will stand four square, not only fathers and mothers who not only believe in the principles of this great fraternity, but who are willing to do their best to carry it on. What will this mean? It will mean the girls of Oklahoma, your girls who are being brought together, are being taught the principles of Masonry; it means that we are beginning now to save this country in reality, and to save it by teaching the lessons of Masonry, the principles of Masonry, at a time when they will last the longest, and God will bless that kind of a brotherhood and that kind of a citizenship, and we shall have, right here in America, that same great fraternity that we had in the beginning, reaching out in every avenue of life and championing every act of good citizenship.

We find the following resolution on Education:

That this Grand Lodge urge upon the Officers of all Subordinate Lodges in the State of Oklahoma the desirability of carrying on an educational program in the constituent Lodges in the interests of compulsory education of all children in the State of Oklahoma through the Eighth Grade.

The Correspondence is by Judge Thomas C. Humphry, of Hugo, whose work is very fine, and who quotes at length from North Carolina, 1922. His work is a live, interesting document born of sixteen years of experience.

#### PENNSYLVANIA—1922

The frontispiece of this volume is a very beautiful engraving of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, long a landmark and an object of pride to the fraternity. Then there follows the portrait of the Grand Master presiding, Bro. Abraham M. Beitler, which is a work of art and makes us wish we knew Brother Beitler personally.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has a long and honorable history; it was organized in 1786, having theretofore been a Provincial Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge of England. It numbers 534 lodges and 186,560 members, the net gain being 6,125 for the year.

There are Quarterly Communications on March 1, June 1, September 6, and December 6; and the Annual Communication on December 27. In June, we find the matter of Education referred to in a communication from the Trust Officer of the Central Trust Co., Philadelphia, announcing a bequest of \$50,000, the income from which is to be used for the education of sons or daughters of Master Masons, preference to be given to children from the Homes and the maximum per year for each beneficiary to be \$500. This is a magnificent beneficence, which we wish many might imitate.

The Masonic Homes of Pennsylvania are the pride of Masonry the world around. Except for girls, the point has been reached where more buildings are not imperatively needed after those are built for which funds are in hand. Scarcely a meeting of Grand Lodge is held, which is without the announcement of more bequests. One was announced in September, of \$100,000, from Bro. John William Wilbraham. The Thomas Rankin Patten Ma-

sonic Institution for Boys reports assests of \$1,405,107.-42, which is earning income. The Homes Endowment Fund Trustees report that there is in their hands \$109,073.62. There are 351 outstanding applications, only 69 of which are on behalf of children. The new girls' building is to cost \$125,000, and the name of the donor is withheld.

At the Annual meeting, the Grand Master discussed the Masonic Service Association, having attended its Kansas City meeting, of which he says:

The meeting was an interesting one. It showed that not all of the Brethren are in accord with some of the questions arising in our several Grand Jurisdictions, but also showed that on fundamentals we do not differ.

The maintenance of a national organization so equipped that the entire body of Masons or all the Grand Jurisdictions may be mobilized for speedy action when it becomes necessary for the Masonic bodies to act as a unit or unitedly is, I think, apparent. Such a body ought to have as members all our Grand Jurisdictions. Unfortunately, the Masonic Service Association has never been able to secure all as members.

Just what the future of the Association is to be is to me uncertain, but for Pennsylvania to withdraw just at this time would seriously cripple the Association. There are able Brethren conducting its activities and I believe that they should have our assistance for yet awhile until it is found out just what the Association's scope is to be and it can better be determined whether Pennsylvania should sever its connection with the Association or not.

The Grand Master also gives an account of the trial of Matthew McB. Thompson, convicted of selling Masonic degrees, both high and low. Thompson had operated all over this country, and had received great sums of money. The Judge was a Catholic, eight jurors were Mormons and not a man active in the trial as judge, juror or attorney was a Mason. The trial was held in Salt Lake City.

The Grand Master rendered two decisions which we quote:

Decided that a member delinquent and summoned is required to pay the full amount owing. If he makes a partial payment he is still liable to the penalty of suspension. A man is not suspended for owing dues, but for refusing to pay the same.

Decided that a Secretary of a Lodge shall not, under any circumstances, furnish, for the use of the "Tall Cedars," a list of members of the Lodge and that any Secretary using an addressograph must keep the cabinet

containing it securely locked. The "Tall Cedars" is not a Masonic body.

We do not know much about these "Tall Cedars," but we thought that under this name we had an ordinary "horse-play side degree;" in fact we thought some fellows had "conferred" it on us once upon a time.

Among the visitors, we note Grand Master Ponton, of Ontario, whom we have met before in our readings, since he has visited several Grand Lodges.

We have examined the volume to see whether there is any reference to the now famous edict requiring all Masons to withdraw from the Eastern Star, but we have not found any reference whatsoever to this, and therefore it stands for another year. This being the adopted policy of the Grand Lodge, and adopted since the last Correspondence report was published in North Carolina, we are going to take the liberty of quoting at some length from our distinguished Correspondent from Iowa on this subject, with which he is familiar while we have never written the Correspondence Report before.

The edict was by Grand Master Sell, in conference with his officers. Says Bro. Louis Block, of Iowa, of Grand Master Sell:

He is entitled to have set forth the reasons for the position taken by him and from the edict we quote the following:

"That agencies and influences are actively at work in this Jurisdiction, through an organization known as 'The Order of the Eastern Star,' and other organizations hereinafter referred to, which organizations have in recent years received as associates in their work, members of this Fraternity, who are now personally identified therewith, and which, as at present conducted, seriously interfere with our long established and lawfully recognized procedure; those of our membership who are in any manner connected with them, or either of them, subject themselves to a contradictory and a divided allegiance; and therefore, such associations must be dealt with by the Grand Lodge as we deal with all organizations inimical to Freemasonry; and we must demand exclusive control over our membership in every relation ordained by this Grand Lodge; and all Lodges and members, who are in manner associated with any organizations not recognized by this Grand Lodge, are acting in an illegal and unconstitutional manner, therefore, any of our members who continue in fraternal relationship with such association, after this notice, may be expelled from his Lodge for gross un-Masonic conduct; the Edict of the Right Wor-



shipful Grand Master has the authority of Masonic law, which must be absolutely followed by everybody in good Masonic standing; the Order of the Eastern Star, so far as it affects this Grand Lodge, is subversive of the principles and Landmarks of Freemasonry:

"Therefore, I, John S. Sell, do hereby order and direct that those of our membership, who have been misled as to their fraternal duty, by being identified with the Order of the Eastern Star, the White Shrine of Jerusalem, the Amaranths, or any organization whose membership is comprised of both sexes, and which in any way have, as a prerequisite, Masonic affiliation, shall, within six months from the date hereof, sever all relation therewith, and file stipulation in writing with the Secretary of their respective Lodges, to the effect that they have abandoned all allegiance thereto.

"And I further order and direct that, from henceforth, it shall be unlawful for any Freemason under the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, to become a member of any organization hereinabove referred to."

We are still wondering just what the sisters of the Star did to bring down upon their heads the wrath of this Grand Master, to such an extent that he characterizes their Order as being inimical to Freemasonry.

"Lodge meetings are not to be meetings for the discussion of subjects of any kind whether social, political, religious, or topical upon which there might be a difference of opinion; neither are they to be places of entertainment, nor places from which there shall emanate propaganda of any kind with a view to moulding or influencing legislation or public opinion.

"Freemasons in Pennsylvania therefore should guard carefully against innovations, and vigorously resist everything, which tends to weaken or abrogate our Ancient Usages, Customs, and Landmarks. They should always keep in mind the fact that there is no new thing in Freemasonry.

"Freemasonry should not be made the test of membership for any other organization. All such organizations are parasitical and are inimical to Freemasonry.

"Every Freemason owing his Masonic existence by or through the grace of this or any other Grand Lodge should stop and think before he barter his Masonic birthright for something un-Masonic; and Lodges will do well if they will securely close their doors against every man likely to use that door as an entrance to any organization except it be a Masonic organization.

"I have found in a number of instances, Masonic Lodges in this State, entirely dominated, particularly in the matter of election of officers, by members of an organization composed, in part of Masons, but which is not recognized by this Grand Lodge; and it is also a well-known fact that in certain Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, membership in or at least petition in this organiza-



tion was essential before a favorable ballot could be expected.

"In the files of the Grand Master's Office, for 1921, is documentary evidence of the attempted interference, even in the conduct of the affairs of this Grand Lodge, by high officials of this same organization."

We believe that Pennsylvania's attitude on this subject would be much better understood if the craft outside of that State were permitted to read the documentary evidence to which he refers.

The hard and fast nature of Pennsylvania's conservatism may be gleaned from the following, which Brother Sell writes under the head of "Innovations:"

"In a number of instances, I have prohibited Lodges from carrying out a program arranged in connection with a banquet or other Lodge, or assumed Lodge occasion; these generally being 'Lectures, Stereopticon Exhibitions, Concerts by Brethren, Dances, Card Parties, Past Master's Night, Ladies' Night, Social Hours, etc.'"

Pennsylvania has a horror of innovations which amounts to an obsession. One cannot read of her Masonic activities without wondering whether the chief end and aim of Masonry's existence in that state was not to hunt out innovations and hit them, and yet they let one man alone decide what is, and what is not, an innovation and from this one man's decision, there seems to be no appeal to the Grand Lodge.—If we have read the record rightly, Masonry in Pennsylvania seems to be a one man institution and that one is the Grand Master. There is precious little in the way of democracy or representative government about that. There is no Jurisprudence Committee and none is needed, for the Grand Master as a Masonic Czar is a law unto himself, and no one dare say him nay.

In another place Brother Sell again takes up the matter of the reasons which moved him to issue his edict against the Eastern Star, saying that he did so because the Eastern Star:

"As at present conducted, seriously interferes with our long established and lawfully recognized procedure."

And because:

"Those of our membership who are in any manner connected with them, or either of them, subject themselves to a contradictory and a divided allegiance."

And further, because:

"Such associations must be dealt with by the Grand Lodge as we deal with all organizations inimical to Freemasonry."

Nevertheless, it will be readily seen that he utterly fails to state **wherein, and in what manner,** the Order of the Eastern Star has interfered with Masonic procedure, or just in **what way** it is inimical to Freemasonry.

A few months later he issued a second edict, calling attention to the fact that the edict against the Eastern Star applied:

"To members of the Order of the Eastern Star, the White Shrine of Jerusalem, the Amaranths, or any whose membership is composed of both sexes, and which in any way has, as a prerequisite, Masonic affiliation."

And further indicating that a resignation from these orders was not a sufficient severance of an unlawful relation, but that in order to save themselves, the former members of these ladies' orders would be compelled to sign and return a card, showing that they had actually renounced allegiance to, or were not members of, any of the interdicted orders.

Although we may not be in accord with Brother Sell's aims and purposes, yet we must admire the thoroughness with which he does his work when he goes after a thing.

We wish to make it plain that we are not evading work in our discussion of this matter, but it all happened before we had the books in our possession. And, as Past Grand Patron of the Eastern Star, we should prefer to withhold our own opinion in the case.

The effect of Brother Sell's edict upon the Eastern Star must have been tonic; we quote the following from Eastern Star Proceedings concerning Pennsylvania:

Grand Patron gives a full and complete report of his year's work. He says Grand Chapter has prospered wonderfully, and that great enthusiasm prevailed among officers and members of subordinate Chapters. Grand Patron made fifty-six official visits, attended fifty-three banquets, sent out over 1,700 communications, traveled 15,413 miles, and constituted thirty-eight Chapters. Ten Chapters were constituted by five brothers acting as Grand Patron's Deputies, making a total of forty-eight during the year.

Grand Secretary reports 349 active Chapters, with a membership of 62,794. Net gain for the year, 11,794. She reports four Chapters with over six hundred members, eight with over five hundred members.

One more matter we should mention; we find recorded the death of Brother Sell, who issued the edict quoted above. It is recorded that his health had been bad for some time. Possibly this may account for acts of his that are, to say the least, not universally popular. But it certainly cannot account for the attitude of his Grand Lodge after his term had ended and he was dead.

Brother Thomas F. Penman is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which we have read with pleasure. There is not a single dull review.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—1923

This Grand Lodge is eleven years old, and, from reports of its members as received in the States, has done the most of its growing recently. In looking over the names, we find those which we should identify as Spanish and those looking like English and foreign, well mingled. This is a good indication, in a bilingual country. We remember that we observed, in the Proceedings of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico, which North Carolina does not recognize, that it occurred to us as a very bad sign that English should be the language of the Proceedings and that the names of the officers and members should all look to be American. We wondered whether this body could be representatively a Mexican body at all. But not so in the Philippines. We note an official interpreter was appointed. We wonder whether the present troubling problems there, when the islands are almost in revolt against General Wood, and the foreign element in the government of the islands, are going to hurt Masonry.

This Annual Communication was of course held in Manila, and the opening date was January 23. Hon. Quintin Paredes was the Grand Master presiding, who records forty-two visitations during his year. In his Address he makes mention of the Lausanne Scottish Rite Convention, where Spain was excluded until she promised to respect the territorial jurisdiction of other Masonic Bodies. This was good news to these brethren, who had been much harassed by Spanish lodges within their territory. Altho not one of the Ancient Landmarks, exclusive Territorial Jurisdiction is practically a landmark from the necessities of present day conditions; only a few countries having Grand Lodges with concurrent jurisdiction by consent, for which we see no need or justification, though it prevails, for instance, in Germany and elsewhere in Continental Europe.

The Grand Master, just before election-time, quoted the law to every lodge, which it would be well for us to read and profit by:

There can be no installation by proxy. No Master of a Lodge shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officers the certificate of the Grand Lecturer or of the Inspector of the district in which such Lodge is situated, certifying that he has personally examined such Master-elect, and that he is qualified to give the work and

lectures entire in the three degrees, and that he is thoroughly proficient in those portions of the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge which relate to the government of a Lodge. Such certificate, endorsed by the installing officer, shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, to be kept on file in his Office.

No Junior Warden of a Lodge shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officer the certificate of the Grand Lecturer or of the Inspector of the district in which his Lodge is situated, certifying that he is qualified to give the work and lecture of the First Degree; and that no Senior Warden shall be installed until he shall have produced a like certificate of his qualification to give the work and lectures of the First and Second Degrees. Such certificates shall be sent to the Grand Secretary and filed in his Office.

The Philippine ritual must be different from ours; for we read from the Annual Oration of Bro. Roberto Moreno:

In the second degree the following text is read:

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.

"And though I have the gift of prophecy and understand all mysteries and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.

"And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

"Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.

"And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

The address was on the Forces that Bind; in the course of which he said:

There is such a lack of equilibrium between egoism and love, which ought at least to weigh equally heavy in the balance of life, that while the former has descended and gravitates over the entire earth, the latter is become a subtle fluid which, growing more ethereal every day, is rising into space, seeking a refuge in Heaven whence it came, because earth is no place for it.

And there lies the fundamental reason for Freemasonry.

Its founders, deeply disturbed by the countless, irritating differences that separate and divide humanity, and by the tremendous struggle waged for the purpose of making these differences disappear, created our Institution, where all human beings may meet upon the level, provided they regulate their actions by the square, the plumb and the compass, which are symbolical of the moral and social virtues and antagonistic to egoism in all the orders and manifestations of life.

And indeed, this is the only institution that knows not the artificial boundaries separating nation from nation.

It is the only institution where all races meet.

It is the only institution that does not draw the color line.

It is the only institution where all religions and sects amalgamate under the simplified formula of the recognition of the existence of a Supreme Being and the immortality of the soul.

It is the only institution that bars all systems of government incomparable with human dignity.

We think our distinguished brother was going too far in some of his utterances, both those quoted above and those below:

Much intolerance and passive and apparently systematic resistance, especially as regards the social relations between men of different race, color, class, tongue, and customs, is usually due to lack of acquaintance and communion between them, because these differences are not deep-going enough for rational beings to abhor and hate, or even remain at a distance from each other, especially not if they are Freemasons, to whom the equality of man is an intangible dogma of faith.

What generally happens is, that men of a determined race, color, etc., having grown up and lived constantly with others of their own ethnical condition, believe that they can only live in that atmosphere and there find the warmth and cordiality they seek. They do not feel any antagonism against their other brethren. It is a habit which they cannot overcome and which keeps them at a distance from the others.

For these, the treatment is much easier and better known, because it consists in first introducing them to each other, then cause them to fraternize at an informal, simple, intimate meeting, and, finally, make such meetings frequent.

They will thus become acquainted and intimate and learn to appreciate each other, and in this manner there will be first friendship, then cordiality, and finally spontaneous and unreserved fraternity, because all bias, all mistrust and suspicion will have disappeared, and these



and nothing else were the barriers that kept them apart. There is no prejudice of one man against another which can resist the warmth of sincere, cordial, and frequent communion. It necessarily melts away like wax.

The Philippine Masons are eager to enlist the service of the women; and therefore an invitation to the General Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star asked that Chapters of this order be instituted in the Philippines.

We note one somewhat striking matter in this book; there were a number of pieces of fool legislation introduced, none of which passed. This indicates much unfamiliarity with that sort of long-tried and time-honored Masonry that stays close to some Landmarks, on the part of some of the brethren, but it also indicates that the majority is composed of true Masons. Perhaps the Grand Lodge has been growing too fast.

Here are some of the resolutions introduced:

"An applicant for degrees must be at least twenty-one years of age; except that a Master Mason's son may, with a special dispensation previously had from the Grand Master, be initiated as an entered apprentice mason at the age of eighteen."

"Said Lodges may form co-operative mutual aid societies for charitable purposes, for the exclusive benefit of the Master Masons of their membership or their widows and orphans, either by adopting by-laws for this purpose or by mere verbal compact, confirmed by each of the member Lodges and spread upon their minutes.

Petitioners have occasionally been rejected by only one black cube, cast most likely by a member who had a grudge against the petitioner. We suggest that paragraph 160 of the Constitution be amended in the sense that instead of a unanimous vote, as provided in the Constitution, a majority vote be required."

As members of the Committee appointed to make a report upon the proposed organization of a mutual aid and life and accident insurance society, for members of our Order, we have the honor to state that, having carefully studied this interesting proposition and the proposed by-laws submitted, and having discussed the *pros* and *cons* of it, we have come to the conclusion that the Grand Lodge is not a place for an insurance company.

It is moved that it be made the duty of each Lodge member to be present at at least six stated meetings of his Lodge, annually, when such member is actually residing in the geographical jurisdiction of his Lodge; and that such excuses for such absences as may be made must be reduced to writing and be to the satisfaction of



the Master of the Lodge. That members residing in places where a regular Lodge of this Jurisdiction exists present themselves as visitors to such Lodge at least at twelve meetings, stated or called, and that record of such visits be forwarded to his Lodge before the annual election of the Lodge.

That violation or neglect of this duty be declared unmasonic conduct and subject to penalty in the usual manner.

The Fraternal Correspondence is by Bro. Geo. R. Harvey, and is fine.

It is a long report, as there are for some reason many "double-headers." North Carolina received fraternal attention, and our action on the Sterling-Towner bill, with the debate, attracted the attention that it also had in several other volumes. Here is what is said about us:

The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended that a resolution favoring the Towner-Sterling Bill be adopted. Quite a discussion took place pro and con. One brother in particular was very apprehensive that this bill may appropriate money for white girls and negro girls to go to school together, and he was just as much opposed to that as he is to affiliating with a Grand Lodge that lets negroes sit in white Masonic Lodges. After the discussion ended, the motion to adopt the recommendation was carried.

We might tell this brother a few things about this incident that would have a peculiar effect on him, we believe.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—1923

Prince Edward Island, the smallest of the Canadian provinces, we believe, has had an organized Grand Lodge for forty-eight years. The sessions of this body met this year at the capital, Charlottetown, on June 27. One Emergent Communication was held, at Stanley Bridge, to pay the last tribute of respect to a deceased Past Grand Master.

The Grand Master, Bro. J. M. Murley, arranged to visit all of the lodges and to confer the third degree each time. An average of eight Grand Officers attended him at each visit, and we read that "the average attendance of visitors exceeded that of members," which is almost unbelievable. He notes that in every case the candidate stood an examination that "would gladden the heart of the most exacting and enthusiastic ritualist."

These brethren assist the Prince Edward Island Protestant Orphanage, which is a good thing to do when the membership is not sufficiently large to make one of their own possible, of which it is said:

When the call went forth to our ancient brethren to re-build the House of the Lord without the hope of fee or reward, it was deemed an especial privilege to engage in any part of the undertaking, be it ever so servile, to promote that great and glorious work.

Today the opportunity present itself to us to assist in shaping a part of the life of many Little Temples of the Holy Ghost, each containing a portion of that imperishable part of man which survives the grave and which can never, never die. Brethren, can we possibly engage in better work.

Bro. E. T. Carbonell, the Grand Secretary, finds that his physician is unwilling that he shall act longer. In this, his fifth annual report, he shows uniform gain, and a total membership of 140.

We are unable to find that the women of the Island are at all finer or more intelligent than those of Nova Scotia; and yet, while Nova Scotia frowns upon the Eastern Star, we find the following in the words of the Committee on Grand Master's Address in the Prince Edward Island Proceedings:

We highly appreciate the kindly interest taken by the ladies of the Eastern Star in our Craft and for the hospitable and successful function carried out by them immediately after the Installation on St. John's night, of the officers elect of St. John's and Victoria Lodges. We congratulate the ladies on the successful inauguration of three Chapters of the Eastern Star in this jurisdiction and anticipate therefrom the best results.

The brethren appreciated their Grand Master, as we judge from their presenting to him a gold-headed cane, which was most gracefully done.

There is no Review of the Proceedings of Foreign Grand Lodges, but instead, the Committee prepared a very fine paper giving a synopsis of the status of the Masonic world, from which we are going to quote for the information of those who may be interested; giving the

The work of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence does not mean much to the majority of the members of this Masonic Grand Jurisdiction; yet there is no office of the Grand Body (the Grand Master included)

on whom so much work is entailed if properly carried out.

Many Masons, and more of the profane think that Masonry is now one and the same thing the world over, and cannot understand why Masons may not be permitted to visit Lodges whenever desired, wherever located. Reference has been made to this matter before, but it will bear repeating that there are three groups of Grand Jurisdictions in Masonry, whose aspirations and endeavors are widely divergent, and whose ideas and ideals are tremendous dis-similar.

Next the writer alludes to the different shades of Masonic thought, as follows:

The German group is made up of some eight or nine Grand Lodges in the different States which were federated into the German Empire, and the several countries of Northern Europe, and fraternizing with an occasional Grand Lodge elsewhere that accords them fraternal exchange of courtesies; the group comprising some 75,000 to 80,000 members.

The Latin group comprises Southern Europe, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Czech-Slovakia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria, and Latin-America. This group numbers something over 150,000. Since the close of the war the Order in Hungary with 80 Lodges and over 8,000 members has been suppressed by decree of the government.

The third—the Anglo-Saxon group (or perhaps it should be placed first on the list)—is the group which attains in all English-speaking countries on the face of the globe, and whose character, reputation and achievements are the basis from which the general conception is formed of this grand old Institution. It comprises 49 Grand Lodges in the United States of America, with a membership of 2,750,000, 9 Grand Lodges in Canada with 165,000, 7 Grand Lodges in Australasia with 75,000, the British Islands, (England, Ireland and Scotland) 3 Grand Lodges with over 350,000 members and dominion over numerous District Grand Lodges scattered over the face of the globe the numerical strength of which it is difficult to correctly measure.

The German group is described as coldly philosophical, the Latin group as tending toward political intermeddling, and the Anglo-Saxon is noted for its work of benevolence, relief, education, and general fraternity and fellowship.

The German and Latin groups combined number in the vicinity of a quarter of one million, while the Anglo-Saxon group numbers roughly three and a half millions.

Of Masonry among the Latin nations, we find the following:

In the Latin group the Grand Bodies are usually termed Grand Orients, and in a number of them Symbolic (or as we sometimes term them Blue Lodges, that is the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft and Master Mason) are dominated by the Scottish Rite 33rd degree, their Grand Master being the Sovereign Grand Commander 33° of that Rite. Here then we who hold to the doctrine of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Master Masons must take issue at once. We and they could not meet on the level until one or the other gave way in our ideas. Again, some have removed from the altar the Bible, described in the landmarks as the Book of the law, and have replaced it with the constitution, the only book of law they recognize, laws of their own making. In their zeal to combat certain religious creeds and political parties they have swung off into a mild form of atheism, which should be a serious bar to Universal Fraternity.

Altogether, this report is far more interesting than many of the others of fifty times as many pages, and we are glad that the Brethren published it.

#### QUEBEC—1923

The Grand Lodge of Quebec is a very unusual organization of very remarkable men—and is most reassuring. It exists in a governmental area that is populated by a people of whom a large majority are of a religion that prohibits them from becoming Masons. Quite naturally therefore many of these are hostile to Masonry. Hostility begets antipathy. For a man to become a Mason in Quebec, means to join an organization which a majority of his fellow-citizens are taught is wrong, or else they would not be forbidden by the Infallible Church ever to join it. Under these circumstance we should naturally expect the Mason in Quebec as a rule to be narrow, bitter, outspoken in his distrust of those who regard Masonry as under the ban. Quite easily also we might expect to find extremists and radicals among the ranks; and politics to be mixed with pure Masonry. Such is the case in some countries in which Masonry is so situated; and American Masonry today refuses to recognize some Grand Lodges because of these very conditions, and it ought to continue to refuse to recognize any group that tends toward radicalism, anti-this, or that, or political propaganda.

But the Masons of Quebec are as free from such charges as are the Masons of North Carolina, where

there are not enough men of the faith that is opposed to Masonry, to organize a Diocese, or whatever it is called—the only state in the union of which this can be said, we think. The Masons of Quebec are as fine lot of big-hearted, true Masons as the earth affords. We know. We have been there. We have experienced the handshake, heard the word.

But Canadian Masonry is always fine and delightful, almost a religion; the lodge ceremonies are as filled with the spirit of worship as we ever saw. It is born into them. Where we Americans listen to an Oration in our Grand Lodges, they hear a Sermon. We don't believe our friends of Quebec deserve so much credit, after all; a man never does, who is not tempted. They couldn't be un-Masonic if they tried.

This is Quebec's fifty-third Annual Communication, and it is held at Montreal. It begins on February 14—we don't understand why they chose a winter month for it in their great space of territory—and we find that A. P. Shatford is the Right Worshipful Grand Master, while he of the pen and book is W. W. Williamson. Didn't lack much of being the same as our own Bill Willson; did he?

A word of fraternal advice is given to the brethren at the beginning of the Grand Master's Address, which we should remember:

Many matters of importance to the Craft will be submitted to you for consideration. Approach them, as you have done in the past, seriously and impartially; and where your honest convictions cause you to differ, let the tone and manner of expressing these differences in debate breathe the true spirit of brotherhood, so that in spite of any divergence of opinion we may not only present a model of harmony and concord for the imitation of the subordinate lodges, but that we may part with a full measure of kindness to all in our hearts, an increased respect for the dignity of the Order, a clearer realization of what our attitude to others should be, and a stronger determination to prove by our lives the efficacy of Masonic teaching.

The problem of Physical Perfection is an annoying matter in Quebec, as it is in North Carolina. The Grand Master refuses to admit those with marked maim or defect; permits the reception of those with only minor defects which "did not prevent the candidate from comply-

ing with the ritual;" says his burdens would be less if the matter were covered specifically by legislation, but admits that it is best to be able to consider each case individually. He is right, if every Grand Master sees the problem through the proper kind of glasses, but wrong if we have to work with some badly biased men whom we have followed in the work of the Grand East.

His guiding principle is this:

"Masonry is essentially idealistic; it aims at the development of a perfect mind and spirit, and requires a perfect body as the fitting tabernacle of that spirit."

The best utterance on the dangers of too rapid growth and too large lodges that we have found, is the following at the close of Grand Master Shatford's nearly thirty pages of Address:

During the past year some lodges have initiated over fifty candidates, and though these may all be worthy men, it must be difficult, if not quite impossible, to absorb so many new members into a lodge in one year and imbue them thoroughly with the spirit that should control the Order.

It is not the mental possession of certain secrets that constitutes a mason, but the fact that these secrets have entered into the character and form the controlling force of life. A mason is not the product of one evening's session of a lodge, but is the fruit that springs from the seed of masonic truth sown in the hearts of honest men and carefully nurtured in a healthy masonic atmosphere. The best masonic work can be done only in a lodge whose numbers are such as to permit of every brother knowing intimately every other brother and taking a personal interest in his welfare.

Right Reverend J. C. Farthing, Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Grand Chaplain, delivered a magnificent Masonic sermon, from which we quote some passages which afford the Masonic ideals of his Grand Lodge:

Our Masonic Order is not a religious society, but it is most emphatically a society of religious men. We insist that great care shall be exercised to prevent any but religious men from being initiated into our Order.

The V. of S. L. reveals the Will of God, and regulates our Faith towards Him. The sacred writings relate to God, they are "from God," they reveal God. Resting upon these sacred records are "the S. & C. which teach us to express that faith in the revealed God in our conduct towards our fellow men, not only our brother masons, but towards all mankind." Thus we have Faith and Conduct



united—the symbols of our conduct towards man rest upon our faith towards God. Conduct is ever the product of faith. Religion and morality must always be united. They cannot be divorced without disaster.

In that Center of the Lodge which we all face, stands our Altar, at which we offer to God our prayers, our vows, our lives. We must inevitably become conformed to the image of the God we worship. Get the right conception of God from “the only Begotten Son who has declared Him.”

Is it not time that we brought God back into every department of life? No one else but God can save the world—the God revealed by Jesus Christ is what this poor old world needs.

A Memorial was unveiled to honor the Masons of Quebec who served overseas, and to those who made the supreme sacrifice. We find the program of unveiling printed in the Proceedings.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is by Past Grand Master E. D. T. Chambers, whose work is ably done. It is prefaced by a discussion of several timely topics, and from his quotation from Missouri we quote:

The last published report of Proceedings to reach us from the Grand Lodge of Missouri contains a number of interesting compilations of Grand Lodge statistics:

Number of Lodges, 19,003, of which 15,578 in U. S.;  
Number of Members, 3,044,524, of which 2,593,961 in U. S.;  
Net gain in 1921, 254,889, of which 245,892 in U. S.

North Carolina is briefly reviewed, and the absence of our Correspondence Report for 1922 is commented on, quite naturally.

### RHODE ISLAND—1923

This volume is quite interesting, and a very attractive book, though it lacks some features that others might call essential. The book opens with a very handsome portrait of Grand Master Norris Greenleaf Abbott, in engraving. There are a few special communications of the usual kind; then an account of the semi-annual, at which we note that fraternal recognition is accorded to Queensland, and withheld from the Italian bodies; then the funeral of the “New Masonic Temple Fund” is arranged for, that project having been abandoned, and the \$25,000 and odd dollars collected are to be returned to the owners; and then the meeting was closed.

The 133rd Annual Communication is found to have been opened at 10 a. m., on Monday, May 31. We do not recollect that we have read of any other Grand Body beginning its Annual Meeting on Monday morning. Thirty-seven lodges were represented. This body may be little, but a fellow who is out of breath can't pronounce its title, because it is:

The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted for the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

The Address of Grand Master Abbott has some very excellent and interesting points. It consists of sixty pages out of the entire 117 that are required for this meeting, much of which is for the obvious things, and other pages are consumed in an analysis of the old "physical perfection" question. His is really a well prepared discussion of this subject, from which we quote; starting with Landmarks:

A great American Masonic Bugaboo. Conceived by a misunderstanding or ignorance of Speculative Masonry, fostered by a misconception of the true spirit of our Fraternity, it has become a mountain of inconsistency and a source of needless and obstructive legislation.

There is no universally approved list of landmarks. The Old Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England refers to them but does not specifically mention a single one. Oliver wrote several volumes on the subject but gives us nothing definite.

It appears, that prior to 1856, there was not even an attempt to compile such a list, but during that year, Mackey brought out a list of twenty-five, reference to which has been more general than to any other and which has formed the basis of many dissertations.

Almost every masonic writer since that time has either wholly or partially agreed with Mackey's list, or taken exceptions to it, proving conclusively, at least to himself, its incorrectness and has ended by proposing a list of his own. Findel mentions four, Crawley three, Simons fifteen, Morris seventeen, Pound seven, and many others, differing widely. This variance of opinion, of course, is also found in the laws of our several Grand Lodges.

Each Grand Lodge is sovereign in its own jurisdiction and may define what it will recognize as landmarks. And so we find seven in West Virginia, ten in New Jersey, thirty-one in New York, thirty-nine in Nevada and fifty-four in Kentucky. Massachusetts mentions seven but admits that number is not exclusive. Nine jurisdictions state the "Old Charges" contain the landmarks but do not specifically enumerate them.

It is apparent that all of these Grand Lodges cannot be right, yet each is conscientious and sincere in its own belief. We will not recognize or have fraternal relations with a Grand Lodge that violates the landmarks of Freemasonry, and yet, we are in harmonious correspondence with all these jurisdiction.

Brother Roscoe Pound, one of the most erudite students of Freemasonry today, clearly and positively proves the incorrectness of Mackey's list of twenty-five. He explains lucidly that the whole contention arises from the confusion of landmarks with what should be termed Masonic common law or customs, which change from time to time as occasion requires. This explanation is well founded and at once reconciles our relations with other Grand Lodges and the habitual changing of our laws.

A landmark, to be such, must have existed from time immemorial and, therefore, any custom or requirement that can be placed at any specific date is not a landmark. Certainly nothing that dates later than 1717 can be so considered.

As to the "Old Charges" containing the landmarks! If such be the case, which are we to follow and how shall we treat the others? Nearly eighty of the old manuscripts have been found and are available for examination. While many of these are copies of rolls of prior date, a large number follow the same general plan and recite a certain number of Articles and Points. Take the Regius Manuscript, dated about 1390 and now considered to be the oldest extant.

Eight pages are devoted to the subject.

There is a valuable historical find; an old Deputation, found in a box which had been long in the custody of the Grand Secretary, unopened, from Jeremy Gridley, "Grand Master of America where no other is appointed," to Robert Jenkins as Deputy of Rhode Island. A photographic copy is shown.

There is about \$26,000 in the Masonic Home Fund, which it has taken ten years to collect. They aren't doing much.

This Grand Master did not believe in Dispensations, and passed the word along that the brethren need not expect them; consequently, very few were issued.

In asking for a minimum fee for degrees of \$40.00, which was approved, the Grand Master says:

At the beginning of the year, three lodges only required under \$40.00 for the degrees. These have since increased their fees to this amount and today every lodge in the jurisdiction requires \$40.00 or over. This should be the minimum amount required by our General Regulations; surely low enough for these times.

We do not want to cheapen Freemasonry by having our entrance fees out of proportion with the present day values. Certainly if \$25.00 were reasonable in 1913, it should be double that figure today to maintain a relative value.

Our fee for the degrees today is but \$4.00 more than it was in 1796. In 1808, the minimum fee was \$30.00. November, 1808, it was changed to \$24.00. This held until 1868 when it was changed to \$40.00. This figure was reaffirmed by the Constitution of 1879 and remained in effect until 1897 when it was made \$25.00. For the last twenty-five years it has remained unchanged but the necessity of the lodges and the changing purchasing power of the dollar have caused the lodges to amend their By-Laws and in nearly every instance, and the fee for the degrees has been increased far in excess of the minimum required by Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master recommended that all lodges be required to give up their corporate charters, which the Grand Lodge approved. Speaking of the matter, he said:

It is apparent that if a lodge becomes incorporated under civil charter, it immediately becomes subject to the jurisdiction of State laws and our Civil Courts, so that in the event of the revocation of a charter and the request to return the property of the lodge to Grand Lodge, the return of same could be refused and the corporation and its members stand on their civil rights, which would probably be upheld in a Civil Court.

This may seem far fetched and beyond a possibility, but the fact is, this very condition has existed in our own jurisdiction and is a matter of record in the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

He heartily favors an Educational Fund, as we see:

The plan suggested was that each lodge should grant a High School Scholarship to a deserving child, a Mason's child if possible, to the value of \$100, \$150, or \$200, for a school year; terms of payment to arranged by the individual lodge and the amount to depend upon the exigencies of the case. Other details relating to the practical side of the question were arranged as conditions warranted. The names of the recipients were kept secret.

The great amount of good accomplished and the wonderful results that have been obtained by these thirteen scholarships more than justifies the plan. The call for this activity is even greater than was anticipated and if you could read the letters and receive the greater appreciation of the mothers and fathers who, by their self-sacrifice and your help, have been enabled to continue the education of their children, it would be an inspiration for you to perform greater deeds and further spread your acts

of loving kindness. This is practical Masonry and it is with a grateful heart that my thanks are tendered to those lodges and Masters who co-operated in this successful program.

He thinks very little of the oversize lodge, as we see below:

We need more lodges. With an average lodge membership of over five hundred, our jurisdiction is second in United States in that respect. The average size of the lodges in Great Britain has increased during the last few years, and yet, it is only about seventy to day. Many States maintain an average of from one hundred to two hundred.

If ones notes the contents of the Grand Master's Address and the disposition of it by the Grand Lodge, and notes that the Foreign Correspondence Committee is soon going to make a big report on recognition of foreign Grand Lodges but just yet has only gone far enough to adopt the standards proposed by Bro. Melvin Johnston of Massachusetts,—if one records these things, we think our Review is practically complete.

#### SASKATCHEWAN—1923

The seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan met at Moose Jaw on June 20th, M. W. Bro. A. Sheppard "on the Throne." Having made that formal announcement, let us find things that are interesting in the book that they sent us about it.

First, of all, you who have been accustomed to find a law requiring the Grand Lodge Proceedings to be read "in open Lodge" (a law 100% violated) please read the most sensible pronouncement on this subject that we have ever seen:

It is as an instruction of the Board of General Purposes that on receipt of this copy the W. M. arrange to have the Address of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the Report of the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the Lodge is situated, together with the report of the Committee on the Condition of Masonry, read at the first Regular Meeting of the Grand Lodge thereafter.

Then we see the picture of the incoming Grand Master, who ought to live in Scotland County, North Carolina, for his name is McNeill. He is handsome, and can

well stand the supply of harness and trappings that he officially has to wear. It is the Canadian and Australian custom to present pictures to us of the officers in full regalia.

We don't know how to "size up" the presiding Grand Master. Was he a man of nerve, or one needing bolstering up? A religious man, or a bad? We read of his address the following on visits to District Meetings:

I was accompanied in my attendance at these meetings by the Grand Secretary, as well as by a number of brethren who traveled considerable distances in order to be present. My thanks are due the following brethren for the liberal help accorded me on these occasions: Wor. Bro. Archdeacon Davidson, Rt. Wor. Bro. Rev. A. Young, V. Wor. Bro. Rev. H. Leitch, Grand Chaplain; Bro. Rev. J. Wells, Wor. Bro. C. A. Cooke, as well as our never-failing tower of strength, M. W. Bro. Gorrell.

We think we have not read of another Grand Master who had four preachers to minister unto him constantly on his visitations, as well as two laymen. We are puzzled; hence the questionings above. But we think it was a very good thought indeed; we wish Grand Master Hubert Poteat had done likewise. No, gentle reader; we decline to answer your question.

There is a "Scholarship Project," which we thought was a Students' Aid Fund, until we found the following, which shows it to be quite different:

As to whether the Scholarship Project was really worthwhile, there is abundant evidence in the affirmative. The scholarship teachers, notwithstanding many discouragements, are emphatically and unanimously of the opinion that the undertaking was really worth while. I am quoting an extract from a letter written by a School Inspector in whose district seven (7) of the scholarship teachers were stationed. Other inspectors also report favorably on the work accomplished. The quotation is as follows:

"The seven teachers above mentioned took charge early in the year of the seven most backward schools we could find. At the close of the year the transformation wrought in those schools was simply marvellous. On the whole the pupils could speak better English, write more legibly, play more games, had better manners, dressed better, were more clearly in their habits, attended school more regularly, and took more interest in school work generally.



We quote the following from Washington:

#### CHARACTER BUILDING

One of the most forward-looking moves ever adopted by any Grand Lodge of Masons was that of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, when they decided to spend some money helping teachers to get adequate training, with an obligation on the part of the donee that he or she would teach a definite time in the rural schools of Canada.

The plan is briefly set forth as follows:

"A fund of \$15,000 to provide scholarships of \$300 each to prospective teachers, with the object of encouraging them to take the necessary training in the Provincial Normal School at either Regina or Saskatoon, prior to spending at least one year in teaching in the Province of Saskatchewan, is donated with the sanction and under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, A. F. & A. M., by the constituent Lodges of the Province.

"The purpose is to promote the cause of a united, intelligent citizenship and to perpetuate the memory of the heroic devotion to duty of our Masonic brethren who enlisted in the Great War and a great many of whom made the supreme sacrifice;

"Also to foster in a concrete manner those ideals of temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice, which are the only enduring foundations of true national greatness."

Thirty-one teachers qualified under the plan the first year, and went out into rural districts, in some cases where over 95 per cent of the population spoke and understood no English, to teach and live among these people for the good of Canada.

The following is very fine and inspiring; it ends the Grand Master's Address:

Here is an extract from a letter written by a brother of this Jurisdiction in acknowledgment of the certificate of his appointment as an Officer of Grand Lodge. After expressing his entire unfitness for the high office to which he had been elevated he says:

" . . . I hereby promise with God's help, as a citizen to set such a daily example to my fellow man that Masonry may never be disgraced through me."

We notice the following from a District Deputy's report:

A desire is expressed on the part of nearly every lodge in this district for a lead from Grand Lodge in the matter of Masonic research. At the same time, every lodge but one is reported as doing nothing on its own account in this direction. Your Committee suggests the pos-

sibility of the absence of activity along these lines as being at least partially responsible for the low average attendance at lodge meetings.

We are sure that he is right; something more than mere business and degree work is necessary to maintain attendance, in this day and generation.

The following from the report of the Committee on the Condition of Masonry, is along the same lines of maintaining interest:

Masonry is not political in the sense in which the term is generally understood, but we do maintain that there is a relationship between Masonry and good citizenship, to which the craft must awaken, if it is to fulfil its high mission. The making of Masons would be for naught, if our only aim is to impress initiates with its secrets and mysteries to the exclusion of things more important. The lesson inculcated in the charge to the Entered Apprentice, is of the gravest importance in our day and generation. You know the words, are you alive to their importance. Do we repeat them slowly, looking our brother straight in the eye, making him feel that their application is far and beyond the secret work of the Order; that they fit him to face his duty in the world, to spread the light of his example and the force of our Masonic precepts, and help him to become a better and stronger part of our civic life. Our influence, because of the knowledge which we possess should be greater as we go in and out among our fellow citizens; and if we still broaden our views as to the purposes of Freemasonry, and make of it an expansive, unselfish brotherhood, we will give to it an illuminating power, which will penetrate beyond the confines of our tyled doors, and a radiance which will carry its messages, like God's sunlight, among all men.

Life is real and not a lie, and those generous impulses of the heart, ever prompting us to higher purposes and broader charities, are not delusions. Love and truth are daily adding light to light, and bringing us nearer to the consummation of our ultimate object, and destiny, the Fatherhood of God and the real brotherhood of man.

The Address of the Grand Chaplain was very fine. We cannot quote from it except in snatches or at too great length; we shall therefore quote his opening remarks:

I hope I may be able to say something which may be of value, but I want to tell you that this talk does not lay claim to originality for being a good Presbyterian and having been taught the shorter catechism in my youth I have long since learned to know that there is nothing

original in me "but original sin" and in these days of theological questioning and unrest I begin to question whether there is much of that—mine is of another brand.

Hence, not laying claim to original ideas there was only one thing to do, "gather ye rosebuds where ye may" or in other words secure the ideas where you can, and I want to freely acknowledge my indebtedness to books which I have read which stimulated my ideas along these lines until I feel that I could write not one address but many.

When Homer struck his bloomin' lyre  
He'd heard men sing by land and sea.  
And what he thought he might require  
He went and took "the same as me."

They knew he'd stole, he knew they knowed  
They didn't cry or make a fuss  
But winked at Homer down the road,  
And he winked back at us.

We find two striking phrases; one, describing an insane asylum, denominates it a "Mental Hospital," which is a far, far better term; the other in speaking of aid in the education of the son of a Mason's widow so that he may study while he works, is called a "Masonic investment," which is about as fine as any phrase we have ever seen.

The following poem we find "dedicated as a tribute of esteem and affection" to the brethren who have passed to the Great Beyond, is a very noble one:

"Some time at eve, when the tide is low,  
I shall slip my moorings and sail away,  
With no response to a friendly hail  
Of kindred craft in the busy bay.  
In the silent hush of the twilight pale,  
When the night comes down to embrace the day,  
And the voices call in the water's flow,  
Some time at eve, when the tide is low,  
I shall slip my moorings and sail away,  
Through the purpling shadows that darkly trail  
O'er the ebbing tide of the Unknown Sea,  
And a ripple of waters to tell the tale  
Of a lonely voyager, sailing away  
To the Mystic Isles, where at anchor lay  
The crafts of those who have sailed before  
O'er the Unknown Seas to the Unknown Shore.  
A few who have watched me sail away,  
Will miss my craft from the busy bay;  
Some friendly barks that were anchored near,  
Some loving souls that my heart held dear,

In silent sorrow will drop a tear,  
But I shall have peacefully furled my sail  
In moorings sheltered from storm and gale,  
And greeted the friends who have sailed before  
O'er the Unknown Sea to the Unknown Shore."

Brother W. M. Thompson writes the report on Foreign Correspondence, which we note does not include North Carolina.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA—1923

This volume records the transactions of the Grand Lodge of South Australia in the Semi-annual Communication of October 18, 1922, the Special Communication of November 15, and the Annual Communication of April 18, 1923. We always enjoy reading the Proceedings of the Australian Masonic Bodies; for, while they are essentially English in their procedure, yet they are in many respects like none but themselves. In this country of the antipodes, where Christmas comes in the summer season, and where there isn't any Fourth of July, but if there were it would come in winter, ought to be better understood by our American people, who have not exerted themselves to know and to come in contact with, other continents as we should. In a commercial way we have lost much by this policy, and in a way of knowing excellent people whose life and customs and ideals could benefit us greatly, we have also been greatly the losers. We have been told that our American manufacturers would not, in times past at least, move themselves enough even to make their goods attractive to people of other nations by giving them labels intelligible to these, or by packing them so that they could be shipped safely to other continents. This Review therefore shall begin with the hope that we shall become better acquainted with our neighbors of other continents—and of the other hemisphere.

We find in South Australia that the year seems to have been one of deliberation concerning certain proposed changes in the Constitution, and also of preparation for the erection of the new Temple in Adelaide, of which we find a very interesting cut in the book.

In Australia, the lodges are uniformly of small numbers, as is generally true in the British Empire; the larg-

est lodge in this jurisdiction numbers only 254 members, in a Grand Jurisdiction of 10,293 members. This condition has many features to commend it.

Another feature of interest is the custom of appointing officers of the Grand Lodge by geographical plan; there is a list of general officers, and then a list of "Country Grand Officers," from Senior Grand Deacon down; and these are divided into the "North" group and the "South" group. As we do in North Carolina, they have a "Board of General Purposes," which board has greater powers than ours of the same name.

One of the amendments on which action was called for during the year was that fixing the minimum "subscription" in Lodges at two pounds two shillings except that those lodges in Adelaide should not charge less than two pounds ten. This provoked much discussion, all of which is recorded, and which brings out many interesting Masonic points. One is the flat question whether raising dues will keep lodges that are now doing so, from continuing to go into debt. Those which are spendthrift will continue to be so, it is urged with some reason. Others claimed that dues too low created an excessive desire for initiates; hence the acceptance of those unworthy just to get their fees. Then the matter of visitors was brought up. Where a lodge meeting is accompanied by a supper, visitors cost money, and one brother urged that the Grand Master or the master should have regulations governing the number of visitors!

The amendment was not carried.

We cannot close without expressing admiration of the manner in which the Grand Master, Arthur William Piper, K. C., presided. We wish we might have attended some of these meetings.

The Reviews are by Representatives of the several jurisdictions, or by a "Reviewer." That of North Carolina is by E. E. Robilliard, "Reviewer," for which we thank him sincerely, and which we take the liberty of quoting, since our brethren would like to see what Australia thinks of us:

The 135th Annual Report, to hand, is, I am sure, of immense value to the Brethren of the North Carolina Constitution. The Deliberations occupied two days, and the session was opened with the delivery of an inspiring

invocation by Bro. Rev. C. K. Proctor, Associate Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master, in his retiring address, informed Grand Lodge that he had issued quite a number of dispensations, including those for new Lodges, and had made the same requirements as his two predecessors, viz., that the Lodges should be examined by one of the lecturers, who should certify that they could confer all three Degrees in a creditable manner.

Would it not be well for this action to be emulated by other Constitutions?

### SOUTH CAROLINA—1923

Our Brethren to the South of the imaginary line have certainly "got our goat" in the matter of expeditious transaction of business. The record states that they "convened in the Masonic Temple in the city of Charleston at 11 o'clock Wednesday, March 11", and we find that the closing took place after the morning session on the following day. For a body of representatives of 30,000 members this is a record. We notice that Bro. W. W. Willson got there on the opening day, but suppose he wired Grand Master Poteat to show some speed, since the G. M. got there just before the close.

We opine that Bro Willson was there to find out how to do it. We hope he will bring back to us information that will enable us to speed things up a bit, too.

We note that Bro. J. Campbell Bissell presided, and that Bro. O. Frank Hart occupied the desk to his left.

Our neighbors don't seem to do things exactly as we do. We see on the very first page that they opened the Grand Lodge on the first degree to lay a cornerstone; and noticed later that they opened on the first degree to install their Grand Master. To tell the truth, their name doesn't sound exactly right, either; they call themselves "Ancient Free Masons". But we have learned to pay little attention to these things.

We quote the following from the Grand Master's Address:

It has been said that the poet of the past coined the word opportunity from two Latin words "Op" and "Portus", meaning "toward the harbor", for, like the sea, opportunity carries us forward on its bosom against tide and wind, always toward the goal of our desires, and the fulfilment of our aims. Let no Mason fail to grasp the vision, and press forward toward the mark of his high calling.



His thought and exhortation are exactly right, but we are going to ask Grand Master Poteat, who is by way of being something of a Latin detective, what he knows about the alleged Latin word "Op". It may be genuine, but somehow we can't place it at this moment.

We don't exactly know what the plan is in detail that is referred in the following, but, it is used in lieu of their own Masonic Home:

There is one thing certain, we can no longer allow our orphans to be supported in denominational orphanages of this State at a lower rate than would be charged other children. We will have to provide an adequate sum for this Board to continue its work.

During the year we have contributed to the support of four orphans in Thornwell Orphanage, nine in Connie Maxwell Orphanage and thirteen in Epworth Orphanage, in all twenty-six in Orphanages. The expenditure for this purpose amounted to \$3,900.00.

We have contributed to the relief and support of twenty-one Orphans not in Orphanages, the amount expended being \$2,448.00.

We have contributed to forty-six Master Masons the sum of \$7,230.00, to forty-five Widows, and to Master Mason and wife \$230.00, total contributions being \$21,268.00, the sundry expense items amounting to \$118.84, making a grand total of \$21,386.84.

We recommend a continuance of the present method of dispensing aid to our worthy distressed Brethren, their wives, widows and orphans.

We think that \$6,348.00 is a bit small for a total to orphans, by comparison with \$21,386.84 for the aged for the same period.

The Grand Master commended the DeMolay order and announced that the Grand Lodge could see the work of the Order in the Scottish Rite Cathedral at 4 p. m.

Bro Chas. H. Callahan of Virginia spoke interestingly about the Washington Memorial, from which address we quote:

Some of our friends have said that George Washington was a very poor Mason, if a Mason at all; that if he presided over a Lodge it was because the Lodge wanted to honor itself. Perhaps that is true. And some of our Masonic friends have asked me, why erect a memorial to Washington at all, and if so, why erect it at Alexandria? Now let us see just for a minute what was the condition of Masonry in Washington's day. He got his degrees in 1752 and 1753. He took up a military career, and was engaged in the army until 1758, away from Mt. Vernon.

He returned in 1758 and married the widow Custiss, and installed her and her children in Mt. Vernon at the mansion, and for fourteen years he led the quiet life of a farmer, 50 miles from the nearest Lodge, which was at Fredricksburg. It would have been a physical impossibility to have any record of his visitations to that Lodge for the very sufficient reason that the records were lost from 1755 to 1790. If he ever attended that Lodge we could find nothing recorded of the fact because of the destruction of the records.

Wherever he journeyed, whether in the north or south, whether as a private citizen or public functionary he was tendered all the honors of a Mason, and was recognized as such by the greatest Masons in the Grand Lodges of this country in that or any other time, and I challenge contradiction. Is it conceivable that these men who had organized these grand bodies would cater to a man who was not a zealous Free Mason? Were they of that type? The Revolutionary War was won by red-blooded, live Americans, and Washington stands out as the greatest figure in the fraternal world of that day, and he stands out as the greatest figure in the political and military world of that day.

That is the reason why we should build a memorial to Washington the Mason. But, brethren, in the last analysis, it was not a memorial to Washington the Mason alone. It is a memorial to every Mason whose Grand Jurisdiction deems worthy a place in that Temple, and that is a part of the Constitution. In this Hall of Fame, says that Constitution, there shall be set apart a space which shall be allotted to each Grand Jurisdiction identifying itself with the Constitution upon which to erect memorials to their illustrious dead.

We observe that the Grand Lodge has \$22,238.87 deposited in a bank that has closed its doors, tho it is stated that the depositors are fully protected. We wonder whether depositories should not be required to give bond, premium to be paid by the Grand Lodge which would also pay interest on balances.

An assessment is levied of \$1.00 per member for the "Relief Fund". An amendment is proposed, which will exempt ministers from all fees and dues. We doubt the wisdom of this.

Grand Master Poteat, of North Carolina, was a visitor at the last session and we take the liberty of letting our brethren know a part of what he said, as follows:

You and I join hands across the line in the spirit of progressiveness. We believe in progress. Masons in gen-

eral are beginning to realize that every consideration of right and justice demands that a Fraternity as large and powerful as ours should produce or quit, and should exert a mighty influence by its good works on society as a whole. I suppose that there are still a great many Masonic lodges which might bodily drop out of existence and never be missed, but I believe that that condition of affairs is fast passing away, and, as I have said, that Masons in general are gradually awakening to the fact that we have something to say to the world, that Freemasonry has a message for the modern world, and that we should strive, all of us, to get this message into the hearts of men everywhere.

The Fraternal Correspondence is by Past Master J. L. Michie, of Darlington. It is an excellent document, occupying 281 pages out of the total of 415. North Carolina is accorded careful review. Our Orphanage financing is studied critically, and it is shown that we as Masons don't do so much for it after all; tho of course we do much not as Masons that he does not account for. We quote his remarks about French Masonry.

Nothing new has turned up that would lead us to reconsider our position in regard to French Masonry. We have not heard if the ladies of France have taken advantage of the Resolution passed in the Grand Lodge of France admitting them in the Fraternity. We wonder what the American Grand Lodges that have Fraternally Recognized the Grand Lodge of France now think of their action, and how they like the idea of having women in our Order, The American Jurisdictions that have Recognized the Grand Lodge of France are:

Alabama,	Louisiana,	Oregon,
Arkansas,	Minnesota,	Rhode Island,
California,	Nevada,	Texas,
Dis. of Columbia,	New Jersey,	Utah.
Iowa,	North Dakota,	

### SOUTH DAKOTA—1923

We find the volume of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota to be very interesting; we have known of their Grand Secretary, Past Grand Master Geo. A. Pettigrew, a long time, and are therefore prepared for a specimen of good work. In the beginning there is a most excellent engraved likeness of Grand Master Theorus R. Stoner, one of Bather's best; and a biography accompanying; and then the transactions of the 49th Annual at Mitchell, on June 12, are treated in such a way as to make them easily accessible.

We note as usual that business transacted indicates a spirit of service; the Grand Lodge Library received merited attention; the Masonic Service Association is commended; work among students at the colleges is mentioned in the matter of jurisdiction; the order of DeMolay for boys is commended; Washington's Masonic birthday is mentioned; the Memorial Association is in charge of Brother Pettigrew, and the ever-present subject of Physical Perfection is as usual up for discussion.

We note two matters which seem to us to be somewhat inconsistent, and we let the reader judge: first is the matter of Masonic appearance at a funeral which is not a Masonic funeral, as follows:

The Grand Master reports that—

A Brother died without making a request for a Masonic funeral. The family requested the Masons attend in a body, but take no part in the services.

Some of the Brethren held the Lodge should be opened in due form and the Brethren attend clothed as Masons. The Master decided that it was not a Masonic funeral and they could not open a Lodge or clothe themselves as Masons, but could attend in a body.

ANSWER TO WORSHIPFUL MASTER.—You were right in your ruling, it was not a Masonic funeral, therefore you could not attend as a Lodge or clothed as Masons.

But when Past Grand Master Harvey J. Rice died, we find that:

On the afternoon of April fifth I convened an Emergency Communication of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of attending the funeral and performing the last sad rites.

It was an ideal summer day and the services were held on the lawn of our late Brother's home to accommodate the vast throng that assembled to pay their last respects to their friend, brother and neighbor.

The address of Brother Cleaver was a fitting tribute to the civil and Masonic life of Brother Rice, a touching, pathetic outpouring of the heart of one, who had lost the companionship of a dear friend and brother.

After the lawn services the body was laid to rest in the family burying ground with appropriate ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, according to request made by our deceased brother, who had been their Grand Secretary for many years.

The other apparent inconsistency occurs in the matter of disposition of the "so-called Higher Bodies;" for

we read, first the recommendation of the Grand Master that they be dealt with, as follows:

I have seen a petition for the higher degrees put into the hands of a brother the night he received the M. M. Degree with the advice to hurry up and get to the top. I have seen brothers take these higher degrees before they had learned the lecture of the M. M. Degree, before they could pass an examination to be admitted into a Lodge outside of their own, and whose Masonry, when they reached the top, was measured only by the badges, buttons and emblems they wore.

By Commercialized Masonry I allude to the inducements held out in a financial way to get a brother to take the higher degrees, such as allowing him to pay the fee in installments, or by giving his note, both of which are in direct violation of Masonic ethics, Masonic usage and Masonic law.

I have carefully considered this state of affairs. and I see in it only a great danger if it is not curbed. I therefore recommend that this Grand Body take some action, that will require a candidate for Blue Lodge degrees to promise or pledge himself not to seek admission into the higher bodies for at least one year after receiving his M. M. degree. I know I am skating on very thin ice in suggesting this, and if I fall through I will take my ducking smilingly, but if this Grand Body will give it consideration or take any action along suggested lines, I will feel that I have at least suggested one good thing for Masonry.

When the Jurisprudence Committee got to work on this they handed out the following:

Inasmuch as this Grand Lodge has always and persistently refused to recognize any of the so-called "higher degrees" in Masonry, your Committee is of the opinion that any legislation along this line would be wholly inconsistent, and, therefore, think it undesirable to restrict the rights and privileges of our members without fuller investigation and more mature deliberation than can be given or had at this session, and request that your Committee be granted further time.

But when the matter of the Grand Lodge Office Building was under consideration, they forgot all about this, and adopted the following as a part of the report of the Committee on Grand Lodge Building:

That the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of South Dakota, the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of South Dakota, the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of South Dakota, and each of them be, and they are, hereby tendered space and quarters in such building as shall be erected under this resolution, and that

each be, and hereby is, invited to assist in the construction thereof by the appropriation of such of their funds as may be available for that purpose.

We are going to let somebody else decide whether the "higher bodies" are now recognized; and also whether the Jurisprudence Committee did or did not sidestep the matter brought before them by the Grand Master. We never were good at deciding that sort of things.

The last matter which we shall quote is a bit unusual, too, and quite stimulating. A committee presented some resolutions in which Bro. Andrew Randell, Grand Master Stoner and the Masons of Mitchell were thanked for various things. Along with these were the following resolutions, with all of which we concur:

Resolved, That certain Masonic and allied activities are so fruitful of good to the fraternity and to society in general, that we earnestly recommend them to the consideration of South Dakota Masons, and bespeak for them liberal Masonic support. These are the Order of DeMolay, the Masonic Service Association, the Square and Compass Club and its project for a Masonic Dormitory at the State University, and the Children's Home at Sioux Falls.

Resolved, That while we fully endorse the protests and pronouncements against the circulation of so-called commercial ciphers and keys to masonry, yet we realize that publishers will not put out and distribute such unauthorized works except in response to a demand. It is evident that this demand exists. It comes largely from the younger Masons of the jurisdiction and is inspired by a worthy, rather than an unworthy motive, and it is our duty to devise some plan to legally satisfy this demand for further light in Masonry, to the end that the genuine may supplant the spurious, and that in place of error, true Masonic light may be dispensed.

If any reader should have any curiosity about the matter, let him be informed that this is the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business. They don't do it that way in any others of the books that we have read; but really, we don't see why they shouldn't.

### TENNESSEE—1923

We are glad to pay a visit to the Tennessee brethren, even as the mother is always pleased to visit her gracious daughter amid scenes of usefulness and prosperity. We are pleased to see that Tennessee shows more Masons than our own state and hope soon to equal her.



The volume before us is prepared by the master hand of R. W. Stith M. Cain, the efficient Grand Secretary, and is excellent. That is, with the single exception of the cuts of the outgoing and incoming Grand Masters at the beginning of the book, which are not creditable to the photographer or the people who made the cuts.

The sessions of the 109th Annual Communication were held in Watkins Hall, Nashville, beginning January 31, with Grand Master Walker M. Taylor presiding. We quote the following from his introductory remarks, which is not exactly the usual way of putting it:

The world at large is still a riot of conflicting emotions and will continue to be until it returns to a reverence for sacred things, until honest work is a pleasure, and there is re-created a proper respect for constituted authority. No institution is better qualified to bring about this happy result than is our noble fraternity.

The following concerning courtesy work interests us; too often the candidate in a far country is not behaving himself as he should:

Some time early in 1921 Grand Master Blake requested the Grand Master of Texas to authorize Trinity Valley Lodge of Dallas to confer the first degree on a candidate duly elected to receive same by a Tennessee Lodge. Trinity Valley extended this courtesy and conferred the degree; however before the second degree was conferred, three protests (objections) were filed with the Worshipful Master of Trinity Valley Lodge objecting to advancement. Their rule is this: One protest stops advancement one year, two protests two years and three protests three years—based on the theory that one objection might be filed for personal reasons but such would rarely be the reason where three protests obtained. The Grand Master also informed me that Oklahoma did not recognize objections where work was done as a courtesy. However, I did not feel that I should insist they do for us what they would not do for themselves—therefore let the matter rest.

We quote again from the Grand Master:

What is your idea of a Mason? What really constitutes a Mason? Does being decorated with emblems make a Mason? No. Does being a marvelous ritualist make a Mason? No. Does being brilliant in debate make one? No.

Here's my idea of a Mason.

A man I know, who is in poor circumstances, worked all day, and in order to make ends meet, kept a set of books at night, got home one night at 10 o'clock. It was bitterly cold, with a driving sleet that penetrated to the bone. The children had retired but his wife was up waiting for him. "What a terrible night," she said. "Yes, I'm 'all tired out," he replied. "I've just been thinking of widow Crews. I understand she has neither coal nor food," she said. He went out to the back of the house, returning in a few moments with a bucket of coal in each hand. "Not to-night," she said. "Yes," he replied. He made another trip carrying food. Was he a Mason? Yes.

I know a man who sat by the bedside of a brother mason. It was intensely hot. All night he sat there with a palm leaf fan in his hand trying to keep him comfortable, and every now and then, mop his brow, trying to allay the raging fever. Was he a Mason? Yes.

A man came out of his cozy office, there stood a Packard automobile to take him home. He almost ran over a little girl, blue and shivering, bare-footed, with only a little calico slip for protection; he asked her what she was doing there. "Waiting for Mammy, she's trying to get some meat," she said. He rushed to the meat market. "Give the lady what she wants, I'll be back in a minute—and you madam—wait here." In a few minutes he returned with the little girl warmly clad with new shoes and stockings. Was he a Mason? Well, brethren, I'll leave it to you.

We think this a bit too narrow; he handles well one of a Mason's tenets, that of Relief; but he should not forget the others, namely, Brotherly Love and Truth. We have seen men who would do work such as he describes without stint, and then utter the meanest things imaginable about a brother Mason the very next day. And we think it will do every professing Mason good to think frequently about the last of the tenets of his profession—Truth. What per cent of the Masons you meet, dear reader, are real, deep-thinking seekers after Truth and what Truth brings to them and to others through them? There is much to think about in each of the three Tenets of your Profession.

The following is unusual, and, tho not concurred in, is quoted to show his shade of thought:

In my opinion, the Old Mason's Home, from a business or fraternal standpoint, is not a success. It is difficult to transplant an old man and have him as well contented and happy as he would be if permitted to re-

main among his old associates and friends. In my opinion, these old brethren, who are now inmates of the Old Masons' Home, would be a great deal better satisfied and contented if they were back at their old homes. I would not have the Grand Lodge lessen its responsibility to these brethren, but I would have the responsibility exercised in a different manner than at present. I believe that adequate provision should be made by Grand Lodge to afford every comfort necessary to them. I believe a solution of this matter would be for the Grand Lodge to make suitable appropriation to be placed in the hands of General Masonic Relief Commission and be expended by that Commission as thought best. This would give us the Old Masons' Home, so that ample provision would be made to take care of our Widows and Orphans.

There is a very interesting address by Bro. T. W. Pearce on the subject of Andrew Jackson's masonic membership, which quotes freely from the research of Bro. A. B. Andrews of Raleigh into the subject. We wish we might quote at length, but there is not space for it. We give the following as to his part in the records of the Tennessee Grand Lodge:

The first mention made of Jackson's name in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee is at the Tenth Grand Annual Communication held in the "town of Nashville" on Monday evening, October 7th, 1822, where he and thirteen other Past Masters, are recorded as being present "and admitted seats as members." It is not unlikely that this was his first attendance upon the Grand Lodge, as in the minutes of the preceding meeting the names of those present, including visitors are set out. However, on this particular evening the names of visitors are not given, the record contenting itself with "sundry brethren visitors." It may be gathered from this that the presence of this distinguished man filled the place with his admiring brethren—too numerous to mention. After making mention of his presence, his name next appears in the recital: "The Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of its Grand Master for the ensuing twelve months, and Brother Andrew Jackson, having been unanimously elected, the Grand Lodge was opened in the Past Master's Degree and the Most Worshipful Grand Master elect duly installed."

We note the following legislation concerning the Grand Lecturers:

That eight dollars and actual expenses (said expenses not to exceed an average of four dollars per diem) be paid by the Grand Lodge to each Lecturer for each

day spent in instructing Lodges in his District other than his own; provided, the Grand Lodge shall not be expected to pay for the services or expenses of a Lecturer for instructing any one Lodge more than three days in one year; provided also, the average number of days spent by each Lecturer, at the expense of the Grand Lodge, in giving instruction to Lodges in his District shall not exceed two per Lodge.

Tennessee Masonry is keenly interested in education; the program of the several bodies is a very ambitious one; and we quote with interest the following from the report of the Committee on Education.

At the close of the school year in June 1922, Tennessee had struggled upward from the 44th to the 42nd place among the 48 states from the standpoint of educational efficiency.

We have reduced our one room, one teacher schools from 4,729 to 3,422. During the past two years we have added eighty-six consolidated schools, and we now have a total of 482 such schools in the State or an average of five for each county. The cost of this development was \$750,000.00. A great building program is now under way and the coming year should show even better progress.

During the past year only one county had a rural school term of less than one hundred days while during the preceding year fourteen counties failed to reach that mark.

Bro. H. A. Chambers, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presents a very fine report, giving features not found in any other reports, and showing a tremendous amount of study. We are pleased to find a very interesting review of North Carolina included.

#### TEXAS—1922

This volume is the "King of the Cocoonut Grove" as the words of the old song have it, among the volumes of Proceedings, containing almost exactly 1500 pages, of which a little more than half are required for the lists of Lodges and Members' names, there being 124,651 members in 952 lodges. This, the 87th Annual Communication, was held in Waco, beginning December 5. The volume begins with an excellent portrait of Grand Master B. F. Johnson, and those of two deceased Past Grand Masters are found later. There are two addresses in the opening, that are a bit unusual; one finds first the indivi-

dual introduction of all Masons that have been members for 50 years; then an address of welcome to those who have been Masons more than 40 years, and next an Address of Welcome to those who have been Masons not less than 40 nor more than 50 years.

The Grand Master's address begins on page 40 and ends, with Kipling's poem containing the words, "And only the Master shall praise them," on page 131. We find many things of interest between these two pages. His "keynote" for instance, should be read:

Owing to the great spirit of unrest, which I believe to be largely due to a "back wash" of the war, I have at no time endeavored to adopt any pet policies or schemes or carry additional ideas into my work as Grand Master, but have endeavored at all times to maintain the Ancient Landmarks and carry out the work outlined by the Constitution, laws and resolutions of the Grand Lodge. I believe it to be no time to attempt to bring in or try out new things, but that the great fundamentals of Masonry, which have stood the tests of thousands of years, should at all times be the guiding principles to which the Grand Master should contribute his efforts.

I have had many old and many new questions presented to me and have often felt that few of my predecessors could have had more extraneous matters than have fallen to my lot. I have at all times endeavored to use the best possible judgment with which nature has endowed me.

We find it recorded that a Charter was granted to a number of brethren in the Army of Occupation in the Rhineland, and in the book is a picture of old Lahneck Castle, known to Knights Templars, for which this Lodge was named.

Of course we have been watching for a Masonic Oil Stock scheme; there have come to North Carolina from Texas, letters from Ministers to Ministers, from Teachers to Teachers, from Doctors to Doctors; from almost every class, to fellow-sufferers in the same class offering ransom from that bondage by means of the fortune to be had from the oil stock these people are going to allow their dupes to buy, if the dupes will only part with their cash—forever. And we here find the Mason using his Masonry—and rightly required to cease so doing.

The Grand Master is not very fond of Masonic Insurance Companies—and to him, that kind of rose

smells just as sweet, by whatever name 'tis called—and literally chases them out of the state. Indeed, he is almost as thorough with them as Grand Master Sell of Pennsylvania was with the Eastern Stars of his fold. Brother Johnson will not tolerate even an insurance company that has a name with not the suspicion of Masonry about it, called the Massachusetts Protective Association, for the reason that it does not solicit business except from Masons.

He does not like to have Masonic Lodges go to church as such—says it smacks too much of mixing with things denominational. A minister told him a certain lodge would be benefitted by the privilege of going to church, but a member of the lodge wrote to him and objected to their going to that particular church. He thinks that proves his case.

He is the first Grand Master that we find to limit definitely the cornerstone business, in the following words:

I have refused to grant dispensations on all requests where the building to be erected was frame, or any material not permanent, or of questioned public nature, or not strictly Masonic, and on all buildings that were either completed or were being occupied, holding in line with many of my distinguished predecessors, that the conducting of public ceremonies of laying a corner stone on a completed building was improper and undignified.

We find him receiving an anonymous letter about a lodge, and on investigating, arresting its charter. We think the Mason that would complain of his lodge and refuse to sign his name is a very poor Mason, as well as a very doubtful factor in anything. We question whether any Grand Master should take action upon any anonymous letter.

We have found statements from one or two Grand Lodges, that recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle De Mexico was the result of Scottish Rite favoritism. The following gracefully acknowledges these criticisms:

From many places throughout the State I have heard the complaint and statement that the commission was influenced by a question of "Rites" more than they were by a question of "Rights."

This is to be deeply regretted for after several years of association with practically every member of this com-



mission, I am fully convinced that if they should have any prejudice whatever as between York and Scottish Rite, the entire membership of the commission would be classed as pro-York Rite Masons.

There is another of these cases where courtesy work is requested, and on investigation it is found that the candidate since leaving home has been guilty of misconduct. These cases are entirely too frequent.

The Grand Master holds that the Eastern Star may meet in the lodgeroom but the White Shrine may not. We fail to see the difference. The White Shrine has been bitterly attacked by some Eastern Stars that ought to learn a lesson from Pennsylvania: some of these may live in Texas.

We are of the uninitiated as to the slang of the following, but are sure it is good Masonry:

51. Is selling "Jake" a Masonic offense?

Answer—Held that the violation of any state or national law that involves moral turpitude is a Masonic offense, and failure on the part of the lodge to take cognizance of such acts would subject the lodge to severe discipline.

We commend the following concerning promptness in issuing the Proceedings, to Grand Secretary Willson, and to the Oxford Orphanage, which prints ours; for we consider that printing 1500 copies of a 1500-page book between Dec. 8 and January 20, is a record:

The first copy of the proceedings was on the desk of your Grand Secretary January 20th, 1922, and in a short time were all delivered to the subordinate lodges, the Grand Jurisdictions with whom we are in fraternal relations, the officers of the Grand Lodge, Past Grand Masters and Deputy Grand Masters.

We quote the following from the Grand Orator, Lynn B. Milan:

But why should the head of faction ever rise among brethren? In unity did our fathers build the Temple of our State, stone on stone, timber on timber, and the history of Texas is the history of this Grand Lodge. In Unity was it founded and builded; in unity will it continue on its glorious destiny. Discord can only destroy it. Enemies without cannot harm it. If it falls, it will be from causes within. From these causes can it only fall or falter. Shall it fall or even falter? If the word

"brethren" means to us what it should Texas Masonry stands like the Rock of Ages.

In ages past man builded a mighty tower to pierce the portals of Heaven and sought to gain immortality other than through the gateway of death. And God looked down upon the work and saw that it was not good. And he smote the craftsmen there at labor with confusion—with a confusion of tongues—and the work ceased.

We build no impious structure despised by Diety. We build for the Kingdom of Heaven among men, and our work is good and square work. Let no confusion of tongues come among us.

We note that the Royal Arch Grand Chapter meets simultaneously with the Grand Lodge, which is, we think, an unique case; and we find that it is not satisfactory to the Texas brethren.

The Jurisprudence Committee ended their report with compliments to the Grand Master; but they jumped the track one time, and we have to tell them about it. They say of him, that "every step along the way has been one of *emulation* of self." That is a rather doubtful compliment, which would be improved if he were charged by them with "elimination" of self, rather than "emulation." We've got our dictionary out, for reasons appearing below.

We want to thank Brother S. M. Bradley, Chairman, for a very interesting Correspondence Report of 200 pages, in which North Carolina receives fraternal mention, two volumes being reviewed, for which courtesy we are grateful. We note that Brother Bradley is not in accord with our action in endorsing the Sterling-Towner Bill, and says:

Wonder if our brethren of the Tar Heel State are willing to turn over to the Federal Government the control of their public schools, and the education of their children? The old doctrine of "State's Rights" seems to be in a state of "innocuous desuetude," or only "a scrap of paper."

We wonder whether Brother Bradley has read the bill carefully. We have studied it in season and out of season, and have heard it discussed in North Carolina and in the National Education Association; and we have so far failed to find in it any clause which would abridge the powers of any state in the administration of its educational work. Indeed, it expressly provides that this

shall not happen. We could cause Bro. Bradley to raise his eyes a bit if we might tell him what we know about the discussion that he read about in our Proceedings.

We note that he read about the Sesqui-Centennial celebration of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, at New Bern, N. C., and we find him commenting thereon as follows:

(P. S. We have examined Webster's Unabridged and interviewed several school teachers, but have been unable to learn what is meant by the term, Sesqui-Centennial. We will let our readers (if we have any) do their own guessing.

We suggest that, the next time Bro. Bradley wants to know about any big words, double-jointed and hump-backed, he "interview several school teachers" from North Carolina instead of from Texas. If he does, they will not mislead him into believing that the ancient volume into which he looked for "Sesqui-centennial," is reliable. We have always thought North Carolina school teachers were of a superior brand; and now, since one of them showed us this missing word, we know it. Our inquiring friends should know that "Sesqui-centennial" is found in "Webster's New International Dictionary," edition of 1922, on page 1928, first column, eighth word; and defined, as a noun, to mean "The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, or its celebration." And Joe Rhem, of New Bern, who got that thing up, didn't pay us anything for preparing the above discourse, either; but he says it was "some celebration."

#### UTAH—1923

We wonder how many of the Worshipful Masters of the Masonic Lodges of Utah perform that duty which is enjoined upon them upon the title-page of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge:

It is the duty of each Worshipful Master to have the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge read in open Lodge that no brother can plead ignorance of the transactions of the Grand Lodge.—Section 98, Paragraph 9, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The Code of North Carolina contains the same section, but we think that it is never obeyed. If such laws were made to read so that an officer could know that he really could obey them, they would do good. But who can

tell us how a Master would set about reading the Proceedings of Utah unless he were told what parts were worth reading to the lodge? Suppose he were given a synopsis in some part of the book; or a guide to the portions that would be valuable; such would require very little time and would really acquaint some of the brethren, at least, with the transactions. As it is at present, nobody pays any attention to the requirement to read the Proceedings before the lodge.

The 52nd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Utah began on January 16, 1923. The Masonic Temple, Salt Lake City, is of course the meeting-place. Emery Roy Price, M. W. G. M., presided, and Sam H. Goodwin wielded the High Pen. The volume before us is well prepared and a credit to this Grand Secretary. The cut of Brother McGee is good, and is accompanied by a sketch of this incoming Grand Master. We note that he is the representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Salt Lake City was the scene of the trial of Matthew McBlain Thompson, who for many years sold bogus Masonic, Eastern Star and Shrine degrees. Since we notice that the incoming Grand Master has from time to time been a postoffice inspector, and since this case was worked up by these inspectors, we naturally wonder whether he took part in working it up. It is interesting to notice that the jurors were chiefly Mormons and the Judge a Catholic.

The Deputy Grand Master recommends a new part for the Masonic Service Association, as follows:

It seems to me that the Masonic Service Association can also serve a very useful purpose in handling matters which are of general importance and too large to be handled by single Grand Lodges. One of these matters, which I consider of great importance to the craft is the erection and maintenance of Masonic Tubercular Hospitals. There are a large number of Masons who are afflicted with this dread disease, who must be cared for, and should be cared for by the craft. This matter was presented to the Association and referred to a committee for investigation and report, and I anticipate that at the next session, this committee will present a logical plan for handling the proposition.

The Report of the Committee on Masonic Education and Instruction is a document of five pages, being com-

prehensive, and exceedingly suggestive of means of Masonic growth and study.

The following legislation seems to us to make it the duty of the newly made Master Mason to know the work. If it is fully enforced, the only Masons ignorant of the work of the third degree will be the older fellows:

RESOLVED: That no Master Mason raised in this Jurisdiction after January 17, 1923, shall be entitled to a certificate of membership or a receipt for dues, or a dimit, or to vote in the Lodge, until he shall have been examined and found proficient in the catechism of the Master Mason Degree. but he shall be entitled to all other rights and privileges of a Master Mason.

We quote the following to serve as notice to all concerned, that Utah does not admit Mormons. It is a part of a preamble to some resolutions.

It is a fact well known to Utah Masons, and to some others, that from the very inception of organized Masonry in the state conditions have existed here which limited the material available for our Degrees. It is no less a well known fact that while conditions have been considerable modified as the years have gone by, for reasons which to the Grand Lodge of Utah appear to be both good and sufficient, the privileges of our Fraternity are still denied to those who adhere to the dominant ecclesiastical organization of this state. While such is the situation here, other Jurisdictions, not having such knowledge of the facts, or of the position consistently maintained by the Grand Lodge of Utah for more than fifty years, readily admit applicants who were born in this state, and this for the most part, without making any inquiries of the Craft, or Lodge, nearest the community where such applicant may be best known. This course frequently brings humiliation to such members, and embarrassment to Utah Lodges—which are placed in a position of seeming discourtesy to Sister Jurisdictions.

We have not read the pamphlet setting forth their attitude toward Mormonism, but it perhaps has to do with polygamy and some other things.

In Utah we find that there are 4,321 Master Masons, of whom 2,205 live in Salt Lake City and 746 in Ogden. That explains why all of the officers listed on the cover of the book have these two addresses, except the Grand Master alone.

The Grand Secretary, Sam Henry Goodwin, is a writer of absolutely no mean ability. His account of the Thompson trial is vivid bit of history, and his Reviews are all

good. We appreciate his review of North Carolina. In his introductory remarks, we quote the following:

But if we were to send out to the Knights of the Round Table, a message, more heartening to us, just now, than any other it would be couched in the stirring thought and words, in both of which we seem to hear and feel the tread of Victory, of Joaquin Miller:

Behind him lay the gray Azores,  
Behind the gates of Hercules.  
Before him not the ghost of shores,  
Before him only shoreless seas.  
The good mate said: "Now must we pray,  
For lo! the very stars are gone.  
Brave Admiral, speak; what shall I say?"  
"Why say 'sail on! sail on! and on!'"

They sailed. They sailed. Then spoke the mate  
"This mad sea shows its teeth tonight.  
He curls his lip, he lies in wait,  
With lifted teeth, as if to bite.  
Brave Admiral, say but one good word;  
What shall we do when hope is gone?"  
The words leapt as a leaping sword:  
"Sail on! sail on! and on!"

He gained a world; he gave that world  
Its grandest lesson: "On and on!"

### VERMONT—1923

But forty-four pages are found between the end of the list of those present at the Annual Communication at Burlington, beginning June 13, and the formal statement that the sessions were at an end. We think this is the record among the American Grand Lodges, in all the volumes at our hand.

Grand Master George I. Whitney's Address occupies thirteen pages, and reports some things that are of interest to us. For instance, we of North Carolina have never been able to do anything with a District Deputies' Meeting, though we find the following in Vermont:

I was present at the meeting of the District Deputies at Burlington September 1, which was held under the direction of Worshipful Aaron H. Grout, Grand Lecturer. All but two of the Deputies were present and their excuse for not attending seemed reasonable.



The following action with reference to the George Washington Memorial, is very good and avoids a long campaign:

In relation to the resolution in regard to the George Washington Memorial Association Building, your committee recommend the following amendment to the resolution to read as follows: That the Grand Lodge of Vermont assess each subordinate lodge in the Grand Jurisdiction the sum of one dollar per capita on each member of each lodge for said Memorial Building fund and that the same be paid to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge in two annual payments of 50c per capita on or before May 1st in the years of 1924 and 1925, and the same be paid by the Grand Secretary to the Treasurer of said Memorial Association.

The Grand Master recommended a ritual for the Past Master's Degree, and the Committee reports as follows, which we in North Carolina would think unnecessary:

It is the duty of the retiring Master to see to it that his successor is duly elected, qualified and installed, and this includes the Past Master's degree, and no retiring Master should turn over the gavel to one not qualified. This matter is of that importance that the whole proceeding and all acts done under the Master not qualified, might be questioned as invalid and the Master who installs such successor might be subject to discipline and the charter of the lodge might be suspended. We are not deciding all these questions but are intimating the serious consequences and the questions that might arise by reason of the failure of a Master to take the Past Master's degree.

These Vermonters are going to know where the money goes, we infer from the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be and is hereby instructed to obtain from the subordinate lodges in their annual returns information showing the source and amount of their income and the distribution and amount of their disbursements for their fiscal year under such appropriate headings as he may require, and that such information be summarized and published in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is prefaced as follows, recording the death of a faithful brother:

Due to the unexpected death of M. W. Eugene S. Weston, the report which follows is of a somewhat com-

posite character. Brother Weston died in November, after he had completed reports on the proceedings of thirty-two Grand Jurisdictions. In taking up his work at the request of Grand Master George I. Whitney, I resolved to proceed along the lines indicated by the finished work which was turned over to me. As my work, however, because of my entire lack of experience in such a task, must be far inferior to that done by Brother Weston, it has seemed best to indicate the reviewer in each case. This has been done by appending his initials to those reviews written by him and subscribing my own initials to such as have been prepared by me.

North Carolina was reviewed by Brother Weston before his death, and the review was a most excellent one. We think, too, that Brother Harriman has made a most capable successor to him.

#### VIRGINIA—1923

We always anticipate a pleasant experience when the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia are before us to be read; and this time, as usual, we are not disappointed. The volume is well prepared, its contents are easily accessible and uniformly interesting, and there is evidence of that attitude toward the Grand Lodge and its work which conveys enthusiasm to the reader.

The Annual Communication began on February 15, a month after ours in North Carolina. Of course it was held in Richmond. We find the likeness of the presiding Grand Master, W. Bro. James H. Price, as we open the book. Bro. Price is no stranger to us of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, because he was a most pleasant guest of ours last January.

We observe that Virginia was honored with the presence of several very distinguished guests, among whom were Grand Master James C. Bissell, of South Carolina, Governor E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia, and former President Wm. Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States. We also note that the Grand Master of North Carolina arrived later than these.

The Grand Master's Address is an exceedingly well written document, which, on account of the large volume of official work of which he gives an account, occupies 44 pages of the Proceedings. We think the entire document is thoroughly statesmanlike.

The following is quoted as an expression of the ideals for which Brother Price and his brethren sincerely strive:

In these latter days, when social unrest, dissatisfaction, discord and strife are the outstanding characteristics of the age; when there is on every hand an insatiable desire for change and innovation, I can think of nothing better than to go back to the land of beginning again and pledge anew our faith to high Masonic ideals; to reconsecrate and rededicate our lives afresh to the Ancient Landmarks and to pure, undefiled Masonry as exemplified in the lives of our earthly brethren. There is developing in certain sections a desire for something new—new organizations which will add new and resplendent glories to an Institution which, in the eyes of these brilliant devotees, has grown old and obsolete. I ring out the challenge that Masonry needs nothing new, and I would raise high the danger signals wherever these distressing symptoms appear. I admire from the bottom of my heart the Mason who is brave enough to stand and weather the gale when some new thought or spirit of innovation invades his Lodge.

He is justly proud of having been called the "peace-making" Grand Master; the fraternity is the gainer from the work of such a man.

Grand Master Price tells the Grand Lodge of his visit to the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and says of us:

The practical lesson that I learned from our North Carolina brethren was the emphasis placed upon the spirit of service and the further fact that our North Carolina neighbors "do things." On the last night of their Communication, they passed a budget providing for an expense for the coming year of \$95,000.00, without a single dissenting voice, and their membership is less than that of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

He is another Grand Master that has been annoyed with requests to lay cornerstones on Sunday, which he of course refused. He also had to remind people that labor troubles, strikes and strike breaking have nothing to do with a Lodge of Masons. He comments on the practice of publishing names of petitioners for degrees, by certain city lodges. While this custom is certainly excusable under the circumstances, it is also very certainly subversive of a great principle of Freemasonry, and does not safeguard the rights of a petitioner to the

extent of minimizing the possibility of embarrassment, should he fail to be elected. We note also in the address, a paragraph directing attention to the fact that a Masonic trial where much feeling exists, is not as fair as the civil courts make a trial in these conditions for in Masonry no change of venue is possible. His view is very well worth considering.

Virginia is proud of the Masonic Home. This institution is the subject of much deliberation, as it should be. The Grand Master feels that the fact that it is controlled by a corporation and not by the Grand Lodge directly, keeps it from being close to the individual Mason as it should be. A per capita tax of \$1.00 per member each year for five years was recommended, for enlargements and improvements. The guests number 133, and the cost per capita, including \$96.32 interest on investment, is \$424.42.

We notice that the Henry Price Medal was presented by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to Bros. Jas. H. Price and Chas. H. Callahan. The conditions of this award are not announced to us and we have been unable to find opportunity to investigate.

On recommendation of the Grand Master, the following was adopted:

Section 212½. Receipts for Dues. The Grand Secretary shall provide and furnish to the subordinate Lodges at cost, supplies of suitable receipt for dues and membership cards, on the reverse side of which shall be shown that the Lodge is in good and regular standing under the Grand Jurisdiction of Virginia and shall bear the facsimile seal of the Grand Lodge of Virginia and the facsimile signature of the Grand Secretary. No subordinate Lodge shall thereafter issue or use any membership or dues card other than that herein provided.

There is an interesting report by the Grand Historian, dealing with a claim which came from a South Carolina source, that Washington was connected with Masonry elsewhere than in Virginia. This is refuted with thoroughness.

The Grand Historian is Dr. Joseph W. Eggleston, who is also Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. We have read with much interest the Reviews, from the pen of this distinguished brother, and

are going to take the liberty of quoting from them, because we think such quotations will be very worth while to our brethren of North Carolina; and it is for these brethren that we are writing, though we are very glad to read from, and to be read by, the scribes of other jurisdictions.

To begin with, we quote Dr. Eggleston's words on the subject of education, which are suggested by a quotation from Iowa, which calls the common school the "melting pot" for Americanization:

There is no one subject more prominently before the Masons of America today than that of the public school. Scholastic education should be entirely segregated from the instruction of children in religion, and the parochial school has outlived its day, if it ever was needed. More than that, the time has come when the sectarian college should be, and many have been, so broadened that sectarianism is a very minor feature. American youth need a broad, civic instruction in Americanism, and, save that, the schools should be restricted to mind training alone, leaving sectarian religious instruction to the home and the Sunday School. If every child in this broad land had that education, there would soon be far more real Americans. Differences of sectarian belief would no longer be a menace, but as long as the parochial school is tolerated, there will be some who will hold their loyalty lightly. Let's have compulsory public school education for all. There is another feature of scarcely less importance: Private schools for the children of those who want their children kept from association with those of humbler parentage are essentially un-American. A child too good for the public school has no proper place in our country. Give all an equal start, and let the fittest survive.

But we seem to have proceeded too rapidly; for we find that we omitted at least one of his comments on the subject, which is taken from the review of Alabama:

The Grand Master devoted much space to the subject of the public school question. That same is a personal hobby of ours, but we do not think it a Masonic question.

We do not care to sit in judgment in the matter, but we are a bit inclined to think he said a little too much either in the one place or in the other. In his further statement that "Masonry should not even allude to matters before Congress," even in educational effort, we

find him disapproving the attitude of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, which, along with a large number of other Masonic bodies, voted approval of the principles of the Sterling-Towner bill. We think we violated no good principle in doing so.

We find another utterance of our wise and experienced brother, with which we are in full accord, on the same subject, when he reviews Florida:

It does seem that the day is at hand when all true Americans must speak out. There would be no possible question as to our future if all children were obliged to attend the public school. In this land founded for civil and religious liberty, no sect, Protestant or Roman, has a right to object to the children of its votaries receiving an American education. It would be best if all sectarian schools and colleges were abolished. Schools and colleges should be *secular*, not sectarian. The home and the Sunday School are amply sufficient for religious training and it should be confined to them. A movement along these lines, applying equally to all, would be our personal ideal. As that is not possible all at once, let us as individuals, *not as an organization*, begin now to advocate just that.

We agree with him, and most heartily approve his using the pages of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia for that utterance, recognizing notwithstanding, that such pages are for the inspiration and information of the Craft Masonically, and not for any men as individuals to use merely to set down their personal views as such.

And we are interested in a statement or two about a resolution introduced in the Grand Lodge of Washington, to make general the reading of the Bible in the public schools:

Would it be wise? We think not. True the opposition to its reading comes from a source that wants nothing to interfere with their sectarian influence on the early youth of American children, but there are "many men of many minds," and to introduce any matter bearing on religious sectarianism looks unwise.

After which he very wisely adds: "Masonic principles impel us to observe the rule of give and take in all the relations of life."

Our brother considers the Sterling-Towner Educational Bill to be unfit for Masonic action, because it is



of the class of things called "political." We do not think that everything that must needs go through the legislative mill, should be called political; and we think that a measure not fostered by any political party, whose aims are the elimination of illiteracy, the improvement of the status of the teacher, and the improvement of the health of the school child, by the creation of a department of the Federal government commensurate with that task, and providing funds to perform the duties called for, at the same time operating only through the state's only governmental functions, is about as little political as any means that Masonry could encourage, with any possibility of success, if it is admitted that it is a legitimate function of Masonry to strive with all of its power for the welfare of the next generation. If this is not a Masonic duty, then there is not any good in discussing any of these matters. We shall let others decide the matter.

Our brother looks with disfavor on the Order of De-Molay for Boys, as see from the following sentences on the subject from the review of South Carolina:

We do not think well of the movement. It savors too much of solicitation and begins very early. Masonry should, we think, let all come "of their own free will and accord" and should exercise no persuasive measures on those too young to have their judgments fully developed.

But there is a very old custom, which we find mentioned in Western Australia, of initiating a son of a Master Mason as a Lewis. Of this, Brother Eggleston says:

An another Quarterly he stated that he insisted on seeing that every minor initiated as a Lewis (son of a Mason) was a proper person. We are glad they keep up this practice, partly because of its hoary antiquity, and partly that it emphasises the honor of being a son of a Mason.

We think these might reasonably be said to suggest each other.

Concerning the Masonic Service Association, Dr. Eggleston makes but few favorable comments. He finds away over in Western Australia, a man who says that the "Masonic Service Association is practically a League of American Grand Lodges, inaugurated for the main-

tenance of national ideals," and so forth; and thereon he comments as follows:

He has that organization correctly described according to our views. The trouble is just that fact, that it is intended to be such a league, but too many of us have no sympathy with federation of any sort in Masonry. The Washington Memorial expresses our unity sufficiently. The suggestion has been made that it would be useful in dictating what Grand Bodies each of us should recognize. Right there we draw a line. Each Grand Lodge knows which it wants affiliation with and which it does not choose to recognize, and none outside should be permitted to dictate.

At an earlier time we find him writing the following:

Who can doubt that this association is but the first step toward a General Grand Lodge."

Since we are guilty of requesting Past Grand Master Melvin Johnston, of Massachusetts, who is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Grand Lodges of the Masonic Service Association, and has studied the question as much as any living American, we believe, to give any information that he had concerning certain jurisdictions that we do not now recognize, we are interested in what our Virginia brother thinks of such a course:

Conservative Virginia wants no dictation from Masonic Service Association, or even suggestion, in deciding which are and what are not proper Jurisdictions for our recognition. We know with whom we want Masonic relations as do all other Grand Lodges. A better reason for its continued existence is in order.

We find another cause for opposition to the Masonic Service Association in the following; it is from North Dakota:

The Grand Master sent Secretary Hughes an official letter on behalf of the Grand Lodge endorsing the disarmament conference. Of course North Dakota, a member of the Masonic Service Association, thinks Masonic activity in politics all right. We do not.

His "summing up" against the Service Association is the following:

He, like this scribe, is opposed to the Masonic Service Association, partly because it is so utterly unnecessary and more because of the danger to Masonry at large.

He connects the Masonic Service Association with the trouble that Texas had with the Ku Klux Klan, as follows:

We find that he condemned any attempt to tack the Ku Klux Klan to Masonry, and had to write some strong letters, all of which would never have been necessary if Texas had not gone after strange Gods, beginning with the Masonic Service Association and, so far, having reached interference in Mexico. Let's all keep in the middle of the road and all such troubles will be avoided. We should attend to Masonic affairs of Symbolic Masonry and leave all other organizations, Masonic or otherwise, to conduct theirs as they see fit, ignoring their existence. This is the only safe or sensible course; and deviation leads to trouble.

Just how to treat much of the matter above contained without giving offense to any one has been the cause of some sleepless hours and we sincerely hope we have not overstepped the bounds of good taste. We feel that we must maintain the position Virginia has held so long. More than forty years ago our Grand Lodge laid down the postulate, by unanimous consent, that we have no official cognizance of any organization save Lodges and Grand Lodges. And there may our successors stand till time shall be no more.

And we shall drop this matter with a notation from Washington. In that Annual Communication, representatives of the Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge were introduced as a courtesy. Of this he says:

"Were we members of the Masonic Service, as thank God we are not, we might find that it was obligatory to do as Washington did."

And as to the matter of speakers, we are informed that Virginia has enough good ones and does not need any assistance from the Masonic Service Association.

Our Brother does not look with favor upon the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico; nor upon the Commission from Texas that investigated this matter. Of them he says, under "California," that their mission "means an effort upon the part of some Scottish Rite Masons to get control of all Masonry." And, writing of Texas, he says of the same Commission:

Every one of the Commission to Mexico was a prominent Scottish Rite Mason, from which fact our readers are free to draw their own conclusions.

We read in the Texas Proceedings that every one of the members of that Commission would be classed as a pro-York Rite man.

The Executive Secretary of the Service Association is Past Grand Master Andrew Randell, to whom in part, the following is dedicated:

We felt some resentment at Grand Master Randell's evident attempt to influence, if not to dictate, Virginia's action, but suppressed it as well as possible from Masonic motives. Our Law forbids the entertaining applications on dimit from a Scottish Rite Lodge or the admission of visitors hailing from such a Lodge. We mention this to show how far astray some in the West would lead us with their modern movements if they could. We have no use for innovations in the body of Masonry by any name whatever, and want no federated action with any proposed movement. We have conducted Ancient York Masonry in Virginia with success for more than one hundred and forty years and have yet to find any man or body of men capable of improving it. Certainly we can see no excuse for meddling with Mexican affairs.

We hope we have not consumed too much space in these matters; but, since we in North Carolina endorsed the Sterling-Towner Bill, we ought to know the other side; since we are permitting the DeMolay order, we ought to know his objections to this, as his are easily quotable; since we are enthusiastic members of the Masonic Service Association, we should know what objections there are to it; and since we recognized the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, we ought to know that there are those who think it a part of a Scottish Rite scheme.

Since we do not pay any attention to the "Past Master's Degree," the following will be enlightening from a jurisdiction in which a man *must* take the degree before he can serve as warden:

Our reason for giving it to Wardens elect is because they may be called to preside at any time and when they are they have all the authority of a Master. As an illustration, we once knew a Secretary of so long experience that he had an exalted idea of his rights. He positively refused to obey the Master's order in the line of his official duty. None wanted to offend him and several remonstrated with him to no purpose and it would have been necessary to remove him from office but that it was at last explained to him that there was a Degree which if he had taken he would see the absolute necessity of obedience of the Master's orders even though he might

know far better than the Master what was for the best interests of the Lodge. He finally consented to yield under protest. Now some will ask why the Degree was not given to him.

His view of the Masonic standing of a "strike-breaker" versus a striker differs from all others that we have read. We know some excellent Virginians, office men, who went to terminal points technically as strike-brakers, who are as near what a Mason should be as anybody we know; they made indescribable sacrifices, solely to protect the rights of the public.

Here is what the Correspondent thinks of them:

A strike-breaker deliberately goes to work to "sup-plant" another, and it is hard to conceive of one of that class being what a Mason should be.

#### WASHINGTON—1923

This is an excellent volume, both as to mechanics and as to content. The binding is in blue cloth on stiff boards, lettered in gold. The picture and biography of Grand Master James McCormack, presiding, are both good. Grand Secretary Horace W. Taylor is, we are sure, an efficient officer.

The Annual Communication held at Tacoma on June twelfth was the sixty-sixth. There was a large attendance. This is one of the Grand Jurisdctions that make all Past Masters members of the Grand Lodge.

We note that there was a Flag Ceremony at the beginning, as is fitting; but we doubt the need for addresses of welcome and responses thereto, though they are quite frequent in the various jurisdictions.

The Grand Master's Address occupies sixty pages of the hundred and sixty that are required to take us to the closing. But it is not without interesting features. One of these is a five weeks trip through Alaska, with Mrs. McCormack, and the Grand Secretary and his wife. Alaskan lodges are connected with the Grand Lodge of Washington, and it was to visit these lodges and see what they were doing, that the trip was made. It was full of interest from start to finish and also replete with genuine Masonic work.

We find permission given to a Masonic Club, to confer the degree work upon a dummy candidate. This seems to us to be a bit questionable. He had further dealings with Clubs; Masonic Clubs seem to be quite popular in

Washington, and some think they should be controlled more tightly.

From his Christmas Message, which he gives, we quote the following:

Faith is the foundation of religion; and it defies human definition or analysis. To us, as Masons, faith represents no particular brand of religion. It is just belief in a Divine Fatherhood, which transcends the limits of orthodoxy. Our faith is a belief in the universal Fatherhood of God, and the universal brotherhood of man. When we speak of faith, in ourselves and in our Masonic principles, we regard our Lodges as asylums of free thought, free speech, where liberality and tolerance for all shall be manifest, ever holding the time-honored American ideals that it is the inalienable right of every human being to enjoy life and liberty in the pursuit of happiness. Faith in our country and in our government, and in the established institutions of law and order, which render equal justice to all, irrespective of class or creed, and make all equally amenable before the law. Let us remember that Masons of the past were makers of American institutions, and that the Masons of the present are challenged to meet and solve the perplexing problems of the new world.

While discussing the duties of Masons toward education, he says:

It should be borne in mind that Masonry is not a political organization, and that this institution as such takes no part in advancing the interest of any particular party. Its sole aim and purpose is the development of a higher and better citizenship; and, to this end, we should as individuals do all that lies in our power to promote the best interests of our public schools; but only as individuals, and not through institutional activity, nor by drifting into paternalism, imperialism, or advocating centralization of power, which is contrary to the very fundamentals of a free republic. I therefore hope that this Grand Lodge will be exceedingly careful in the consideration of any action which may be of a partisan nature.

And when somebody said he ought to let the world know where Masonry stands on Law Enforcement, he spoke as follows:

Where Masonry stands! How absurd! You who have assembled around our sacred altars, know full well where Masonry stands. You, who have taken the same obligations; you, who are sons of light, know full well your duty to God, your country and yourselves. This institution, hoary with age, whose influence has ever been on the side of justice, of liberty and of righteousness,



does not have to appear before the world in this day and generation to let the world know where it stands when the liberties of the people are in danger. Masonry must continue to fulfill its mission, as it has ever done. For it has battled against the oppressor and fought manfully for the truth and the right, for free speech, free thought, and has defended the people against usurpation and tyranny, whether it be civil, military or ecclesiastical, under whatever guise or pretext their rights and liberties may be invaded.

He finds that some Masonic Temples are built without the exercise of good business judgment, and recommends that the Grand Lodge take steps to prevent recurrence of this. We think he is not far wrong.

We do not often quote from Grand Secretaries, for obvious reasons; but we here break our rule, in Brother Tyler's case, for the following:

I take pleasure in presenting my eighteenth annual report as your Grand Secretary.

This is my thirty-fifth consecutive attendance at the Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge. I have seen many changes; very few of the members of our territorial days are now with us. We had at the time of my first attendance (1889) fifty-five Lodges, including those under dispensation, and a total membership of only 2,389. The past year we raised nearly four hundred more than our total membership in 1889, and we now have a membership of over 40,500. The dues collected from Lodges that year amounted to \$4,550.80; this year I have collected \$104,652.75 in dues and contributions from our 244 active Lodges. Brother Reed, Grand Secretary, reported in 1889 the issuance of 21 warrants to pay the bills; the past year we issued 825 warrants, amounting to \$214,433.65.

The Grand Orator was the Right Reverend Frederick W. Keator, whose subject was "The Democracy of Masonry." He traces the descent of Masonry from the dim early ages through the Ancient Mysteries, the Temple of Solomon, the Comacines, the Middle Ages. He gives a very valuable paragraph to explain the term "Accepted Masons:"

But, in view of their accomplishment, we cannot wonder that men outside the builders' craft, men of learning, men whose work had to do with the professions, and men of nobility, marking their spirit and feeling the broad, generous and fraternal power of their influence, sought admission to their brotherhood and to share the secrets of their symbolism. When the custom of admitting these

"Accepted Masons" began, is not definitely known, but there are at least traces of it in the oldest documents, dating earlier than the 15th century. Anyhow, the custom grew and it was only a question of time when these should outnumber the others, and when the symbols which had served as working tools for the faith of the workers should become the language to express the faith of the thinkers. The result of it all, however, was only to broaden the old-time tradition, and to extend the fellowship of men based thereon.

We think all of it is better than the title, which fits very loosely.

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Research and Education this suggestion comes as a means whereby to interest pupils in the schools, in subjects bearing on good citizenship:

It was the privilege of two members of the committee to attend the meeting of Centennial Lodge, No. 25, of Snohomish, held on the night of February 22nd. The Lodge had offered two cash prizes for the best essays on the life of Washington, one to the high school and one to the grade school. The contest was extremely spirited, and many articles that would have been a credit to men and women of greater experience and education were produced. The two successful students read their papers at the meeting and were presented with their prizes. The meeting was so successful that it is to be an annual practice.

A year ago it was voted to move the Masonic Home to a more suitable location and plant. We find strenuous objection to this, and parliamentary moves worthy of veterans but the matter was not reconsidered.

The Foreign Correspondence report was by Bro. Ralph C. McAllaster, and is entirely topical. It is probably the best topical report we have seen, and should satisfy the most bitterly opposed to this type. It doubtless required much time and much effort.

From it we make three quotations; the first deals with the Order of DeMolay:

To the writer it is a serious thing that this organization should be used as a "feeder" for Masonry, a "left-handed" way of soliciting membership, something which we are absolutely prohibited from doing for ourselves.

In a recent number of the Iowa Masonic Library Bulletin we find a picture of five very looking men, brothers, who took the degrees of Masonry together. The article stated that one of the boys had been a DeMolay and "was

instrumental in bringing his brothers into the Fraternity." It is a direct illustration of what will become, unless some very stringent measures are taken, a regular practice.

It is the most natural thing in the world that members of this organization will come to look up the cessation of membership therein as almost necessarily presaging taking up of Masonry itself; a sort of graduation from a preparatory school into a higher institution. For this reason we especially object to the taking in of those who have no Masonic connection, as it certainly is far from the intention of Masonry to institute, even by implication, a recruiting service.

### The second hits North Carolina's way of doing things:

New Mexico has fixed it so that the Grand Lodge officers and Past Grand Lodge officers may forever control the policies of that body. Past Masters may attend, may participate in the discussions, but may not vote. The officers and past officers of the Grand Lodge naturally, and almost necessarily, will prevail over the inexperienced representatives of the Lodges. Experienced Past Masters with a number of years of experience are not likely to travel the length of the state to participate in the discussion of matters which they have no voice in determining.

We are aware that other jurisdictions have this rule, and we imagine no ulterior motive in the minds of those who proposed the same, but we have always felt that this removed from the councils of Grand Lodge what is perhaps the most valuable class of members it possesses. Better, it seems to us, were the representatives of each Lodge compelled to be a Past Master, and elected by the Lodge the same as any other officer.

The third is suggested by the fact that only a few days ago we found a front-page item in a newspaper which stated that a number of people were arrested on gambling charges, in connection with and as a part of a Grotto fair, which was described as "a part of the Masonic fraternity" and we thought at the time of the bad name it was giving Masonry:

It seems to us that there is a growing feeling among some of the extraneous orders which plant themselves upon Masonry, that they may officially do what their membership as Masons may not do, and they are rather inclined to take the attitude that it is a fine thing for Masonry to have all this advertising and reap all these benefits, without cost or responsibility.

Where they get away with the idea that, ultimately, anything but Masonry bears the responsibility is more than we can understand. You take every asinine stunt that is pulled by these organizations (and some of them

are pulling one or more most all the time), and the conversation between outsiders generally winds up as one we heard not long ago: "Well, they're all Masons, and I did not know Masons went in for such things."

### WEST VIRGINIA—1922

The volume opens with the likeness and sketch of Grand Master Eugene Carl Frame, lawyer. The picture does not do him justice. We are glad to see here one of those Grand Masters who have not been elevated also in the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery. We think there are, in every Grand Jurisdiction, enough good Masons and true, who deserve recognition, not to use the same Brother to preside over all of these bodies. We are aware of the fact that we are skating on very thin ice, since we write the Fraternal Correspondence for all three of these bodies; but the number of people who are trained to write this, in even so poor a manner as that of this scribe, and who are willing to do the hard work necessary, is much smaller than of those to preside over the Bodies.

Twenty-three pages are required to tell of the special Communications of the Grand Lodge, all for the usual purposes.

The 58th Annual was held at Fairmont, November 15. The presiding Grand Master was Bro. Samuel T. Spears. There is much of interest in his address. First, we notice that he displaced one Master who, though elected properly, was not proficient in his work. It would be well if this were done more often.

Concerning the matter of "decisions," we note that Brothers Spears is not of that school of thought that sets forth the fact, with scarcely a change, that "many questions were asked and much unneccary work thereby caused to the Grand Master unnecessarily, which questions could have been answered by the brethren themselves had they consulted the law." His view is as follows:

I have no serious complaint to make of questions coming to me which could have been solved by a careful study of the Masonic laws, and believe that the Brethren are coming more and more to the place where they are studying Masonic law for themselves, and in most cases where

questions were presented to me, they involved some new phase of Masonic law. or some new interpretation or construction not clearly, or apparently not clearly, passed upon heretofore.

We note the following decision, of which the District of Columbia Past Master's Association will please take notice:

It is not proper for a Masonic Lodge to engage in a game of baseball with another association or Lodge at which entrance fees are to be charged, and the proceeds therefrom to go in whole or in part to the charity fund of said Lodge.

We note the following, which we think shows a properly high estimate of the dignity of Masonry:

On June 21st I received an urgent wire from the New York World strongly denouncing the Ku Klux Klan and requesting my official attitude toward it. I made no reply to this wire, and on June 24th I received another very urgent telegram from the same source advising that twenty-six Grand Masters had replied by wire relative to the Ku Klux Klan and that twenty-three had emphatically condemned the organization and three were non-committal. I was again urgently requested to give my official attitude. I made no reply to this second telegram.

I do not feel that I was called upon in my official capacity to make reply to this secular newspaper even as a matter of courtesy, and as a matter of policy I am very positive in my position that it is a mistake for our order or the Grand Masters to go into public print to denounce this organization because when we do that we immediately put ourselves on the defensive against the subtle attack of our enemies who I believe have endeavored to connect Masonry with this organization.

The Grand Master complains about the activities of the appended Masonic organizations, saying that they spend too much money on houses and rush young Masons on before they know anything about real Masonry, and he concludes the subject with these remarks:

I have known case after case where a young man has sought entrance into Masonry with the sole object that he might become a "Shriner," and I have known other cases where young men have declined to make application in the Blue Lodge because they felt that they would be embarrassed if they did not become a member of these additional organizations, and from financial reasons made no application. I do not believe that this Grand Lodge should permit any set of persons who may

choose to form a new organization and by merely requiring that its members be Master Masons, thus identify it to the outside world as a part of Masonry, and do this without the consent and supervision of this Grand Lodge.

The Jurisprudence Committee do not uphold him in his attitude in these matters.

We note that there is an Educational Fund, and that \$500 was loaned to worthy students during the year. We hope this fund will grow larger. Ours is so doing.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence declined to recognize the Grand Lodge of Panama. We are not of this committee, but somehow we feel that, with three lodges in it recognized by, or under the jurisdiction of, Massachusetts, Panama can establish her claim, and she has been recognized by Massachusetts and other jurisdictions.

The report of the Committee on Returns contains just about as much as the usual report of this committee the country over, contains. We think this committee ought to "atrophy and drop off," as the evolutionists say our tails did when we no longer needed them in our upward flight from Father Simianthropos' characteristics.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is by Bro. George W. Atkinson, who has six letters stuck after his name—P. G. M. and P. G. S. It is quite a full and interesting report. We note that he has never heard Whispering Bill Willson, nor seen that gentleman, but we desire to quote a word about something that has become famous:

Brother Willson's signature is both artistic and beautiful. It shows him to be a Spencerian pen artist, and he ought to be writing master in a commercial college.

We forgot to mention the new Masonic Home, which is now nearing completion. The Trustees seem to have spent \$219,706.60, but we are not sure that this is correct.

### WISCONSIN—1923

Grand Secretary William W. Perry did not put into the volume of Proceedings before us, a picture of Grand Master John E. Langdon, and this lack leaves us a bit disappointed. This book deals with the 79th Annual Communication, which met on June 12th, in Milwaukee.



Here follows an item from the Grand Master's address that is not out of place, probably will do good, and is quite out of the usual:

Remember you are the Grand Lodge and it is your duty to attend every session, and to be prompt, as I do not want the deliberations of the Grand Lodge disturbed by any who may come late. This I urge upon you, that when this Seventy-ninth Annual Communication adjourns you may return to your homes with new inspiration, and a greater zeal for the work you may find to do, and convince the lodges which reposed enough confidence in you to advance you to the position that enabled your attendance as a representative to this Grand Lodge, that you were worthy.

I also want it understood that payment of mileage and per diem will depend upon your names being checked at roll call, and no member will be paid until all our business is concluded and the officers you elect for the ensuing year are installed.

I have heard it said that everything that transpires in our Grand Lodge is prearranged. Nothing is prearranged. Everything that takes place at this session is a part of your business. If there is anything presented you do not fully understand it is your duty as a member of this Grand Lodge to make same known, that you may vote intelligently.

Here are two questions asked of him:

Question: Is it permissible to ask for documentary evidence as an additional proof to the strict examination?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Is it un-Masonic to manufacture and place on sale an aluminum Masonic Emblem to fit on a radiator of an automobile or stand on a plate rail?

Answer: Yes. Freemasons in this jurisdiction are strictly forbidden to display Masonic Emblems in any way as an advertisement.

Of the first, we believe that documentary evidence ought to be, not permissible only, but required also, as it is in New York, for instance. With the second, we fail to be entirely in harmony. If a man wishes to put a Masonic Emblem on the radiator of his Ford, we fail to see how this is more reprehensible than one on the front of his broadcloth. What's the difference?

He had trouble with requests for dispensations, and therefore says:

I will state the theory of the dispensing power, presented by Past Grand Master Greene and approved by

this Grand Lodge, that it may be a help for my successors:

A dispensation is always granted to a Lodge, never to the Worshipful Master or Secretary.

The Lodge, and not its officers, should ask for it, and then only in case of emergency.

Should give in full the extraordinary circumstances that make a dispensation necessary.

The following describes a form of Memorial that is a bit different from anything we have seen; but, as the baskwoodsman said, we "ain't went out much," so that proves nothing:

At our last communication the Special Committee on Soldier's Monument recommended, and the same was adopted, the purchasing of a bronze tablet in memory of those who lost their lives while in the service in the late war; that such bronze tablet be mounted on a wooden carriage to be kept in custody of the Grand Secretary; that immediately after the opening of each annual session of the Grand Lodge the said memorial tablet accompanied by the Colors be presented and appropriate patriotic ceremonies conducted.

Wisconsin is another state, along with West Virginia, that is just now building a Masonic Home. We find that the Committee has, or has spent, \$391,290.20 in this work. It is a big undertaking, and one that will mean much to Wisconsin Masonry. Probably none there know what a fine spirit grows around such a home when well managed. We note that the Grand Lodge adjourned to the Home property and laid the corner stone of the new Hospital, given to the Grand Lodge by the Eastern Stars as a part of the Home plant. On the same trip, the Home building proper was dedicated.

Wisconsin is determined to get all Lodges lined up in its work, and realizes that those who never care what the Grand Lodge is doing will always be the lodges that never have representatives at the sessions of the Grand Lodge; that therefore do not know what is going on in the jurisdiction; that will kick when a little more is asked of them, and never are eager and progressive workers. Hence, we think, the following:

That the Grand Master be instructed to inform Lodges Nos. 90 and 256, which have not been represented at the annual communications of the Grand Lodge for the last four years, that if they are unrepresented at the next annual communication, to be held in 1924, that their charters will be arrested.

M. W. Bro. Aldro Jenks writes the Foreign Correspondence Report, which is good. There are no introductory remarks but we clip the following from that excellent part which occupies the same relative position to the report as the narrative on the dog:

There is an ever increasing organization of new societies that are endeavoring to hitch their handsleds to the Masonic bob-sled. The train has become a long one and the driver of the bob may have to heed the admonition and "whip behind." Every attempt to do so, however, meets with a howl of protest on the part of the friends of the youngsters who prefer to see them dragged up the hill, even at the expense of the vehicle that is dragging the entire load. We hope they may not become so numerous as to stall the team.

Masonic Homes are growing in favor and we believe in usefulness. The institutional method of administering Masonic charity is certainly not the most economical one, but it has features that cannot be afforded in any other manner. It certainly exhibits in a concrete and visible manner the great Masonic teaching of charity and the support of our unfortunate Brethren. In no instance has a Grand Lodge ever abandoned the method and returned to the former methods of relief. On the contrary, whenever the Homes have been filled to capacity, the tendency is to add to and enlarge them so that they may be adequate to meet all demands.

North Carolina is accorded fraternal notice, which we appreciate. Our brethren might care to know what Brother Jenks says about our action with reference to the Towner-Sterling Bill:

A lively discussion was precipitated over a resolution to ask the passage of the Towner-Sterling bill. It was opposed largely because it was feared that it might result in negro children being admitted to the same schools as are white children, and advocated because it was opposed by the Catholic church. The resolution was ultimately adopted. One of its advocates stated, that, which is undoubtedly true, that "Masonry as an organization has nothing to do with this bill, but separately it is the duty of Masons to interest themselves actively in every movement which looks to human uplift."

We think that not a single man who knew what he spoke of, feared negroes would ever go to school with white children.

## WYOMING—1922

We don't think the photographer did his subject justice in that picture of the incoming Grand Master that we find on opening the book. He is Judge William A. Riner, of the First Judicial District of Wyoming. Bro. Frank A. Holliday was Grand Master at the 48th Annual Communication which was held at Rawlins on September 13. His address is a very good one, showing great care for his duties, as well as much study of the opportunities of the Fraternity.

We quote the following, which is good material for careful thinking:

In his address as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, Brother Robert H. Robinson propounded the three following questions, over which we also might with advantage ponder:

"Do you believe that our fraternity should be a more active force for good in our community and in our nation?"

"Do you believe that Masonic principles could be well applied for our civic and national welfare?"

"Are you in favor of an applied Masonic Service to God, for Country, and to Humanity?"

Many of our members are asking similar questions—feeling that Masonry should do more in a practical way for mankind. We realize that during the past few years, we have not given the attention we should to the deeper, truer, aspirations of Masonry. To a large extent this is because the conferring of degrees has taken so much of our time, but I am glad to say that there is a growing determination to do more. Masons everywhere agree that, "We must make our Fraternity a more active force for good by an interpretation of Masonic principles that will make for an applied Masonic Service to God, to Country, and to Humanity."

Carrying the subject still further, we find him saying later:

We have made many new Masons, we have conferred the degrees in an excellent manner, and our new members have learned the lectures so as to pass their examinations. But is this the real purpose of Masonry? Have we done all that we could to teach these new members, and for that matter the older ones, the real meaning of Masonry? Have we shown them how to lead better and more useful lives? Have we impressed on them their duty to the government, their state, their city and their fellowmen? Have we done what we could to help them

understand the deeper, truer meaning of life? To increase the number of our members is a thing to be commended, but to improve our members is much more commendable. To do good degree work is an excellent thing, but to do good for mankind is much better. How much more important it is to teach a new brother how to live rightly than to teach him a lecture in perfect form.

These thoughts are filling the minds of many Masons, not only in Wyoming, but in all parts of the United States. There is a feeling that Masons should do more in a practical way. We know there is much we should do, but to put the thoughts into a more concise and definite form is more difficult. It is a problem that demands the best thought of all of our members. Each must do his share.

He recommended full support of the Masonic Service Association, and the Washington Memorial, which was given.

We observe that there is a requirement that men when raised must learn the third degree work. Of this the Grand Secretary says:

At the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge legislation was passed that every Mason hereafter raised to the degree of Master Mason must become proficient in the Master Mason's degree as required in the former degrees. The Annual Returns from the Subordinate Lodges show there were 535 members raised to the Master Mason's degree, and only 168 of them became proficient in the third degree lecture. If this Grand Jurisdiction intends to enforce this law, some penalty must be made.

That the Grand Lodge meant to enforce it, is seen below from a Jurisprudence Committee report which was adopted:

*Provided, further,* That until such examination in the Master Mason's Degree, as provided in this Section, no member shall be permitted to vote or hold office in the lodge, and no receipt for dues or certificate of membership is to be issued to any Master Mason raised hereafter who has not passed a satisfactory examination on the Master Mason's lecture.

The Secretary of each Subordinate Lodge in this Jurisdiction shall include in his Annual Report to the Grand Lodge the names of all taking the Master Mason's Degree in such Subordinate Lodge.

Here is a "different" sort of discussion of the so-called "higher degrees," in which discussion we are con-

vinced that there is much of truth, and we therefore quote at length.

Upon investigation, we have found that most of the active members of the Blue Lodges are members of other bodies, and we do not believe the assertion that membership in these bodies detracts from attendance or interest in the Blue Lodge, to be borne out by fact. We are convinced that the cause exists in the Blue Lodge itself. In many Masonic magazines during the last few years, articles have been published from old members asking why the Lodges have degenerated into degree factories and regretting that the teachings of Masonry, only hinted at in the degree work, are no longer explained and taught in their Lodge.

They have stated that they themselves have become tired of the reiteration of degree work night after night, many being conferred in one evening, sometimes to such an extent that the work is done in "short form" and in many cases as hurriedly as decency will permit.

They state that of true fellowship there is none, and that the large membership of the Lodges has resulted in loss of comradeship, and that real Masonry has become a lost art. We are firmly of the belief that if more time was given to the inculcation of true Masonic virtues, to the study of the history of Masonry, its teachings and its relation to good citizenship, that the attention of our young members would be arrested, and their interest aroused. We believe that in many cases our young men seek elsewhere what we should furnish them in the Blue Lodge. In these so-called Higher Degrees the members are cautioned against non-attendance in the Blue Lodge, and they are exhorted to do their duty as Blue Lodge members.

Your Committee is of the opinion that it will not benefit the Blue Lodge to attempt to enjoin its members from seeking after further Light in Masonry, and that any attempt by legislation to restrict advancement in knowledge is both un-Masonic and ill-advised.

We believe that the remedy lies in the Lodge itself. That if Masonic study be encouraged, and live discussions on its history, teachings and mission be held at the meetings, social questions be gone into, and a live, energetic influence exerted on the problems of the day, that our Lodges will come to life and again be a leading factor in the community; that a spirited rivalry will be awakened as to who can best work and best agree.

Some lodge meetings are sorry excuses in the extreme. We firmly believe that if we had no "higher degrees," our opportunities in the Symbolic Lodge would be greatly curtailed; that they have helped the lodge in



most cases, and the lodge must make use of the opportunities thus presented.

Only a few of the Grand Lodges have endorsed the order of DeMolay as completely and definitely as Wyoming does, in the following:

*Be It Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge declares itself in harmony with the principles and purposes of the "Order of DeMolay for Boys." That this Grand Lodge recommend that its Subordinate Lodges do all in their power to further the establishing of DeMolay Chapters within their borders.

Since they endorsed the Masonic Service Association, the Wyoming brethren are doing the right thing; putting enough into it to get something out of it. We are convinced that this is the only course worth while.

Brother Joseph M. Lowndes, Grand Secretary, writes the Foreign Correspondence report, which is good and interesting. North Carolina receives courteous and well written notice, including the text of our resolution concerning the Towner-Sterling Bill. We want those who think we meddled in politics in passing it, to read exactly what we did, read the bill in question, learn its history, and then tell us frankly whether there is any politics under heaven in our action.

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